

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Ninety-third Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 2642
November 8, 2007 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

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|---------------------|---|
| Eric Berman | Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency) |
| Chick Fagan | Department of the Interior (National Park Service) |
| Michael Fournier | Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) |
| Bonnie Gallahan | Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) |
| Tony Gilbert | Government Printing Office |
| Robert Hiatt | Library of Congress |
| Elizabeth Kanalley | Department of Agriculture (Forest Service) |
| Curtis Loy | Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) (Chair) |
| Joseph Marinucci | Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) |
| Douglas Vandegraft | Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) |
| Meredith Westington | Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) |

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Douglas Caldwell | Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) |
| Rebecca Diaz-Cartagena | Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) |
| Leo Dillon | Department of State |
| Nicholas Rosenbach | National Geographic Society |

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:50 a.m. Chairman Loy welcomed everyone and asked the guests to introduce themselves. He thanked Mr. Rosenbach for representing the National Geographic Society.

2. Minutes of the 692nd Meeting

The minutes of the October 3rd meeting were approved pending a few corrections. It was suggested that the word “notoriety” under Item 2.3 should be amended to “celebrity.” The word “will” in the following paragraph should read “with,” and under Item 3, the word “distribution” should be “distributed.” The members asked that the wording on the vote for

Cloud Peak vs. Cusack Point vs. Rusk Peak vs. Triage Point should state “A motion was made and seconded not to approve *any of these four names.*”

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman’s Report (Loy)

The Chairman provided an overview of the recent Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA), held in Lexington, Kentucky. The DNC members who attended agreed it was another successful conference, although there was some frustration regarding the lack of time allotted for the State-Federal Roundtable. Several of the issues needing further discussion were not given sufficient attention and as a result no significant decisions were made. The members agreed they should compile a list throughout the year of possible topics for future discussion. The verbal reports provided by each of the State Names Authorities were very worthwhile and it is hoped this will become an annual event. It was noted that the format of this year’s DNC meeting was more successful than in previous years, even if some members of the audience expressed concern that they were not permitted to participate. The audience was reminded that it is critical for them to see the DNC as they interact and vote at a typical meeting, thus reinforcing the importance of complete and explicit written minutes from the State Names Authorities.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary’s Report (Yost)

At the full BGN meeting, held October 16th at the U.S. Geological Survey, the BGN’s revised bylaws were approved. Kanalley provided a summary of the most significant changes and offered to distribute the final version to all members. The document also needs to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

Dillon, who attended this meeting for a few minutes on behalf of the BGN’s newly established Communications Committee, provided an overview of a recent meeting of that committee. He reported that the BGN is exploring the possibility of presenting a panel discussion at the next Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG), scheduled for mid-April in Boston. The panel would provide an overview of Federal geographic naming policies and procedures from the perspective of both the domestic and foreign names committees. Those members of the DNC who might be interested in serving on the panel were asked to contact Dillon, Yost, or Westington. It was suggested that the BGN’s initial effort should be to present information on the full BGN, with future conferences focusing more specifically on domestic or foreign names issues.

The DNC members also expressed an interest in holding their monthly meeting at the ESRI Federal User Conference, to be held in late February in Washington, D.C. Berman will try to acquire a meeting room, while Dillon will determine whether the FNC would also be interested in participating in some capacity at the conference. Several members of the DNC offered to meet immediately following this meeting to discuss further options. Kanalley will send an e-mail asking for names of members who might be willing to represent the BGN at an ESRI

booth. Staff asked whether the February and March meetings should be combined due to the lateness of the February meeting at ESRI, but a final decision was not reached.

Greg Boughton is no longer a member of the BGN, having assumed new responsibilities at his agency at the end of his current term as BGN chairman. The DNC members thanked him for his service to the BGN and wished him well in his future ventures.

The membership reappointment letters for the 2007-2009 term have been finalized and have left the Office of the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. They are now under review by the Secretary of the Interior. Members will be notified when they leave the Department of the Interior for their respective departments.

The British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names will be sending two representatives to Washington later this month to meet with the FNC for a review of Afghan naming policies and ongoing toponymic activities in that nation.

At this point, Dillon left the meeting.

3.3 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

On October 17-19, the DNC staff participated in a Technical Exchange Meeting with representatives of the USGS Structures Team. This group, based at USGS in Denver, has been collecting geospatial information, including names, locations, and other attributes for inclusion in *The National Map*, and it has been suggested that efforts need to be made to synchronize those data with what is already in GNIS. It was a productive meeting, although it is very apparent that a significant amount of work still needs to be done before the various geospatial data themes can be fully integrated.

