

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee
Six Hundred Sixty-Second Meeting
Radisson Riverwalk Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida
October 20, 2004, 1 p.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan (Chair)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) - not voting
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Ed Harne	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Barbara Ryan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

Roger L. Payne Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names

Staff

Eve Edwards
Dwight Hughes
Jennifer Runyon
Robin Worcester
Lou Yost

1. Opening

The Chairman called the meeting to order and thanked Jim Anderson, Chair of the 2004 Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) Conference, for hosting the meeting. He indicated there were informational packets available for distribution to the members and to the attendees in the audience. The DNC members introduced themselves and stated which Federal department or agency they represent and their title on the Board. The Chairman then asked the members of the audience to introduce themselves, and who they represented.

Minutes of the 661st Meeting

The minutes of the October 7, 2004 meeting were approved as submitted.

2. Communications and Reports

BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

Loy thanked Anderson for hosting this year's COGNA Conference. He reported on the activities at the Biennial Meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), which was held at U.N. Headquarters in New York City in April. Specifically of note, it was reported that other national naming organizations are dealing with the same kinds of issues as the DNC, and the DNC has much in common with their foreign names counterparts. As a result, these meetings are a very useful forum of exchange.

An agreement was renewed with the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) regarding continued collaboration between the BGN and PCGN. The BGN will meet next with the PCGN, March 1-10, 2005, in London. The two naming authorities will meet to discuss matters of mutual interest, with the presentation of information papers and the examination of policies and procedures.

The BGN Executive Committee met this summer to discuss the implementation of a new business plan for optimizing the processing of foreign names. Other matters discussed and resolved included relations between DNC and the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) on matters of policy, as well as the development of the BGN website and the frequency of BGN meetings. The full Board's October meeting was cancelled, and the next meeting is scheduled for January 2005.

BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne described the BGN packet and its contents.

Payne was pleased to announce that the Department of Homeland Security is the newest member of the BGN, and he thanked the new members, who represent the U.S. Coast Guard and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), for their interest and participation. He explained how the DNC and FNC are empowered by the BGN to make decisions and set policy. However, the two existing advisory committees, Antarctic Names and Undersea Features, are not empowered to make decisions, but instead make recommendations to the BGN. It is not required that members of these advisory committees be Federal employees, but members of the DNC and FNC must be Federal employees.

It was reported that geographic names is one of the eight critical layers included in *The National Map*, and that the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), the Nation's official geographic names repository, is the only source of names for the *The National Map*.

Payne announced with great fanfare that there is now a State Names Authority (SNA) in every State, with Indiana recently establishing such an authority. Two territories, Guam and Puerto Rico, also have such authorities.

He elaborated further on the UNGEGN meeting, describing the sessions of the various Working Groups, which is the mechanism by which information, procedures, etc. are developed and exchanged. The U.S. participates in most of the Working Groups, but especially those on

Training, Gazetteers and Data Files, Pronunciation, Terminology, and Names in Multilingual Areas.

The 16th Annual Geographic Names Course offered under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) was held August 23-September 3, 2004, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. There were 18 students from the national government of the Dominican Republic, as well as academia and one student from Venezuela's national government. The 2005 PAIGH geographic names course is tentatively scheduled to be held in Aguascalientes, Mexico.

Yost represented the BGN at the Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC), in Kingston, Ontario, September 14-17, 2004. Topics that were discussed included how to deal with problems and issues regarding derogatory names, aboriginal names, and other issues familiar to the DNC. The Atlas of Canada, with assistance from members of the GNBC, has been collecting spatial footprint data (geometry) for inclusion in its online products.

A presentation regarding the automated (web-based) GNIS Maintenance Program was made to the annual GIS Symposium of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, at its national training facility in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Payne reported that he represented the Board at a meeting of a consortium of experts on marine geographic names. He gave a presentation and participated in a panel discussion. The group is examining methods of optimizing presentation of data on geographic names of marine features and attendant data, much of which is currently available only through disparate and unrelated databases.

Publications and Publicity Committee (Kanalley for Wood)

It was reported that there have been throughout the year numerous interviews and articles in newspapers, and one presentation on NPR, mostly on the topic of derogatory names. Some of these involved the continuing development regarding the use of the term "Squaw", but most resulted from recently enacted legislation in North Carolina and Florida regarding offensive names.

There were four inquiries regarding Burroughs Creek in Kansas, a name which the DNC approved at its meeting in May. The inquiries questioned the approval of the name, because of the controversial lifestyle of the honoree.

There was also a flurry of media inquiries following the DNC's decision to retain the name Rhode Island for the island in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The DNC recognized that the proposed name Aquidneck Island was in widespread local use, but did not wish to contradict the negative recommendations of all local governments and the State government.

DNC Executive Secretary Report (Payne)

Payne reminded everyone that it is very important that each State participate to the fullest extent possible in the GNIS Maintenance Program. The USGS Geographic Names Office has initiated agreements with the States of West Virginia, North Carolina, and Delaware, and there are ongoing discussions with several other States.

Payne provided a synopsis of various “high profile” cases and activities since the last COGNA Conference. An annotated list is available upon request.

Payne reported that in May 2004 the DNC met in Richmond, Virginia, which is believed to be the only time the DNC has met outside of the Washington, D.C. area since 1890, with the exception of COGNA Conferences.

BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the COGNA Conference in October 2003.

126	cases written
1,016	inquiries answered
1,910	letters written
1,271	e-mail message responses
153	proposals approved
53	proposals denied

In the two weeks since the last meeting, the staff completed 71 cases. Docket 387 was released on October 18th, and the staff answered 49 letters and 60 e-mail messages. Yost mentioned the loss of staff members to other jobs and thanked Runyon for doing all the BGN work as the lone staff member in the research section at this time.

Runyon reported that the BGN/DNC website has been expanded and is more user friendly, and now includes access to the DNC Monthly Minutes and Quarterly Dockets.

GNIS Report (Worcester)

In the last year, approximately 11,000 new records have been added to the GNIS database, approximately 7,800 additional variant names were added, and there have been approximately 33,700 corrections and enhancements.

The new records and corrections were made primarily by direct entry into the GNIS database either through use of the Web Entry and Edit forms, by downloading batch files from various partners, and from files exported from GIS applications.

3. Publications

An Overview of Case Brief, Docket List, Docket Review List, Action List, Minutes (Runyon)

Runyon encouraged everyone to attend the workshop on Friday where she will present in detail the procedures undertaken by the DNC staff once a proposal is received in the office. She

reminded everyone that the Docket Lists and Meeting Minutes are now available at the BGN/DNC website.

Runyon briefly described the case brief process conducted by the staff. Map and text research is conducted, after which input is solicited from the appropriate counties, State Names Authorities, and other interested parties. The Quarterly Docket is a summary of cases awaiting resolution by the DNC. Some cases can go to the DNC almost immediately after being docketed, while others need additional work and will take longer. Only if the case is ready for a vote will it go before the DNC. When all interested parties have commented, the cases are collected for the Review List, which consists of the names that will be voted on at the next meeting. The Monthly Action List is intended to be a summary of those names voted on from the Review List, although it was noted that production of this report has been suspended temporarily, pending analysis of its worth and as a result of cutbacks in office staff. Similarly, the Annual Decision List has not been published since 1999. Runyon offered to print out all decisions for a particular State if needed. Payne indicated that the Decision List will no longer be published in conventional form and will be posted at the website instead.

Digital Gazetteer (Worcester)

The Geographic Names Office (GNO) has awarded a contract for the compilation of geographic names data for the top 46 of the 133 major urban areas established by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). The contract is specifically to complete categories of geographic names in support of homeland security activities.

Marinucci reported that the Landview VI DVD has been released and that it is the only disc product that contains GNIS data. The Landview DVD with GNIS data is available from the Bureau of the Census at the following URL: <www.census.gov/geo/landview>. The set, which costs \$129, contains two DVDs covering the nation.

