

**U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**
Seven Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B
April 14, 2011 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard) (Chairman) (not voting)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey
Gregory Winters, U. S. Geological Survey

Guests

William McNulty, National Geographic Maps

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m.

2 Minutes of the 727th Meeting

The minutes of the 727th meeting, held March 10th, were approved with the correction: Thomas Yee was corrected to read Thompson Yee. There were also two minor typographical corrections.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Hébert)

In Chairman Hébert's absence, Logan noted the full BGN meeting scheduled for April 21st was canceled. This was due primarily to the cancellation of the visit by the Afghan delegation, which is not expected to occur during the current fiscal year. The next full BGN meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, July 19th, location to be determined.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

No report.

3.3 Special Committee on Communications (Westington)

Caldwell reported that Mike Fournier and Jon Campbell were in Seattle, attending the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, where they were making presentations in a session on historical gazetteers.

Kanalley reported that 500 additional BGN brochures have been printed by the Department of Agriculture. It is expected that the brochures will need to be updated again, likely in June or July, after the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency completes its relocation to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and its new points of contact are fully operational.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost asked the members to indicate if they would be traveling to Denver next month for the USGS National Map Users Conference and DNC meeting. Westington, Kanalley, and Caldwell stated they would be in attendance; the remaining members are awaiting travel approval. Yost reminded those who are not traveling that they could participate in the DNC meeting via remote teleconference. Further details will be made available. Logan also noted that he would prefer not to chair the meeting remotely, and so the responsibility for the chairmanship will fall to the next agency in line attending the Denver conference.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reported that Quarterly Review List 406, containing 48 new name proposals, has been completed and posted to the BGN website.

Runyon provided a brief overview of the Sam Clemens Cove proposal, which is expected to be on the May docket and which has proven to be somewhat controversial. It is possible one or two interested parties may travel to Denver to give public presentations.

An update was provided on the proposal to apply the name Roosevelt Point to a geographic feature in Yosemite National Park. The National Park Service has yet to provide a recommendation although park management has expressed some concerns regarding the proposal. Representatives of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names met recently with the proponent and the park superintendent to discuss these concerns; it appears likely the proposal will be amended to identify a more prominent feature and/or one with a more direct association with Theodore Roosevelt.

The Washington State Legislature recently passed a resolution in the State Senate to reinstate the dissolved Washington Board on Geographic Names, although the final resolution may be dependent upon budgetary issues at the State level.

Runyon asked the Committee to consider a name proposal from the Umatilla tribe in Oregon which utilized the non-Roman character χ . This led to a lengthy discussion of the implications of character standards and the impact on Policy 1: Use of the Roman Alphabet. Questions were

raised regarding the potential mispronunciation or misrepresentation of a non-Roman character that closely resembles the Roman character X. The Committee recognized the desire by the proponents to preserve the linguistic integrity of the name, but suggested the use of a non-Roman character that appears to be a Roman character could undermine this effort. A letter from a Umatilla tribal official specified the non-Roman character was synonymous with the Roman diacritical “dot x.”

A motion was made and seconded to reject the naming proposal for violation of Principle 1: Use of the Roman Alphabet, and to return the proposal to the Oregon Geographic Names Board with an explanation.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost reported Phase II geographic names data compilation of Alaska and Michigan are in progress, along with western Kentucky. Once complete, the plan is to have the data compilation program enter a stewardship phase with Federal and State stewards maintaining data in their jurisdictions.

Yost reported that he, Runyon, and Caldwell, as well as several members and staff from the Foreign Names Committee, recently attended a Web Feature Service-Gazetteer Protocol meeting. The purpose of the protocol is to develop a common front-end so that users can perform one query and retrieve consistent results from either, or both, the domestic or foreign names databases. It should also permit simultaneous updates between GNIS and State-maintained datasets. USGS and NGA both continue to move forward on this project.