The DNC staff continues to work toward editing and finalizing the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures*.

3.4 Staff Report (Runyon)

Review List 396, comprising 77 new proposals received since June, has been completed and was distributed by e-mail. Among the names on the list are 25 proposals from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, to change names in Montana containing the word "Squaw," and approximately one dozen from Oregon, also to eliminate the word "Squaw."

As was reported at the October meeting, the DNC has been asked by the Oregon Geographic Names Board to revisit its May 2006 decision to reject the proposal to rename Daley Lake in Tillamook County to Winema Lake. The members agreed at the last meeting that there was enough additional evidence to warrant revisiting the proposal. However, they declined to do so at this meeting and requested that staff prepare a written synopsis for evaluation at the next meeting.

Runyon reported that the Missouri Board on Geographic Names, at its meeting held on November 7th, had discussed the DNC's approval in October of the names Lower Whitewater Creek, Upper Whitewater Creek, Lower Castor River, and Upper Castor River. Immediately following that approval, there was some informal discussion regarding the extent of the newly-approved names, and at the MOBGN meeting, the State voted to modify the extent. In approving the aforementioned names, the DNC had applied them only to the four tributaries of the "unnamed water" that flows through the Headwater Diversion Channel. However, it has been suggested by the MOBGN that the water in fact continues through the channel to the Mississippi River. The DNC members asked the staff to prepare a synopsis of the requested amendments and present them for discussion at the next meeting.

The proposal to name an unnamed summit in Colorado Galaxy Peak will likely be withdrawn. The proponent is concerned the name is not likely to be approved and has indicated a letter will be forthcoming.

The DNC has received a counter-proposal to one of the aforementioned Salish and Kootenai name changes. The Tribal Council has proposed the name In-poo-poo-neh Coulee as a replacement for Squaw Coulee, but the County Commissioners of Judith Basin County have submitted Big Sagebrush Coulee instead. The latter name will be on the next Quarterly Review List.

Runyon informed the Committee that a proposal has been submitted to change officially the name of Mount Rainier in Washington to Mount Tacoma. In view of the fact that the DNC has been asked on at least two previous occasions to change the existing name and both attempts were unsuccessful, the staff wished to know if they should process the case. There was some discussion regarding the history of the issue and whether the new proposal presented any new evidence that might warrant a reevaluation of the case. The consensus was that the staff should seek the input of the Washington Board on Geographic Names, while Fagan would solicit comments from the management of Mount Rainier National Park. Staff will report next month on the outcome of its findings.

On November 3rd, the DNC staff participated in the USGS Open House, which provided an opportunity to demonstrate GNIS and to discuss Federal naming policies with the numerous visitors who attended the all-day event. Staff also hosted a dozen members of the Fairfax Genealogical Society, who visited USGS on November 6th for a tour of the Library and the Geographic Names Office.

The DNC staff also participated recently in a training session for ten new USGS Geospatial Liaisons. This session provides an opportunity for newly-appointed liaisons to receive an overview of the various geospatial activities for which they will have responsibility in their State, including geographic names. They were offered an introduction to Federal naming policies and procedures, GNIS maintenance, and of particular importance in their new roles, how they might establish and maintain data stewardship agreements.

3.5 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly-assigned GNIS Feature ID Number (FID) has been noted following the name.

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change Fraser Lake (FID 1402395) to Frazer Lake, Alaska (Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge) (Undocketed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this spelling change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Netties Lake (FID 1570193) to Sylvan Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Rejection Point, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing concerns regarding the Colorado State Names Board's reasons for rejecting the name, particularly the comment that "the summit does not need to be named." At least one member noted that the reasons offered by the State could not be found in the PPP. Staff was asked to seek further clarification from the State.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was enough information to warrant rendering a decision.

Ludlow Creek, Iowa (Review List 393) (FID 2359629)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Lake Anne, Michigan (Review List 392)

Staff suggested that this proposal should be deferred, citing evidence that additional comments from interested parties might be forthcoming. There has been some dispute regarding the ownership of the land on which the lake is located and it would be appropriate to await a clarification before a vote is taken. A motion was made and seconded to defer further discussion.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The member from the Bureau of the Census asked that the two townships cited in the write-up be referred to specifically as Charter Townships.

Fosse Lake, Minnesota (Review List 395) (FID 2359649)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to discuss and vote on the three Washington names as a group.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

The member from the Bureau of the Census noted that the write-ups incorrectly identified the proponent as representing the City of Kingston. Kingston is an unincorporated community, so all references to “City” should be removed.