4. Docket Review List (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket Review List for a description of each proposal.

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

Change the application of Eagles Nest, Colorado (Docket 383)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change Barney Lake to Balloon Lake and change Ballon Lake to Hooligan Lake, Minnesota (Chippewa National Forest) (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these proposals.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Bergland Lake to Berglund Lake, change Long Lake to Peterson Lake, change Long Lake to Placid Lake, and change Whang Lake to Vang Lake, Minnesota (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these proposals.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Mud Lake to Boo Lake, Minnesota (Docket 383)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change West Piney Creek to Little Piney River, Missouri (Piney Narrows State Natural Area) (Docket 383)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the proposed change.

Vote: 4 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

Following further discussion amongst the DNC members, the motion was restated and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 6 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The four votes against the motion were cast stating that the proposed name would violate the BGN's Duplicate Naming Policy.

Change Black Brook to Gem Creek, New York (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Gordon Creek to Jordan Creek, Ohio (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Steriner Pond to Lily Hill Lake, Ohio (Docket 385)

A motion was made seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 6 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The four votes against the motion were cast citing the loss of the historical name, and no evidence of a compelling reason to change the name.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Lake Catherine, Minnesota (Fergus Falls Wetland Management District) (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the negative recommendations of the Minnesota State Names Authority.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Little Piney Creek to Little Piney River, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest) (Docket 381)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change Baird Mountain to Straub Mountain, Missouri (Docket 382)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing the negative recommendations of the Missouri Board on Geographic Names along with an apparent lack of local support for changing a long standing commemorative name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to make Baird Mountain a 2004 BGN decision.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The one vote against the motion was cast stating that there is already an implied reaffirmation of the name Baird Mountain, so a BGN decision on the name is not necessary.

Shaw Creek, Oregon (Docket 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the negative recommendations of the Oregon State Names Authority, which indicated a lack of local support for the proposal and the issue of name duplication with another nearby feature.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Sacajawea Bar, Washington (Docket 382)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names agreed to by all interested parties

Kutil Lake, Minnesota (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Margaret Lake, Minnesota (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Yunker Creek, Nebraska (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Downs Creek, South Carolina (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Lake Powell (BGN 1959) to Glen Canyon Reservoir, Arizona and Utah (Glen Canyon National Recreation Area) (Docket 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing the recommendations of the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the Utah Geographic Names Committee, both of which cited a lack of overwhelming local or regional support for the change. In addition, all Federal land management agencies with an interest in the feature, and numerous elected officials from both Arizona and Utah, recommended that the existing name be retained.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The DNC noted that the use of the generic term “Lake” is very common for a manmade body of water, and also that the existence of another, much smaller lake almost 300 miles distant in Colorado and also named Lake Powell, was not likely to cause confusion.

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm Lake Powell as a BGN 2004 decision.

Vote: 8 in favor

2 against
0 abstentions

The two votes cast against the motion indicated that there is already an implied reaffirmation of the name Lake Powell, so a second BGN decision on the name is not necessary. It was noted there was already a 1959 Decision for Lake Powell.

Change Falkner Island (BGN 1891) to Faulkners Island, Connecticut (Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge) (Docket 378)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the change.

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
1 abstention

The one vote cast against the motion was made in the belief that the spelling “Falkner” is well documented historically and the original spelling of the name should not be lost.

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm Falkner Island as a BGN 2004 decision.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The two votes cast against the motion were made in support of the vote to approve the proposal.

Change Goodbys Creek – in part (BGN 1896) to Goodbys Lake, Florida (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change East Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to East Fork ‘Innamatnoon Creek, change Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to ‘Innamatnoon Creek, and change West Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to West Fork ‘Innamatnoon Creek, Idaho (Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River/Clearwater National Forest) (Docket 377)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Papoose Saddle (BGN 1966) to 'Imnamatnoon Likoolam, Idaho (Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River/Clearwater National Forest) (Docket 377)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The two votes cast against the motion were made citing a belief that an appropriate generic term should be added to the feature name for clarity of application for the general user community.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Hollywood Harbor, Florida (Docket 380)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name.

Vote: 5 in favor
5 against
0 abstentions

The five votes cast against the motion were based on the desire of various local groups and individuals to retain the use of the name Lake Mabel. Because of the tie, the Chairman was asked to vote. He indicated he supported the motion **not** to approve the name.

After further discussion, it was determined there was still confusion over the intent of the proposal. The staff clarified that the proposal is to apply the name Hollywood Harbor to a currently unnamed feature, extending from the Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale corporate boundary southward to Dania Cutoff Canal. The proposal would not affect the application of the name Lake Mabel, although the name Hollywood Harbor would be considered to apply to a portion of Lake Mabel. A motion was made and seconded to reconsider the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded **not** to approve the proposal.

Vote: 4 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The six votes cast against the motion were made in the belief that the rationale for the name Hollywood Harbor was reasonable and in recognition of the fact that the name Lake Mabel

would not be affected. It was also suggested that the proposed name could be considered to apply to an administrative feature that is not technically under the BGN's purview.

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 6 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The four votes cast against the motion cited the confusion this name might cause, and concerns over applying an apparently commercial name to just one small segment of the Intracoastal Waterway. Even though staff explained that this is an acceptable practice in applied toponomy, the concern was still voiced.

Scrub Jay Pond, Florida (Docket 383)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Audubon Creek, Louisiana (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Dayspring Creek, Maryland (Docket 381)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cygnet Pond, Michigan (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Boiler Lake, Minnesota (Chippewa National Forest) (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Farney Creek, Minnesota (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Mine Lake, Minnesota (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

North Farney Creek, Minnesota (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Glendale Creek, Nebraska (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Musselshell Creek, Minnesota (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to recommend deferral of this proposal, citing a need for additional time to consider the request.

Vote: 10 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The November DNC meeting will be cancelled because it would coincide with the Veterans' Day Holiday. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be on December 9, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m. The Chair thanked everyone for attending the meeting and for their valuable comments and contributions to the discussions.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Chick Fagan*

Chick Fagan, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

DOCKET REVIEW LIST

October 2004

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

Eagles Nest, Colorado

(Docket 383)

(See Attachment 1)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4513268.00012502&e=481215.000000002&u=2>

This proposal is to change the application of the name Eagles Nest. The proponent is a land agent with the Larimer County Department of Parks and Open Lands, reports that the name is applied incorrectly on Federal maps and that the name should be moved 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the southwest. The name Eagles Nest has been applied to the more northeasterly, 1,957 m (6,422 ft) high summit on Federal maps since 1960, but the proponent suggests that the 1,936 m (6,353 ft) summit is more appropriate because “eagles’ nests have been in existence on this site for over 120 years and it is one of the longest-term occupied eagle’s nests in Colorado.” He reports that the name actually refers to a rock outcrop located on the summit that is recognizable from all directions, and he further states, “there are [no eagles’ nests] on the feature currently shown as Eagles Nest on USGS maps.” The summit in question lies just outside the boundaries of the Roosevelt National Forest, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) south of Livermore and 22 km (14 mi) north-northeast of Fort Collins.

The Larimer County Board of Commissioners and the Colorado State Board on Geographic Names both recommend approval of this application change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Barney Lake** to **Balloon Lake**, Minnesota

(Chippewa National Forest)

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 2)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5259186.16863571%20&e=449403.954593897&u=6&datum=nad83>

This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State’s Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of the Suomi Area Lakes Association. The three lakes in question lie within an area described as “a very popular non-motorized recreation and cross-country ski area of the Chippewa National Forest called Suomi Hills.” Two of the proposals are to change existing names (see also Hooligan Lake, below), and the third is to make official a name for a lake that is currently unnamed on Federal maps (see Boiler Lake, below).