3.7 Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) Review (Logan)

It was suggested that the committee should prepare a preface to the PPP, explaining the purpose of the document and what various audiences could expect from it. This developed into a discussion regarding the various available style guides that might be used to format the final document before it is presented to the Secretary of the Interior. It was agreed that the Government Printing Office Style Manual (2008), 30th Edition, should be used. Logan will compile a final draft of Chapter I for distribution prior to a vote at the May meeting. It was suggested that a future DNC meeting, possibly June or July, could be dedicated wholly to PPP review.

The committee once again conveyed its preference to await the outcome of the Department of the Interior’s Tribal Consultation Policy, as well as the special committee’s policy on dealing with features located wholly on tribal lands. Fordham noted the special circumstances regarding the DOI policy, especially as individual bureaus and agencies are also being asked to develop their own internal and mission-specific consultation policies. The draft DOI policy left the Department at the end of April and is now undergoing a 60-day review.

3.7 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

The Special Committee met in March, and was scheduled to meet shortly after the conclusion of today's DNC meeting. At that time, the attendees will be asked to review a revised question-and-answer document.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Bald Peak** (FID 942880) to **Twisted Cedar Peak**, New York (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change, citing a lack of local support and a lack of a compelling reason to change a long-standing name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The committee was asked if they wished to reaffirm the name Bald Peak. The members voted unanimously to do so, thus applying a 2011 decision to the existing record.

A motion was made and seconded to group six of the Washington proposals and consider them as a group.

This motion was withdrawn when one member requested that the proposal for Stalberg Lakes be considered separately. A motion was then made and seconded to group the remaining five cases and consider Stalberg Lakes separately.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Erickson Creek, Mud Lake Creek, Whatcom Creek South, change **Heron Pond** (FID 2039897) to **Squalicum Pond**, and **Wojt Lake**, Washington (Review Lists 386, 387, 390).

A motion was made and seconded not to approve these five new names, citing a lack of local support.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Stalberg Lakes, Washington (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this name, citing a need for input from the Washington State Parks Department.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief the case was ready for a vote and did not merit deferral.

At this point, two members left the meeting.

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

A motion was made and seconded to consider the three commemorative name proposals, along with Martock Run, listed under Category V, as a group.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Another member left the meeting.

Lake Aura, Florida (Review List 405), **Martock Run**, Pennsylvania (Review List 405), **Biggs Arch**, Oregon (Review List 406), **Matties Hump**, Oregon (Review List 406).

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

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

6. Closing

Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place Thursday, May 12, 2011, in Denver, Colorado, during the USGS National Map Users Conference.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *William G. Logan*

William G. Logan, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
April 2011

I. **Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties** - none

II. **Disagreement on Docketed Names**

Change **Bald Peak** (FID 942880) to **Twisted Cedar Peak**, New York
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1597731&p_longi=-73.6654114&fid=942880

This 3,018 foot summit is located in the Adirondack State Park/Giant Mount Wilderness, along Rocky Peak Ridge, 2.7 miles east of Giant Mountain in Essex County. It also lies along one of the three hiking trails to Giant Mountain. Although the summit has been named Bald Peak on USGS topographic maps since 1901, the proponent suggests the name should be changed to Twisted Cedar Peak for two reasons. First, there are three other summits in Essex County named Bald Peak and so a name change would eliminate duplication and confusion. Secondly, the summit is unusual because its southern and western sides are a mixture of bare rock and krummholz. The latter term refers to a forest of stunted trees usually found near the timberline on mountains. However, in this case, the krummholz, in the form of short gnarled (“twisted”) cedar trees, is found several hundred feet below the peak. Regarding the three other local summits named Bald Peak, one is eleven miles to the north, one nine miles to the east-southeast, and the last is twelve miles to the southeast. The Wikipedia page for Giant Mountain describes one of three trails commonly used to reach the summit, noting “The route climbs Bald Peak (aka Twisted Cedar).” The proponent also reports that he has placed a sign close to the top of the summit, identifying it as “Twisted Cedar, aka Bald Peak.”

The BGN has received 52 e-mails and letters, all but one opposing the name change. Many objected strongly to an individual from outside the State being allowed to petition a change to a New York name, and others cited a lack of evidence that there is any need to rename the feature. Although there are two other peaks named Bald Peak in the area, it seems there has never been any confusion and as this is the most prominent of the four summits named Bald Peak, it is the most frequently visited and mapped.