Fukuzawa Creek, Washington (Review List 395) (FID 2359650)

Osier Creek, Washington (Review List 395) (FID 2359652)

Newellhurst Creek, Washington (Review List 395) (FID 2359651)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these three new names.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Bear Wallow Creek, Michigan (Huron-Manistee National Forest) (Review List 394) (FID 2359653)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Overlook Island, New Hampshire (Review List 393) (FID 2359654)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Overbrook Stream, Ohio (Review List 394) (FID 2359655)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Celestial Ridge, Tennessee (Cherokee National Forest) (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 3 in favor
6 against
1 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name does not refer to a discernible geographic feature.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held December 13th, 2007 at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., in Room 2642.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET**

November 2007

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change **Fraser Lake** (FID 1402395) to **Frazer Lake**, Alaska
(Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge)
(Undocketed)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=57.25833&lon=-154.13861&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG250&size=l&s=250>

This proposed spelling change was initiated as a result of an inquiry submitted to the GNIS website by a cataloger with the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services. The lake in question is located on Kodiak Island, and within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. It is listed in GNIS as Fraser Lake, but the inquirer questioned whether it should be Frazer Lake as that form appears to be more widely used. The source of the GNIS entry is *The Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth, 1967), which listed Fraser Lake as “a local name reported in 1952 by USGS.” However, USGS topographic maps published in 1952, at scales of 1:250,000 and 1:63,360, both showed the name as Frazer Lake.

An online search yielded references to both spellings; those using “Fraser” include the University of Alaska Fairbanks/Center for Global Change; the Cooper Ornithological Society (1979); the Alaska Science Forum (2002); the University of Alberta Department of Earth and Atmospheric Science; and a fisheries resource plan published in 2006 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. An article published in *The Kodiak Daily Mirror* in February 2007 also referred to Fraser Lake. However, organizations and publications that use Frazer Lake include the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; the Alaska Department of Wildlife Conservation; the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Institute of Marine Science; the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council; the Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NOAA); the USGS Southwest Biological Science Center; the Alaska Public Lands Information Centers (National Park Service); the Governor of Alaska’s 2003 Capital Budget report; *Science* magazine (October 2000); and “The Rough Guide to Alaska” (2004).

Although the origin of the name Fraser/Frazer has not been determined, the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State names authority, reports “the Executive Director of the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak says the local people spell the lake with a “z”.” The Director of the Baranov Museum in Kodiak described it as “a popular, beautiful lake [but] she does not know of a Frazer or Fraser for whom it might be named.” A cartographer with the National Wildlife Refuge reported the name in local use has always been Frazer Lake, and the Fish and Wildlife Service recommends approval of that spelling. The State Names Authority also voted to recommend that the GNIS entry be corrected to Frazer Lake.

Change Netties Lake (FID 1570193) to Sylvan Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5066263.92138037%20&e=313082.837102246&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of a resident of Sunset Beach, California, who reports that his family has owned property alongside the 23-acre lake for over 70 years. During that time, the family has always referred to the lake as Sylvan Lake because of the numerous sylvan birch trees that surround it. The current name, Netties Lake, has appeared on Federal maps since 1940, and was also shown on a Wisconsin Department of Forestry map published in 2000 and on the 1973 Oneida County highway map. The origin of the existing name has not been determined.

The Pine Lake Town Board and the Oneida County Board of Supervisors both passed resolutions in support of the proposed change to Sylvan Lake, noting that the proponent's family owns much of the surrounding property and that all other neighboring landowners support the change. The Oneida County Forestry, Land, and Outdoor Recreation Committee also recommends approval of the change. The WGNC initially expressed some concerns regarding changing an existing name, but voted to approve the proposal citing overwhelming local and governmental support and a lack of evidence that the current name has any historical significance.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Community and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band responded, both with letters indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Rejection Point, Colorado
(San Isabel National Forest)
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.78385&lon=-106.36247&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to apply the new name Rejection Point to an unnamed 3,974 m (13,038 ft) summit located at the west end of Gladstone Ridge, in the San Isabel National Forest in Chaffee County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Nederland, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor "all people who shunned or were shunned by the Ivy League and those who chose a less conventional and more adventurous path in life." This somewhat remote summit receives far fewer visitors than the more well-known named peaks, and she adds, "The

world is filled with people who all do the same thing, go the places people tell them, and never set off on their own path. That is the way it's always seemed to me in terms of Colorado's 14-thousand-foot peaks. Because they're 14ers, or "Ivy League" mountains, everyone flocks to them, leaving all the lesser but no less beautiful mountains unvisited."