The first proposal is to rename Barney Lake to Balloon Lake. The Minnesota State Names Authority was unable to find any information on the origin of either the existing name or the proposed name, but suggests they were probably given by the early loggers and surveyors in the area. A petition signed by 22 local residents in support of the proposal was included with the proposal. The Itasca County Commissioners held a public hearing on the issue and passed a resolution in support of the change. Citing local and County support, the State Names Authority recommends approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Forest Service is in support of the proposal.

Change Bergland Lake to Berglund Lake, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 3)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141180.13111723%20&e=434940.644338616&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is the first of six submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of several Deerwood area residents who wish to make official new names or change existing names to recognize local usage. The features in question are all lakes and all are located in Crow Wing County.

The first proposal is to correct the spelling of Bergland Lake to Berglund Lake. The proponent reports, and the DNR has confirmed, that the lake was named for Frank V. Berglund (1866-1935), a native of Sweden who settled in Deerwood Township in the early years of the twentieth century. He farmed on property adjoining the lake for 33 years, and also served as township supervisor. The proponent claims the lake has been known as Berglund Lake since the 1930's. The State Names Authority determined the spelling "Berglund" also appears on a Deerwood Township map and in a "Farm and Home Plat and Directory." The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners, after receiving no opposition at a public hearing, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The State Names Authority also recommends approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Mud Lake to Boo Lake, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 4)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4991731.38810995%20&e=399463.049623919&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal, to change the name of Mud Lake in Meeker County to Boo Lake, was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Dassel. The name Mud Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1982, is shown on the 1994 Meeker County highway map, and was listed in the *Inventory of Minnesota Lakes* (1968) and the *Minnesota Public Waters*

Inventory (1988). However, the proponent reports the lake has always been known locally as Boo Lake. He also suggests the change is warranted because this is one of nine lakes in Meeker County named Mud Lake. He reports that the name Boo Lake has been in local use for over 100 years, because John Boo (d. 1906) and his wife Anna (d. 1928) settled there in the early 1870's. The Boo family were immigrants from Norway whose cabin and farm were located along the northwest side of the lake. The farm remained in the family until the last surviving descendant died in 1967. A history of the family's association with the area was documented in a 1967 book entitled "Meeker County Memories".

A petition signed by 32 area residents in support of the change to Boo Lake was included with the proposal. After hearing no objections at a public hearing, the Meeker County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State Names Authority, also recommends approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Shakopee Mdewakanton Indian Community of Minnesota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Ballon Lake to Hooligan Lake, Minnesota
(Chippewa National Forest)
(Docket 386)
(See Attachment 2)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5258994.3087094%20&e=449741.350443838&u=6&datum=nad83>

This is the second of three proposals initiated by the Suomi Area Lakes Association to make official locally-used names for lakes located in the Suomi Hills area of the Chippewa National Forest. Although the name Ballon Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1970, the proponents report that the name in local use has always been Hooligan Lake. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has recorded the name of the lake as Balloon Lake [sic] since 1985, and the Itasca County highway map of 1991 also applies that name. However, a petition signed by 22 local residents in support of the name Hooligan Lake was included with the proposal.

The Itasca County Commissioners held a public hearing on the issue and passed a resolution in support of the change. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval of the proposed name. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Forest Service is in support of the proposal.

Change **Long Lake** to **Peterson Lake**, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 5)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141449.00016302&e=430762.999999915&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Deerwood, to change officially the name of Long Lake in Crow Wing County to Peterson Lake. Although the name Long Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1912, and is listed as such in the *Minnesota Inventory of Lakes* of 1968, local residents report that they have referred to it as Peterson Lake for at least 70 years. The road that runs alongside the lake is named Peterson Lake Road. Nils Victor Peterson (1840-1925) was a native of Norway who came to the United States in the 1870's, settling in Deerwood Township in 1884, where he farmed for the remaining 40 years of his life.

The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no objections, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change.

Another lake located just 1.6 km (1 mi) to the east is also named Long Lake but is proposed to be renamed to Placid Lake (q.v.). In addition to these two lakes, there are two others in Crow Wing County also named Long Lake. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Long Lake** to **Placid Lake**, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 5)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141831.58727453%20&e=432281.014715188&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Deerwood, to change officially the name of another of the lakes named Long Lake in Crow Wing County to Placid Lake. Although the name Long Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1912, and was on the 1976 Crow Wing County highway map, the proponent reports that local residents have referred to it as Placid Lake for at least 30 years. The latter name appeared in county plat books published in 1977 and 1989, although the 2001 edition reverted to Long Lake. The road that runs alongside the lake is named Placid Drive. The proposed name is descriptive.

The entry for Long Lake in GNIS also lists the variant names Fanchor Lake and Town Line Lake, but the history of those names is unknown because they were recorded years ago by BGN staff before bibliographic references were required. The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners

conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the change to Placid Lake. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are two other bodies of water in Minnesota named “Placid”; Placid Lake, a lake, is located in Lake County, approximately 250 km (155 mi) to the northeast of this lake, while a reservoir named Lake Placid lies on the boundary between Cass County and Morrison County, 48 km (30 mi) to the west-southwest.

Change Whang Lake to Vang Lake, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 5)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5141914.32150881%20&e=429891.983618648&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Deerwood, to change officially the name of Whang Lake in Crow Wing County to Vang Lake. The name Whang Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1912 and was on the 1976 Crow Wing County highway map, but the proponent reports, and the Minnesota DNR has confirmed, that the feature was named for Gunerius Vang (1865-1942), a resident and farmer in Deerwood Township for 40 years. The proponent recalls that as a youngster he knew the lake to be named Vang Lake, and four generations of Vang descendants still use that name today.

The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change West Piney Creek to Little Piney River, Missouri

(Docket 383)

(See Attachment 6)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.327222222222&lon=-92.005833333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) on behalf of the Texas County Presiding Commissioner. It was initiated in response to another proposal that the MOBGN had received, to change the name of Little Piney Creek, located in Phelps County, Dent County, and Texas County, to Little Piney River (BGN Docket 381; see below). The governments of Phelps County and Dent County indicated support for that change, but Texas County reported it was opposed because a stream located within its county, named officially West Piney Creek, is actually known locally as Little Piney River. Texas County indicated it would be confusing to have two streams with the same name in the same county. The MOBGN then asked the Presiding

Commissioner of Texas County whether he wished to initiate a proposal to rename West Piney Creek, to which he responded he did.

The stream in Texas County that is named currently West Piney Creek but proposed to be renamed Little Piney River is 25 km (15.5 mi) long and flows in a northeasterly direction to enter Big Piney River just west of Houston, the county seat. A search of the Internet yielded no references to the proposed name Little Piney River for the feature, while a few sites dedicated to stream conservation referred to it as West Piney Creek. That name also appears on the official Texas County highway map and has been applied to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1941. It was also listed in Robert Ramsay's Missouri Placename File published in the 1930's and 1940's. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this proposal. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Osage Tribe, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribe was advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Black Brook** to **Gem Creek**, New York
(Docket 385)
(See Attachment 7)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4751494.80967731%20&e=346680.366179266&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change the name of Black Brook, a tributary of the Seneca River in the Town of Waterloo in Seneca County, to Gem Creek. It was submitted by a Planner with the Seneca County Department of Economic Development and Planning, who reports that there are currently two streams in close proximity that are both named Black Brook, so renaming one would eliminate conflict and confusion. Also, the other stream named Black Brook has been the subject of a local environmental issue because of a nearby landfill. The stream proposed to be renamed Gem Creek is 8.2 km (5.1 mi) long and flows through a lake named Gem Lake before entering the Seneca River. The stream has been named Black Brook on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1943, while all Office of Coast Survey charts of the Seneca Lake area dating from 1933 to 1984 have labeled the stream Gem Creek. The New York State Names Committee has determined that there is support for the name change from the Town and County governments and from area residents, and so it recommends approval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seneca Nation of Indians and the Onondaga Indian Nation of New York, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Gordon Creek** to **Jordan Creek**, Ohio
(Docket 385)
(See Attachment 8)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4614521.26040443%20&e=481496.380662016&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Concord Township Administrator to change officially the name of Gordon Creek to Jordan Creek. Although the current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1906 and was on the 1954 Lake County highway map, the Township Administrator reports that following the recent posting of a new road sign over "Gordon Creek", a long-time resident of the

area contacted his office to inform him that the stream had always been known locally as Jordan Creek. Her research determined that the stream was named for Thomas Jordan who had moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1802 to become the first white settler in Concord Township. She stated that there is a historical marker near the new road sign that was erected by the Lake County Historical Society in 1962 and which reads “Named in commemoration of Thomas Jordan. There were a number of water-powered mills built on this stream which bears his name...including Jordan’s Saw Mill.”