The Town of Elizabethtown Council and the Essex County Commissioners both responded with letters of objection to the name change. The neighboring Town of Moriah also does not endorse

the change. All three cited the longstanding usage of the current name and the confusion that would result from a name change. The Regional Director of the New York Department of Environmental Conservation/ Division of Lands and Forests also does not recommend approval, stating, “[there is] no reason to change the name of the mountain. “Bald Peak” is the locally accepted name and some of the local businesses have used Bald Peak in their names. Further, we don’t ever recall seeing a cedar tree on the mountain top, let alone a twisted one, which would justify the name change.” The New York State Names Committee does not support the proposal, stating, “the name seems to date back to at least 1901, the proposal is from an out-of-state resident, and there does not currently seem to be any support from a local government or from residents of the area to change the name of the feature.” According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in Essex County.

Erickson Creek, Washington
(Review List 387)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.75416666666667&p_longi=-122.46

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.72361111111111&p_longi=-122.45666666666667

This proposal, submitted by a former resident of Bellingham, is to apply the new commemorative name Erickson Creek to a two mile long tributary of Whatcom Creek in the City of Bellingham. At the time he submitted the proposal, the proponent was a longtime resident of Bellingham who wished to honor two local residents, Gordon Erickson (1914-1969) and his wife Madeline (1917-1986) by having a stream named in their honor. The proponent reported that Mr. Erickson was a mason and home builder, while his wife was a homemaker. The BGN staff asked for additional biographical details, but no response was received. The BGN staff has since learned that the proponent passed away in 2009.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names, which typically consults local authorities on new proposals, declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration. The State Board noted that the proposal “provided very limited information” and “a lack of documentation.”

The BGN staff then contacted the Bellingham City Council and the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment. The GIS Analyst for the City’s Planning Department responded that his department did not support the proposal because the stream is already recorded in their GIS data layer as Lincoln Creek (he provided links to several websites that confirm this). For much of its length, the stream runs alongside Lincoln Street. Lincoln Creek is not listed in GNIS, but in 2010 a new entry was added for the Lincoln Creek Park and Ride, a facility located close to the head of the stream. An online search for the name indicates that the City of Bellingham also refers to the name Lincoln Creek in its Whatcom Creek Habitat Restoration Project. The Mayor of Bellingham concurs with the recommendation of the GIS Office to recommend disapproval of the name Erickson Creek and to make official the locally-used name Lincoln Creek. A representative of the Whatcom Museum was also asked by the City Council to provide input; he responded in support of the Council, confirming that the stream is also labeled Lincoln Creek on maps available in the museum.

A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal

Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Mud Lake Creek, Washington
(Review List 387)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.6686886&p_longi=-122.4267912

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.67472222222222&p_longi=-122.453888888889

This new name was submitted by a former resident of Bellingham, to apply the new name Mud Lake Creek to an unnamed stream located southeast of Bellingham on the east side of Chukanut Mountain. The stream is 3.1 miles long and flows south through Mud Lake before entering the west end of Lake Samish.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration, believing it to be “incomplete.” They noted that the proponent had been contacted and asked to provide more detailed and complete data but that he had not responded. The proponent has since passed away.

The BGN staff contacted the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment, but no response was received. A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Although there are 27 lakes in Washington named Mud Lake, there are no streams named Mud Lake Creek.

Change **Heron Pond** (FID 2039897) to **Squalicum Pond**, Washington
(Review List 386)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.3500000&p_longi=-124.0000

This proposal was submitted by the same former resident of Bellingham, to change officially the name of Heron Pond to Squalicum Pond. The eight acre manmade body of water lies along an unnamed intermittent tributary of Squalicum Creek within the City of Bellingham. The proponent reports that “the pond is noted for its bears and heron birds nesting in the area, but [the] Heron name [sic] should not be used. Squalicum Pond is best. Squalicum is an Indian

name and is first in history.” According to several books on Washington placenames, “Squalicum” is an Indian name meaning “place of the dog salmon”.