According to the proponent, this proposal has the support of the owner of a local outdoors store, who also serves as the chair of the Chaffee County Visitors Bureau. When asked for comments, the Chaffee County Commissioners responded that they were also in support of the name. However, both the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service are opposed to the proposal. The State Board cited a lack of evidence the feature needs a name, a belief that the proposed name has no association with feature, and a concern that approval of name might attract more visitors to the summit. The Forest Service cited a lack of local support and a lack of need to name the feature. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and the Northern Arapaho Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion on the issue. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named "Rejection Point."

Ludlow Creek, Iowa
(Review List 393)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=43&latm=9&lats=48&lond=91&lonm=31&lons=33&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.22056&lon=-91.61234&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Ludlow Creek is proposed for a 12 km (7 mi) long tributary of the Yellow River. The stream heads in Frankville Township in Winnesheik County, but for the majority of its course, it crosses Ludlow Township (in Allamakee County), hence the choice of name. The proponent, a representative of the Allamakee County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), reports that her organization is conducting a watershed analysis of the stream and therefore it needs an official name. The SWCD polled area farmers for suggestions, with a majority responding that Ludlow Creek seemed like a logical choice. The Winneshiek County Commissioners have no objection to the name. The Iowa State Geographic Names Authority has confirmed that the stream is not already named on any existing maps and documents and is in support of the proposal.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes for comment: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian

Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Five responses were received.

The Keweenaw Bay Community, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, and the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota all responded that they did not have an opinion, while the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska telephoned to say they did not support the proposal, preferring instead that an indigenous name be applied. A follow up call to the Tribal Office suggested that if the Omaha wished to provide a counter-proposal the BGN would be willing to consider it. No further correspondence was received.

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Lake Anne, Michigan

(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4648233&e=536790&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Lake Anne is proposed for a ten acre body of water in Berrien County, on the boundary between Lake Charter Township and Lincoln Charter Township. The proponents, residents of nearby Stevensville, report that the name is intended to honor their mother, Anne Kramer Harris (1909-2001), who throughout her life was an active member of the community and an ardent supporter of wildlife preservation. The reservoir was created after a sand mining company excavated a portion of the coastal sand dune, leaving a cavity that soon became water-filled. The proponents report, “[We] were instrumental in helping to guide the natural reclamation of the site as a sanctuary and habitat for migratory birds. It offers no recreational or sport uses.” The land is in the process of being transferred from the mining company to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for inclusion in Grand Mere State Park, but the deed has yet to be signed, so neither the park manager nor the DNR wish to comment on the naming.

The government of Lincoln Charter Township has stated it does not have an opinion on the issue, while the Lake Charter Township Board is in support of the name. The Michigan State Names Authority has no objections to the name provided there is no local opposition. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand River Bands of the Ottawa Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of the Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe responded that they did not have an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists 23 geographic features in Michigan with names containing the word “Anne”; of these, 22 are administrative features (schools, churches, and cemeteries). The one natural feature, Lake Anne Louise, is in Schoolcraft County. None of the 23 features are in Berrien County.

Fosse Lake, Minnesota

(Review List 395)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.62389&lon=-95.46639&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new name Fosse Lake is proposed for a 29-acre lake in Minnewaska Township in Pope County. The name would honor three members of the Fosse family who owned and farmed property on the eastern shore of the lake for approximately 40 years. Knudt Fosse (b.1825) was a native of Norway who emigrated to the U.S. in 1866, settling first in Wisconsin, and then in the mid-1870's relocating to Pope County, Minnesota. From 1875 until 1925, the property along the east side of the unnamed lake was farmed by the family, first by Knudt Fosse and later by his son Thore (1861-1896) and his wife Annie (1862-1935).

A petition signed by 25 local residents in support of the proposal was included with the application. The Pope County Board of Commissioners is also in support of the proposal, as is the Minnesota Geographic Names Authority. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Dakota Sioux, the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, the Leech Lake Band responded with a letter of support, while the Mille Lacs Band and the White Earth Band indicated they had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

Fukuzawa Creek, Washington

(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.804903&lon=-122.514893&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.81216&lon=-122.50908&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

This is the first of seven names submitted by an urban planner with the Kingston Parks, Trails, and Open Space Committee. The seven unnamed streams are all located in the vicinity of

Kingston, and the proponent believes they need to be named “to promote awareness, protect against ignorance, and enhance sense of community.”