The name Jordan Creek also appeared in a county history published in 1964 and in the township’s bicentennial history published in 1976. *A History of Geauga and Lake Counties*, published in 1878, also referred to the stream as Jordan Creek. The only early source that the proponent could locate that applied the name Gordon Creek was a 1915 map of the township produced by the county. The Township Board of Trustees voted to recommend approval of the change from Gordon Creek to Jordan Creek and the Lake County Commissioners and the Ohio State Names Authority also support the change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Delaware Nation, the Wyandotte Nation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, and the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Citizen Potawatomi Nation responded, with a recommendation of approval for the name. The Tribes were advised that if no response was received, the Board would presume a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Steriner Pond to Lily Hill Lake, Ohio

(Docket 385)

(See Attachment 9)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4558115.03055745%20&e=445632.168321122&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Steriner Pond, a 15-acre lake located in Bath Township in western Summit County, to Lily Hill Lake. The change was submitted by an individual who since 2000 has owned the property on which the lake is situated. Although the name Steriner Pond has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1953, the proponent reports that the lake’s correct name should have been Steiner Pond, having been named for Homer Steiner, who owned the lake and surrounding land from the 1940’s until the family left the area in 1984. There is no information in the USGS map files regarding the history of the name “Steriner”.

The proponent reports that the land around and overlooking the lake contains “hundreds of day lilies”, thus making the proposed change to Lily Hill Lake appropriate. There are no other geographic features in Summit County known to be named “Lily”. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Delaware Nation, the Wyandotte Nation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, and the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Citizen Potawatomi Nation responded, with a recommendation of approval for the name. The Tribes were advised that if no response was received, the Board would presume a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Bath Township Board of Trustees indicated it was in support of the name change, while the Summit County Council did not respond to two requests for input; the second letter indicated a lack of response would imply a lack of an opinion. The Ohio Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the change.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Lake Catherine, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 10)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5085580&e=300541&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Alexandria, who wishes to name an unnamed lake located adjacent to her family's property, approximately 16 km (10 mi) west of Alexandria. The proposed name would honor the proponent's husband's grandmother, Catherine Rude Wick (1900-1993), who emigrated with her family from Norway to Minnesota in 1903. Mrs. Wick settled in the Alexandria area in 1929, where she raised her family and operated a clothing shop. She also loved to fish, and according to the proponent, "fished in nearly every lake in Douglas County". A petition signed by 19 local residents in support of the proposal was provided.

The Minnesota Names Authority disputes the claim that the intended honoree would have fished in the lake in question, because it is only three feet deep, has no public access, and no roads leading to it. The State Names Authority also does not endorse the proposal because the proponent's original request was to name the lake for her 7-year old daughter Catherine, but after learning of the restrictions of the Commemorative Naming Policy, she modified it to honor their grandmother. The State Names Authority argues that the intended honoree does not have had any direct association with the feature. The Douglas County Attorney suggests that the proposal for Lake Catherine should be approved because the intended honoree was "a great fisherwoman" and "a significant contributor to the Alexandria area as a woman store owner in the 1940's and 50's." He also suggests Lake Catherine is "a much more attractive name than the numerical digits currently assigned [by the Minnesota DNR] to this body of water".

The County Board of Commissioners held a public hearing and passed a resolution in support of the name. A Minnesota Game and Fish Survey published in 1964 referred to the lake as "Foslien Lake", but no efforts have been made to make official that name. The 1964 survey also noted "No angling takes place on pond." A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Little Piney Creek to Little Piney River, Missouri

(Mark Twain National Forest)

(Docket 381)

(See Attachment 6)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4197438.77288136%20&e=590101.395006954&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal, to change the name Little Piney Creek to Little Piney River, was submitted by the Mayor of the City of Newburg, who reports that the generic "River" has always been in local use.

He indicates that until the Missouri Department of Transportation erected a new sign over the stream naming it “Little Piney Creek”, he and other local residents always presumed the official generic was “River”. The stream is approximately 59 km (37 mi) long and heads in northwestern Texas County before flowing north-northwest, then north, through Dent County, and into Phelps County, where it turns west through the community of Newburg, to enter the Gasconade River just south of Jerome.

The name Little Piney Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1912, and was also shown on maps of the State published in 1856 by DeSilver and in 1911 by the General Land Office. It also appears on the official State highway map and on the highway maps of Phelps County and Dent County published in 1993. Robert Ramsay, in his collection of Missouri placenames information gathered in the 1920’s and 1930’s, indicated that the stream, Little Piney Creek, was named for pine forests that are located along its northern course and that “it is distinctly smaller than Big Piney River.”

A search of the Internet resulted in evidence of mixed usage. The name Little Piney Creek was used by the Missouri Conservation Department in its 2001 Trout Management Report, and appeared at a website of Missouri Ozarks placenames produced by Southwest Missouri State University. However, the proposed name, Little Piney River, appears on websites related to bicycling, fishing, and other outdoors activities, as well as on a site maintained by the University of Missouri-Rolla. Because of the stream’s proximity to the USGS Mapping Center in Rolla, the Executive Secretary of the Missouri Board on Geographic Names conducted an informal survey of local usage among USGS employees. While many responded that it was known simply as “Little Piney”, the results indicated a 50-50 split between “Creek” and “River”. Citing a lack of overwhelming usage of the proposed name, and the objection of Texas County, the Missouri Board voted not to recommend approval of this proposal. The USDA Forest Service also does not support the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Osage Tribe, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribe was advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Baird Mountain** to **Straub Mountain**, Missouri
(Docket 382)
(See Attachment 11)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4048825.00009973&e=474016&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Baird Mountain, a 411 m (1,350 ft) high summit in western Taney County, to Straub Mountain. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1907, and although the exact origin is not known, Robert Ramsay in his 1933 Missouri Place Name file and again in his 1950 article entitled “Place Names of Taney County”, suggested it was named for “old man Baird, a miner who lived in the earliest days of settlement and died at work upon the mountain”. Ramsay also listed Magic Mountain as a variant name for the feature, but provided no additional information on that name.

The summit lies 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Branson, overlooking the White River and Table Rock Lake, and just outside the boundaries of Table Rock State Park and the Mark Twain National Forest. The proponent, who serves as the Assistant Fire Chief for the Western Taney County Fire Department, is proposing that Baird Mountain be renamed Straub Mountain in honor of James David Straub, who in 1990, while working as a firefighter, died during a rescue attempt on the summit.

The Superintendent of nearby Table Rock State Park confirmed that, “Mr. Straub died while trying to rescue a person or persons climbing illegally on the bluffs above the lake.” Mr. Straub was also a musician, who in the 1980’s performed in nearby Branson.

The summit lies on property that is owned today by Silver Dollar City Properties, Incorporated, and used by the company for amphibious vehicle tours. Prior to World War II, the land was administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which used rock quarried from the summit in the construction of nearby Table Rock Dam. The dam was completed in 1959, and during the late 1980’s, the land was acquired by the current owners who intended to use it for a theme park. These plans were never fulfilled, but the management of Silver Dollar City reports that the existing name is of tremendous historical value to the organization and it does not wish to see the name changed.