The name Heron Pond was first applied to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1994, but it is not known when the reservoir was constructed. The Whatcom County Council’s Planning and Development Committee describes it as a “manmade retention facility”. An article published in 1998 by *Whatcom Watch Online* refers to “Heron pond [sic] (otherwise known as Bug Lake).”

The Washington Board on Geographic Names declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration, believing it to be “incomplete.” They noted that the proponent had been contacted and asked to provide more detailed and complete data but that he had not responded. The proponent has since passed away.

The BGN staff contacted the Bellingham City Council and the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment. The County did not respond, but the GIS Analyst for the City’s Planning Department responded that his department did not support the proposal because to change the name would lead to confusion with Squalicum Lake just six miles away. He further described the feature as a former wetland that was enlarged in the early 1960s to become a borrow pit during the construction of Interstate 5. He noted that Bug Lake is the name more widely used in City publications but has no objection to it remaining to be officially named Heron Pond. A representative of the Whatcom Museum was also asked by the City Council to provide input; he responded in support of the Council, confirming local usage of the name Bug Lake, but conceding that since Heron Pond was already the official Federal name he did not believe it was necessary to submit a name change.

The BGN staff contacted the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment, but no response was received. A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

There are currently seven other features in Whatcom County with the word “Squalicum” in their names, including the aforementioned stream and lake, a summit, and four administrative features.

Stalberg Lakes, Washington
(Review List 387)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.6635869&p_longi=-122.4576473

This new commemorative name was submitted by the same lifelong resident of Bellingham. He proposed to name collectively five small unnamed lakes Stalberg Lakes in honor of his grandparents and their children. The lakes are located on Chuckanut Mountain, approximately five miles south of the center of Bellingham and within Larrabee State Park. Walfred Stalberg (1880-1935) and his two sons Edward (1904-1966) and Fred (1906-1938) were

loggers and sawmill workers in the area for many years, while his grandmother Ida Stalberg (1875-1901) and her daughter-in-law Aletha (1908-1974) were homemakers. The proponent describes the intended honorees as “solid citizens of Whatcom County.”

The Washington Board on Geographic Names declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration, noting that “the commemorative naming policy requires those being commemorated to be deceased five years.” The BGN staff contacted the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment, but no response was received. Although the lakes lie outside the city, the City GIS Analyst commented that they appear to be unnamed and that although he was not familiar with the Stalberg family, the proposed name “doesn’t present any problems that I am aware of.”

The BGN staff contacted the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment, but no response was received. A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Whatcom Creek South, Washington

(Review List 387)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.75416666666667&p_longi=-122.46

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.72361111111111&p_longi=-122.45666666666667

This new name was submitted by the same former resident of Bellingham, to apply the new name Whatcom Creek South to an unnamed tributary of Whatcom Creek in the City of Bellingham.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration, believing it to be “incomplete.” They noted that the proponent had been contacted and asked to provide more detailed and complete data but that he had not responded. The proponent has since passed away.

The BGN staff contacted the Bellingham City Council and the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment. The County did not respond, but the City GIS Analyst responded that his department did not support the proposal because city maps already label the stream Cemetery Creek (he provided links to several websites that confirm this). He added, “It runs through Bayview Cemetery which is Bellingham's primary municipal cemetery. Many City and County ordinances adopted over the years for environmental protection of the feature call it Cemetery Creek. Renaming this feature would cause great confusion among a large portion of the community that has invested a good deal of time and effort over the years to improve the creek's riparian corridor, and fish habitat characteristics.” The Mayor of Bellingham concurs with the recommendation of the GIS Office to recommend disapproval of the name Whatcom Creek South and to make official the locally-used name Cemetery Creek. The Whatcom

Museum representative responded in support of the City Council, confirming that the name shown on maps available in the museum is Cemetery Creek.