The new name Fukuzawa Creek is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Carpenter Creek. It is intended to honor the Fukuzawa family, specifically Toshisaburo Fukuzawa (1895-1984) and his wife Yoko (1885-1977), natives of Japan who settled in the Kingston area in the 1910’s. The family operated a fruit and vegetable farm along the stream for many years, except for a period during World War II when they were held in an internment camp in California. Although they left the area in the 1960’s, the family’s farmhouse and the stream still serve as local landmarks.

The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named “Fukuzawa.”

Osier Creek, Washington
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.78621&lon=-122.49488&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.77007&lon=-122.49457&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Osier Creek is proposed for a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream that flows from south to north into the southern end of Appletree Cove. The name would honor Howard Osier (1896-1973) and his wife Blanche (1897-1974), who settled along the stream in the 1930’s. Mr. Osier was employed in a local lumber mill and later by Washington State Ferries. The house soon became the center of community gatherings. As one published biography reads, “the legacy they left behind wasn’t a long list of great accomplishments, rather a love of life, of family, community, the cove, creek, forest and creatures inhabiting it.” Several members of family still live on nearby Bainbridge Island; one of them noted that the name “Osier” is of French origin meaning “willow tree” and that a species of willow is indigenous to the area.

The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named “Osier Creek.”

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Bear Wallow Creek, Michigan
(Huron-Manistee National Forest)
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.20981&lon=-85.97521&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.21742&lon=-85.94239&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Bear Wallow Creek for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek in southeastern Manistee County and within the Huron-Manistee National Forest. The proponent, who serves as a recreation manager for the forest, reports that the name has been in local use for 100 years and that it should be made official so that it can be published on visitor maps.

The Norman Township Board of Trustees and the Manistee County Board of Commissioners are in support of this name, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection. The Michigan State Names Authority also has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Michigan with names containing the words "Bear Wallow," although there are 47 streams with names that include the word "Bear," including two in Manistee County. These streams, Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek, are located 14 km (9 mi) and 26 km (16 mi) from the stream in question.

Overlook Island, New Hampshire
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.64333&lon=-71.0425&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of North Wakefield to make official a name that he reports has been in local use for over 60 years. The island in question, which has been owned by the proponent's family since 1943, is less than an acre in size and lies at the north end of Pine River Pond, in Carroll County, in the Town of Wakefield. The proponent states that a cabin located at the point of land overlooking the island is also named "Overlook." He adds that the island is sometimes known informally as "Dam Cove Island," but he did not provide further details regarding that name.

Neither the Town of Wakefield nor the Carroll County Commissioners responded to two requests for comments; a follow up e-mail indicated that if no response was received, the Board would presume the local governments did not wish to comment. The New Hampshire State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the new name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within fifty miles of this feature.

Overbrook Stream, Ohio

(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.38862&lon=-82.09788&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.38611&lon=-82.09833&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal would apply the new name Overbrook Stream to a small unnamed tributary of the Black River in Lorain County. The name was chosen because the stream flows alongside and under Overbrook Drive. The Lorain County Commissioners are in support of the proposal, while the City of Elyria did not respond to two requests for comment. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Shawnee Tribe, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma responded, with a letter indicating no objection. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Celestial Ridge, Tennessee

(Cherokee National Forest)

(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.25302&lon=-81.94377&datum=nad27&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new name Celestial Ridge is proposed for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long ridge located on the east side of Stony Hollow in Carter County. The ridge lies on property co-owned by the proponent, who says the name was chosen because “it is absolutely overwhelming as to the number of stars and galaxies that can be seen on a clear night with the naked eye from this ridge and as one

stands there on a night which is bathed with a full moon, one actually feels as if one is looking down on the earth from a cloud.” The Carter County Mayor’s Office was given two opportunities to comment, with a follow up e-mail noting that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the BGN would assume the County did not wish to comment. The Tennessee State Names Authority and the U.S. Forest Service both have no objection to this proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Cherokee Nation for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Tennessee known to be named “Celestial Ridge.”

Newellhurst Creek, Washington
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.78314&lon=-122.48924&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.7772&lon=-122.48943&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

The new name Newellhurst Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long stream that flows from south to north into the southern end of Appletree Cove. The name was chosen in recognition of the Newellhurst Farm that once operated at the site of this stream. A road located a short distance to the west of the stream is named Newellhurst Circle NE. A search of online phone directories did not yield any listings for a family named Newellhurst in Washington. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named “Newellhurst Creek.”