The Taney County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. The County was advised that if no response was received, the Board would presume it did not have an opinion on the issue. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names, citing a lack of overwhelming local support and a reluctance to change a long-standing commemorative name, voted not to approve the change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Osage Tribe, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribe was advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Shaw Creek, Oregon

(Docket 384)

(See Attachment 12)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.5552777777778&lon=-123.6077777777778&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5044091&e=452049&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Tillamook, to honor his father Hugh Shaw (1923-1998). The honoree was born and raised in Portland, but when he retired from the military he settled in Tillamook, where he worked and “contributed to the community”. The proponent reports that in 1993 he purchased land that the stream runs through because he and his father had enjoyed hiking and hunting in the area for many years. His father’s ashes were spread on this property, along the stream. The feature heads approximately 1.5 km (0.9 mi) west of the community of Jordan Creek and flows northwest into Ryan Creek, a tributary of the Wilson River. The stream is approximately 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long. It is located in Tillamook County and the Tillamook State Forest. There are two other streams within the County that apply the name Shaw Creek, one is on the same U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, and the other is on an adjoining map.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board sent a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which forwarded the information to all Federally-recognized tribes in Oregon. No response was received by the prescribed deadline, which the Oregon Board stated would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Oregon Department of Forestry, which administers one-third of the stream in question, indicated it discourages the naming of geographic features for individuals unless they have made a significant contribution to the State or its reforestation efforts. They determined that the intended honoree did not qualify in this case. The Tillamook County Commissioners declined to issue a statement on the issue. Citing a lack of

overwhelming support for the name, and the existence of another Shaw Creek nearby, the Oregon Board recommends disapproval of the proposal.

Lake Sacajawea Bar, Washington

(Docket 382)

(See Attachment 13)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.41333333333333&lon=-118.64861111111111&u=2>

The new name Lake Sacajawea Bar is proposed for an unnamed bar located along the west bank of Lake Sacajawea, which lies along the Snake River. The feature is described as “a giant, Ice Age, flood bar,” or in geologic terms, a “pendant bar” because it was formed by deposition beyond a bedrock spur. The proponent is a geologist and senior research scientist with the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in Richland. He reports that the flood bar is approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide at its widest point. With a maximum height of 122 m (400 ft), it is one of the tallest flood bars in existence. The proponent reports that the bar was created over 13,000 years ago, “as a result of deposition beyond a bedrock spur by Pleistocene floods from glacial Lake Missoula and pluvial Lake Bonneville”. He suggests that because of the feature’s significant size and interest as a potential natural resource for mining of sand and gravel, it deserves special recognition.

The application indicated that some members of the public and several scientists refer to the feature as “Sheffler Bar”, presumably because of its proximity to the community of that name. The feature was identified as Sheffler Bar at one website dedicated to the Ice Age floods of the Pacific Northwest, but otherwise does not appear to be widely published.

The proposal for Lake Sacajawea Bar has the support of a retired librarian at the Ice Age Floods Institute. The Franklin County Board of Commissioners and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also responded with letters of support for the proposal, but the Nez Perce Tribal Council does not support the proposal, citing a reluctance to name a feature for an individual who was not a member of the Nez Perce Tribe or any of the Sahaptan-speaking Tribes in Washington. They further reported that Sacajawea was a member of the Lemhi Shoshone tribe, “a traditional enemy of the Nez Perce.”

The Washington Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the proposal. In addition to the Nez Perce Tribe, a copy of the proposal was also sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

III. New Commemorative Names agreed to by all interested parties

Kutil Lake, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 14)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.2005555555556&lon=-93.8288888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Hillman, who wishes to make official the name Kutil Lake for a 33-acre lake in Roosevelt Township in Crow Wing County. The proponent reports that the name honors Joseph Kutil (1903-1993) and his wife Bea (1905-1962), who moved from North Dakota to Minnesota during the Depression, settling on a farm that adjoins the lake in question. In recent years, the lake has come to be known as Kutil Lake. A petition signed by 21 area residents in support of the name was included with the proposal.

The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the name. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Margaret Lake, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 15)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.9738888888889&lon=-92.9027777777778&u=2>

This new commemorative name was submitted by two residents of Oakdale, who wish to honor their great-grandmother Margaret Mahoney Rawleigh (1828-1896), an early resident of the area. The unnamed lake lies within Lake Elmo Park Reserve, in the City of Lake Elmo, and is approximately 10 acres in size. The proponents report that Margaret Rawleigh and her husband John, both natives of Ireland, arrived in Minnesota in 1854, where they acquired 80 acres alongside the lake. The family endured poverty and considerable hardship, including losing six of their 12 children before adulthood, as well as losing the family's only cow which fell through the ice on this lake and drowned.

A stream that flows into the north end of Eagle Point Lake, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the northwest of this lake, was recently named Raleigh Creek by the U.S. Board, in honor of John Rawleigh (the spelling of the family name was altered shortly after the family arrived from Ireland). Another proposal would name two nearby streams Farney Creek (q.v.) and North Farney Creek (q.v.) in recognition of the family's Irish heritage.

After receiving no objections at a public hearing, the Washington County Board of Commissioners voted to recommend approval of the name Margaret Lake, and the Minnesota State Names Authority supports the name as well. There are three other lakes in Minnesota named "Margaret", two in Cass

County and one in Pine County. The closest of these is 155 km (96 mi) north of the lake in question. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Shakopee Mdewakanton Indian Community of Minnesota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Yunker Creek, Nebraska

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 16)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4547930&e=748921&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4548621&e=748322&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new commemorative name Yunker Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream in northern Cass County. The proposal was submitted by a couple that owns property along the stream and who wish to honor his father, Donald H. Yunker (1922-1998), a longtime resident and farmer in the area. Mr. Yunker moved to Cass County as a teenager, and after serving in the U.S. Navy for three years during World War II, he spent the remainder of his life on the family's farm. The stream in question flows into an unnamed tributary of the Platte River; this stream is proposed by the same proponents to be named Glendale Creek (q.v.). The Cass County Board of Commissioners responded that it is in support of the proposal for Yunker Creek, and the Nebraska State Names Authority also recommends approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Downs Creek, South Carolina

(Docket 387)

(See Attachment 17)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3620909&e=600281&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3621162&e=600047&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Charleston in honor of his mother, Janet Jackson Downs (d. 1993). The stream in question is a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Clark Sound on the east side of James Island, approximately 5.6 km (3.4 mi) south of the center of Charleston. The proponent reports that in 1964 his mother moved with her family to a home adjacent to this stream, and for many years was an active member of her community, where she became well known for her work in education. She served as professor of special education at the College of Charleston, and for many years directed the Federally-funded Neighborhood Youth Corps and career programs for disadvantaged young adults. In later years, she was involved in the New Horizons program for emotionally disturbed and physically challenged juveniles, and did volunteer work for

the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston, where she published a monthly magazine and established fundraising tours of the city.

Letters in support of the proposal for Downs Creek were received from State Senators Arthur Ravenel and Glenn McConnell, as well as from State Representatives Chip Limehouse and Robert Harrell, Jr., and U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings. The Mayor of Charleston also submitted a letter of support. These letters all commended Mrs. Downs for her civic contributions and her particular dedication to the mentally challenged of the community. The South Carolina State Names Authority indicated it had no objection to the name.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Lake Powell (BGN 1959) to Glen Canyon Reservoir, Arizona and Utah
(Glen Canyon National Recreation Area)
(Docket 384)
(See Attachment 18)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4087964&e=456906&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Coalition to Rename Lake Powell, an organization based in Durango, Colorado, whose members believe that the reservoir in Arizona and Utah named Lake Powell should be renamed Glen Canyon Reservoir because there is another body of water in Colorado that is also named Lake Powell. They also suggest the use of “Lake” as the generic term is incorrect and misleading. The smaller Lake Powell is located in Grand County, Colorado, approximately 175 km (280 mi) northeast of the larger reservoir, and was also named for John Wesley Powell. It is not known exactly when the smaller body of water in Colorado was named, but the case file for the BGN’s 1961 approval of the name Powell Peak indicated the summit was named for nearby Lake Powell.

According to the GNIS, more than 30,000 of the approximately 75,000 entries classified as “reservoir” use the generic term Lake.

The dam that forms Lake Powell (the reservoir) was constructed between 1956 and 1964, and was named Glen Canyon Dam sometime prior to 1959. The valley that was partly submerged by this impoundment was named Glen Canyon by John Wesley Powell in 1869. As his team explored the area, Powell was struck by its beauty, stating “carved walls, royal arches, glens, alcove gulches, mounts and monuments; from which of these features do we select a name? We decide to call it Glen Canyon.”

The reservoir was named Lake Powell by a decision of the BGN in 1959. The Coalition believes that this action violated the BGN’s duplicative naming policy. The proponent reports that the Coalition is comprised of representatives of Living Rivers, a 2,000-member group in the Waterkeeper Alliance; the Friends of the Animas River; the Colorado Plateau River Guides; the San Juan Citizens Alliance; the Great Old Broads for Wilderness; the Citizens Progressive Alliance; the

Friends of the Santa Clara River (California); the Utah Environmental Congress; and the Rivers Foundation of the Americas.

The BGN has received 163 e-mail messages and letters addressing this issue; of these, 13 are in support of the change to Glen Canyon Reservoir, while 150 are opposed. Of these, the majority are from private citizens. In addition, letters of opposition have been received from the Bureau of Reclamation; the National Park Service; the U.S. Forest Service; the USGS Associate Directors for Biology, Geography, Geology, and Water; the Arizona Geological Survey; the Arizona Municipal Power Users Association; the Central Arizona Project (Central Arizona Water Conservation District); the Colorado River Energy Distributors Association; the Arizona Chamber of Commerce; the Arizona Office of Tourism; the Director of Marine Services for ARAMARK Corporation; the District Manager for Lake Powell Resorts and Marina; the Arizona Historical Society; the Page-Lake Powell Chamber of Commerce and Visitor Bureau; the Mayor of Page; the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Irrigation and Electrical Districts Association of Arizona, and Electrical District Number 2 (Pinal County, Arizona). Additional letters of opposition were submitted by the Utah Geological Survey; the Utah Department of Natural Resources/Division of Water Resources; the Utah Municipal Power Agency, the Garfield County (Utah) Board of Commissioners, the Kane County (Utah) Board of Commissioners, and the Cedar Mountain Fire Protection District. Letters objecting to the name change were also submitted by U.S. Senator John McCain, U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch, U.S. Senator Robert Bennett, U.S. Senator John Kyl, the Governor of Utah, Utah Congressmen Chris Cannon, Rob Bishop, and Jim Matheson, and Arizona Congressman John Shadegg. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation (a Federally-recognized group) and the Navajo Nation also do not support the proposal. The Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources and the Colorado River Board of California submitted letters of opposition.

The Friends of Lake Powell also provided a letter of opposition to the name change, including a list of signatures numbering into the thousands. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the Utah Geographic Names Committee both also voted not to approve the change.

The opponents cite long term and widespread verbal and published usage of the existing name. They also cite the national and international significance of the name, and the costs involved in changing it on maps, documents, and signs. Several opponents of the change also suggest the renaming effort is related to the ongoing desire by some to drain the reservoir.

The Executive Director of the Glen Canyon Institute wrote a letter of support for the change on behalf of the 1,250 members of that organization, and a group entitled River Runners for Wilderness also supports the change. The supporters of the change cite the same reasons offered by the proponent. A representative of Ecosystem Management International, Incorporated, suggested the earliest references to the planning and construction of the reservoir referred to it as Glen Canyon Reservoir, with the name Lake Powell appearing in parentheses. He suggests the appropriate solution would be to make official the name Glen Canyon Reservoir (Lake Powell), which is not possible.

Additional letters were sent to various organizations and individuals that did not respond to the initial request for input. These included the Governor of Arizona, the government of San Juan

County, Utah, and several other elected officials. The follow-up letter indicated that the issue would be brought before the BGN for a vote of October 20, and if no response was received by October 1, the BGN would presume there was a lack of an opinion on the proposal.

Change Falkner Island (BGN 1891) to Faulkners Island, Connecticut
(Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge)
(Docket 378)
(See Attachment 19)

This proposed change was submitted by a member of the Board of Directors of the Faulkner's Island Light Brigade, a volunteer group established in 1991 to preserve and restore an island and lighthouse located approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) off the coast of the Town of Guilford. Although the BGN made official the name Falkner Island in 1891, the proponents report that the local spelling has always been "Faulkner's", ever since the U.S. Congress appropriated \$325 in 1801 to acquire the island from its previous owner, Medad Stone, a resident of Guilford. A copy of the 1801 Congressional deed was included in the proposal, along with a photocopy of an 1814 map of Connecticut; both show the island as Faulkners Island.

The earliest references to the island were made by Adrien Block, who discovered it in 1614 and named it Valcken Eylandt ("falcon island"). Visscher's map of 1623 named it Valken Eylandt, while later 17th century maps referred to it as Manaucumock, Massancummock, or Gull Island. In 1641, the island was said to be "called by the English Falcon Island, by the Indians Messananunck" (*Connecticut Place Names*; Hughes and Allen, 1976). Other names given to the island include Fortune Island and Falfland Island (*ibid*). An article in *The Octagon*, the newsletter of the Faulkner's Light Brigade, suggests that Charles Faulkner (1731-1803) was a lifelong resident of nearby Leetes Island, but that his grandfather used the spelling Falconer. Hughes and Allen, however, suggest that the spelling of the name may have been influenced by the fact that Patrick and Richard Falconer were residents of Guilford in the 1720's and 1730's. They further state that the ownership of the island was long disputed between Connecticut and New York, but was settled to Connecticut around 1880.

In 1884, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey labeled the island Fawkner's or Faulner's. In 1891, the U.S. Board made official the name Falkner Island. Other nineteenth century references to Faulkners Island were provided by the proponent, including an 1813 letter from the lighthouse keeper to his superior in Washington, D.C.; an 1868 advertisement for an excursion to the island; and a copy of the "Private and Special Laws of the State of Connecticut" (1871). A 1913 newspaper article referred to the island as Falkner's Island, but numerous others dating from 1917 to the present used the spelling "Faulkner's".

In 1996, the U.S. House of Representatives appropriated \$1.5 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the establishment of erosion controls on Faulkner's Island, and in 1998, Congress added another \$3 million to that amount. Widespread media coverage of the restoration of the island and the "Faulkner's Island Lighthouse" took place, particularly following a community celebration and rededication of the lighthouse in September 1999.

Although most private, local, and State documents appear to use the spelling as proposed, the existing official name is applied to maps and reports published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Coastal and Marine Geology Program, and by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Falkner Island Tern Project is managed by the USGS Biological Resources Division.

The National Register of Historic Places includes a listing for Falkner's Island Lighthouse. However, most references to the lighthouse use the spelling "Faulkner's", including a list of historic lighthouses published by the National Park Service; a description of lighthouses by the U.S. Coast Guard; the Connecticut River Valley and Shoreline Visitors Council; the lighthouse replica company, Harbour Lights; and Coastal Living magazine.

The Selectmen of the Town of Guilford have recommended that the island's name be changed to Faulkners Island. The names of the lighthouse and nearby Falkner Island Reef were not addressed by the proponent.

The Director of the USGS Falkner Island Tern Project submitted a lengthy letter of opposition to the proposed change, suggesting that the current name has appeared in over twenty years of research and scientific literature, and to change it now "would be disruptive and would create confusion at both national and international levels."

The Connecticut State Board on Geographic Names was asked on several occasions to provide an official statement on the proposal. Although none was submitted, the State did provide a detailed listing of all references to the island found in the State Map Library. Of these, 41 maps, documents, reports, and websites referred to the island as Faulkner's Island; 21 used the spelling "Falkner", and one used both interchangeably. One of the State Board members suggested the name should not be changed, but the Chair of the State Board concluded it would prefer not to take an official position on such a controversial issue. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

The Commander of the First Coast Guard District confirmed that the lighthouse was named officially Falkner Island Light, but did not make a formal statement regarding the island's name. He did add that "if your agency decides to name the island Faulkners Island, then the Coast Guard will support your decision and change the name of the light to Faulkners Island Light." The Manager of the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge stated "the Fish and Wildlife Service does not find any problem with the current spelling and name designation of Falkner Island. It has not been our experience that any navigation problems or any other confusion has occurred because of the current designation."

Change Goodbys Creek (BGN 1896) – in part to Goodbys Lake, Florida
(Docket 386)
(See Attachment 20)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3342882&e=440785&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to rename a portion of Goodbys Creek in the City of Jacksonville to Goodbys Lake, to restore the historical name that is still used by many of the area's longtime residents. The change was submitted by a resident of Jacksonville, who states that for nearly 200 years, the generic term "Lake" was used, but over the past 30 years the term "Creek" has become more common. The feature in question is an elongated inlet off the Saint Johns River that extends approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) inland, with the downstream portion widening to a width of 0.2 km (0.1 mi). The proposal would limit the term "Lake" to the lower 1.9 km (1.2 mi) portion, while retaining "Creek" for the upstream part.

The proponent provided references to several land transactions from the 1820's that referred to Goodby's Lake, as well as a real estate advertisement from 1911 that labeled the feature Goodbys Lake. A concrete bridge that crosses the feature is inscribed with the words "Goodbys Lake". In 1896, the BGN approved a request by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (US C&GS) to make official the name Goodbys Creek, although it seems the basis for the proposal was to resolve a conflict between "Goodbys" and "Goodsbys", not to address the generic. The 1896 BGN workcard indicated that local usage was for "Goodby's Lake" [sic], and use of that name was also confirmed by two of the area's postmasters. One of these individuals stated "Goodbys Lake (not Creek) is, I think, the proper name of the inlet."

The first U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the area, published in 1918, labeled the feature Goodbys Creek, while a 1909 C&GS chart retained the name Goodsby's Creek. Subsequent Federal maps and charts, as well as virtually all present-day State and City documents, have used the name Goodbys Creek. One exception is the website of the Jacksonville City Department of Parks and Recreation, which describes recent efforts to construct a boat ramp "on Goodby's Lake." A nearby street is named Goodbys Lake Court, and a church in the vicinity is named Goodbys Lake Church. One publication, *Florida Place Names* (Morris, 1995), lists Azza Creek as an early name for the feature, stating, "In 1792, 640 acres were surveyed for Francis Goodwin on Azza Creek. It well may have been that Goodwin lent part of his name to the subsequent designation of Azza Creek; first, in 1805, as Goodman's Lake, then Goodby's Lake and Goodby's Creek." The Mayor of the City of Jacksonville recommends approval of the proposal, and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority has no objection. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized group, but no response was received; the Tribe was advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change East Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to East Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek,
Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to 'Imnamatnoon Creek,
Papoose Saddle (BGN 1966) to 'Imnamatnoon Likoolam,
and West Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to West Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek, Idaho
(Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River/Clearwater National Forest)
(Docket 377)
(See Attachment 21)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5155938.73815504%20&e=671288.750291935&u=6&datum=nad83>

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5153325.06417591%20&e=671704.444801283&u=6&datum=nad83>

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.58667&lon=-114.73194>

These four proposals were submitted by the Chair of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, to change names that are considered by the Tribe to be offensive. Four other proposals that were submitted to rename features named “Squaw” were approved by the Board in December 2002, but the remaining proposals were deferred pending further research by and input from the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council. Of the four features named “Papoose”, three are streams, and one is a gap. They all lie within the Clearwater National Forest in northern Idaho County.

The names East Fork Papoose Creek, Papoose Creek, Papoose Saddle, and West Fork Papoose Creek were made official by the Board in 1966, after U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) cartographers discovered discrepancies in the applications of the names on Federal maps. The current names were also applied to the 1980 Idaho County highway map. There was no mention in the Board’s 1966 case file of the origin of the term “Papoose”, but according to *Idaho Geographic Names* (Boone, 1988), Papoose Creek was named for “an incident of the 1879 Sheepeater War...when Lt. Farrow captured two Indian women and a baby. He sent the mother after her people and kept the baby to insure her return, much to the discomfort of his men who could not sleep because of the vociferous crying of the baby.”

The Nez Perce suggest the term “Papoose” is derogatory, primarily because of its association with the term “Squaw”. A member of the Idaho Geographic Names Council, who is a member of the Nez Perce Tribe, stated “it would seem to me that the name Papoose being used was based upon the Europeans coming here and naming sites that were already named by the local Indian inhabitants.”

The proposed name ‘Imnamatnoon Creek reflects the name reported to be used by the Nez Perce, and is translated as “grizzly bear creek”. The names East Fork ‘Imnamatnoon Creek and West Fork ‘Imnamatnoon Creek would apply to tributaries of the aforementioned stream. The feature named Papoose Saddle lies at the head of West Fork Papoose Creek, and is proposed to be renamed ‘Imnamatnoon Likoolam. The Tribe has asked that an English generic not be added to the proposed name, as to do so would be considered redundant by native speakers. The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (IGNAC) attempted on three occasions to solicit input from the government of Idaho County, but no written comment was forthcoming. The USDA Forest Service and the IGNAC have recommended approval of the proposed changes.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Hollywood Harbor, Florida

(Docket 380)

(See Attachment 22)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2885369&e=588603&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Manager of the City of Hollywood, of behalf of the Mayor and City Commission, to make official the name Hollywood Harbor for a body of water located within the City’s corporate boundaries and along the Intracoastal Waterway. The proposed name was first applied to the area approximately 80 years ago, although the local topography was considerably different at that time.

The City's original proposal was to change officially the name of Lake Mabel, which straddles the boundary between Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale, but it was amended to the current request after the City of Fort Lauderdale indicated it was opposed to changing a long-standing commemorative name.

Prior to the 1920's, the area that would become Fort Lauderdale and Port Everglades was primarily a low-lying marsh area, surrounding a large natural body of water. In the 1880's, this lake was named Lake Mabel in honor of the wife of one of the area's early surveyors. By the late 1920's, however, the manmade harbor was beginning to take shape and an opening had been dredged to the Atlantic Ocean. A history of the area, entitled "Port Everglades: A Century of Opportunity" (Port Everglades Department of Broward County, 2000), described the area's development, stating, "As construction moved forward, the lake became known as Hollywood Harbor and [Joseph] Young's dream started to take form." The proposal also included an advertisement from the *Farm Journal* of 1926-27, which promoted "the plan for converting Lake Mabel into Hollywood Harbor," which when completed, "will have a full 25-foot depth of water in the channel, in turning basin, and at the docks." A Broward County website indicated that other early names for the feature were Bay Mabel and Bay Mabel Harbor. Citing the historical usage and an apparent lack of evidence that the name Lake Mabel was known or used locally, the City of Hollywood submitted a proposal to change the latter name to reflect more accurately the location and topography of the area. The City also suggested the name change would provide Hollywood some much-needed recognition, both regionally and nationally.

The Mayor of the City of Fort Lauderdale, which lies immediately to the north of Hollywood, expressed opposition to renaming Lake Mabel, "because the citizens of Fort Lauderdale are attached to the history of that name." The Commissioners of Broward County declined to take a position on the matter, citing the division between the two communities. They did determine, however, that the honoree of the name Lake Mabel was never a resident of Florida, and as far as they could determine, had never visited South Florida.

The City of Hollywood agreed to modify its proposal to allow the name Lake Mabel to remain, and to limit the application of the name Hollywood Harbor to just the area of water and docks on the south side of the corporate line. Both the city and county have stated that this proposal does not affect the application of the existing name Port Everglades.

Letters of support for the proposal for Hollywood Harbor have been received from two of the Broward County Commissioners, as well as the Downtown Hollywood Community Redevelopment Agency, the Greater Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Executive Director of the Arts Academy of Hollywood, and State Representatives Kenneth Gottlieb and Eleanor Sobel. These letters of support all cited the benefits to economic and tourism development that would occur by making official the name. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized group, but no response was received; the Tribe was advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Scrub Jay Pond, Florida

(Docket 383)

(See Attachment 23)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=29.01083333333333&lon=-81.50583333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

This new name is proposed for an unnamed 17-acre lake in northern Lake County, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) west of Lake Kathryn and 32 km (20 mi) northeast of Tavares. The proponent reports that for fifteen years he has owned property surrounding the lake, which he describes as “a sinkhole/pond surrounded by sand pine/scrub oak woods that has a scrub jay population.” According to one website, “the Florida scrub jay is found in isolated pockets across central Florida,” although its population has declined up to 80 percent in recent years. No other geographic features in the U.S. are known to be named “Scrub Jay”. A representative of the Lake County Water Authority has verified that no other name is applied to this lake in county records. The Lake County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of the proposal, and the Florida Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the name. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized group, but no response was received; the Tribe was advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Audubon Creek, Louisiana

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 24)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3367625&e=235114&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3368011&e=234052&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new name was submitted by a resident of Pearl River, who wishes to apply a name to a stream that is located partially on his property. The 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long stream is a tributary of Starks Bayou, which is in turn a tributary of the Pearl River in eastern St. Tammany Parish. The name Audubon Creek was suggested because there was at one time a community named Audubon in the area. According to *Louisiana Post Offices* (Germann, 1990), Audubon had a population of 250 in 1904, with a post office in operation from 1904 to 1906. It is not known when the community ceased to exist, although the proponent reports that the name is now considered a variant (in part) of the name of Hickory, a larger community just to the north. In addition to this community and two subdivisions in St. Tammany Parish, there are five other geographic features in Louisiana named “Audubon”. Presumably, these were all named for John J. Audubon, the noted ornithologist and painter. The government of St. Tammany Parish recommends approval of this proposal, while the Louisiana State Names Authority indicated it would defer to the locals for an opinion.

Dayspring Creek, Maryland

(Docket 381)

(See Attachment 25)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4340546.99999167&e=308965.999959019&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4341669&e=306598&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Dayspring Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Great Seneca Creek in Montgomery County. The proponent is a caregiver at the Church of the Saviour in Washington, D.C., which in 1953 purchased a farm near Germantown to be used as a retreat center. The retreat was named “Dayspring” after a verse in the Bible, and after a short time, the stream that flows behind the church property became known to church members as Dayspring Creek. The proponent has asked that this name be made official “to formalize this long-standing tradition”. A portion of the stream flows within Great Seneca Stream Valley Park. The management of the park was contacted on three occasions for input, and although it reported it did not find any other name for the feature on park maps, did not respond with an official position. The County Council of Montgomery Council stated it had no objection to the proposal to name the stream Dayspring Creek. The Maryland State Names Authority is in support of the proposal.

Cygnets Pond, Michigan

(Docket 385)

(See Attachment 26)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.43888888888889&lon=-83.77388888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a teacher at the W.J. Maxey Boys Training School in Whitmore Lake, to name an unnamed lake located on the school’s campus, Cygnets Lake. The proponent indicates the name was selected because there are two swans that live on the school’s campus, but also because the cygnet is a symbol of the development and progress that is made by the boys who live at the school. There are no other geographic features in Michigan known to be named “Cygnet”. A letter of support for this proposal was received from the government of Green Oak Township, while the Livingston County Commissioners and the Michigan State Names Authority indicated a lack of objection to the name. A copy of this proposal was sent to Huron Potawatomi, Incorporated, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Saginaw Chippewa Indians of Michigan, and the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Saginaw Chippewa responded with a letter of support for the name. No response was received from the other Tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Boiler Lake, Minnesota

(Chippewa National Forest)

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 2)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5258780&e=449368&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This is the third proposal submitted by the Suomi Area Lakes Association, and would make official the name Boiler Lake for an eight-acre lake located in the Suomi Hills in the Chippewa National Forest. The lake is not named on current Federal maps. A petition signed by 22 local residents who are in favor of the proposal was included with the application. No information has been located

regarding the origin of the name. The Itasca County Commissioners held a public hearing on the issue and passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval of the name. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Forest Service is in support of this proposal.

Farney Creek, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 15)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4980840&e=506423&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4979940&e=504401&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new name is the first of three submitted by two residents of Oakdale, who wish to recognize the Irish heritage of their great-grandmother and many of the other “pioneer settlers” who came to the area from Ireland in the 1850’s. The proponents report that the name “Farney” comes from “fearn”, an Irish word meaning alder trees. Many of Oakdale Township’s earliest settlers came from the lands of Farney Castle in County Tipperary.

The stream proposed to be named Farney Creek is approximately 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long and flows east through the City of Lake Elmo to enter the west side of Eagle Point Lake. Another proposal would name a tributary of this stream North Farney Creek (q.v.), while a nearby lake is proposed to be named Margaret Lake (q.v.) for the proponents’ ancestor. After receiving no objections at a public hearing, the Washington County Board of Commissioners voted to recommend approval of the names Farney Creek and North Farney Creek, and the Minnesota State Names Authority supports the name as well. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Shakopee Mdewakanton Indian Community of Minnesota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Minnesota known to be named “Farney”.

Mine Lake, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 27)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.2916666666667&lon=-94.2558333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of the Clerk of Crow Wing Township, to make official the name Mine Lake for an unnamed 21-acre lake located in the township, approximately 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Brainerd. The proponent reports that the name Mine Lake has been in local use for 50 years because of the existence of a mine on the

northeastern shore of the lake. A petition signed by 15 area residents in support of the name was included with the proposal.

The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Names Authority also recommends approval of the name. There is one other lake in Minnesota named Mine Lake, in Cook County, 320 km (200 mi) to the northwest of this lake, plus two others named Gold Mine Lake and Spring Mine Lake. None are in Crow Wing County. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to two of its component reservations, the Leech Lake Band and the Bois Forte Band, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

North Farney Creek, Minnesota

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 15)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4980453&e=504919&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4980621&e=504405&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new name is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of another stream proposed to be named Farney Creek (q.v.). These names were submitted by two local residents who wish to recognize the Irish heritage of many of the “pioneer settlers” who came to the area from Ireland in the 1850’s. After receiving no objections at a public hearing, the Washington County Board of Commissioners voted to recommend approval of the name North Farney Creek, and the Minnesota State Names Authority supports the name as well. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Shakopee Mdewakanton Indian Community of Minnesota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Glendale Creek, Nebraska

(Docket 386)

(See Attachment 16)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4549960&e=749535&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4544936&e=748514&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Glendale Creek is proposed for an unnamed 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of the Platte River in northern Cass County. The proposal was submitted by two local residents who own property along the stream and who want to recognize the fact that a small community named Glendale once existed in the area. It appears the community did not survive for long, as it was depicted as a ghost town on a 1938 map of Cass County. Elton Perkey’s *Nebraska Place Names* (Nebraska Historical Society, 1995) includes the following entry for the post office at Glendale, but

no listing for a community: “Post office established May 14, 1857; discontinued August 23, 1875. The post office was moved four times during its existence.”

After the Cass County Surveyor confirmed the existence of a “ghost town” named Glendale in the area, the County Commissioners reported they were in support of the proposal. The Nebraska State Names Authority also recommended approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received; the Tribes were advised that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.