A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Wojt Lake, Washington
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.7724473&p_longi=-122.4234223

This proposal was submitted by the same Bellingham resident, who suggested that a small unnamed lake located within the city should be named Wojt Lake. He reported that Edward Wojt (1912-1976) and his wife Betty (1915-1998) were longtime residents of the area. Natives of Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. Wojt relocated to Washington in the 1940's where Mr. Wojt was employed in the Bellingham shipyard and later as a boilermaker.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration, citing a lack of detail regarding the exact location of the lake in question. The BGN staff contacted the Bellingham City Council and the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment. The County did not respond, but the City GIS Analyst responded that his department did not support the proposal because the lake is already known locally as Sylvan Pond, or occasionally Big Rock Pond. The lake lies at the terminus of Sylvan Street and close to Big Rock Garden Park. The Mayor of Bellingham concurs with the recommendation of the GIS Office to recommend disapproval of the name Whatcom Creek South. The City was asked if it wished to submit a proposal for either of the locally-used names but no further communication was received.

A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

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

Lake Aura, Florida
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.7584797&p_longi=-81.7207718

The new commemorative name Lake Aura is proposed for a 95 acre reservoir in Lake County. The proposed name is intended to honor Ms. Aura Bland (1898-1998), who owned the property at one time and whose family made philanthropic contributions to Lake County (the public library in Mount Dora is named for her husband, William T. Bland Sr.). The rock mining company that now leases the property submitted this proposal on behalf of the son of William and Aura Bland, who would like the lake to be named in memory of his mother.

A previous proposal, to apply the name Lake Aura to this lake and to three (or four) other lakes as a collective name was rejected by the BGN in September 2009. The BGN indicated a name in the singular form that referred to multiple bodies of water would be confusing. The BGN informed the proponent that it would be willing to revisit the case if the name were amended to the plural form or if separate names were applied to each individual body of water. This new proposal applies to just the most northerly of the lakes considered previously; there are no requests to name any of the other lakes.

The Lake County Public Works Department, responding on behalf of the Lake County Commissioners, recommends approval of the proposed name. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations), both of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Florida known to be named "Aura."

Biggs Arch, Oregon
(Review List 406)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.657672&p_longi=-120.863062

This arch is located on a bench above the Columbia River, 1.9 miles southwest of the community of Biggs Junction in Sherman County. According to the proponent, it has been known locally as Biggs Arch "for an unknown period of time." She describes the feature as "a basalt outcropping with a natural arch." An online search yielded two references to the name: the Panoramia photos website provides a photograph of the arch and a link to the *Curious Gorge Guidebook*. Biggs Arch is also mentioned in the Spring 2006 issue of the newsletter of the Friends of the Columbia Gorge. The name is derived from that of nearby Biggs Junction, which was named for landowner W.H. Biggs, who settled in Sherman County in 1880.

This proposal has the support of the Sherman County Board of Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The OGNB, as part of its research, forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to all tribes with a possible interest in the feature. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Matties Hump, Oregon
(Review List 406)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.675278&p_longi=-120.819722

This 323-foot high summit is located in Sherman County, along the southern shore of the Columbia River and 0.6 miles south-southeast of the community of Maryhill. According to the proponent, a former county commissioner and historian, the name Matties Hump has been in

local use for more than 60 years. The name commemorates Virginia E. “Mattie” Parks Finley (1888-1987), a long time area resident and the owner/operator of a motel and café situated just below the feature. As one longtime resident put it, “I have always known that section of road (out of Biggs toward Rufus) to be called Mattie’s Hump by locals. Even my kids know that. It could be lost as the history gets lost. I am glad you are doing this.” The proposed name also has the support of the Sherman County Board of Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The OGNB, as part of its research, forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to all tribes with a possible interest in the feature. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A search of GNIS for Oregon returned two records using the word “Mattie” in their name: a flat and a spring, neither of which are in Sherman County. There are 47 summits listed in GNIS with the generic term “hump.”

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Martock Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 405)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.9055230000&p_longi=-76.3280300000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.9012760000&p_longi=-76.2967440000

This 2.2 mile long stream is located in Martic Township, 1.5 miles north-northwest of the community of Mount Nebo and 2.5 miles northeast of Pequea. It flows generally west-northwest to enter Pequea Creek at Martic Forge. The proposed name Martock Run would recognize the Martock Indians, a small tribe, presumably members of the larger Susquehannock tribe that once inhabited the area near this stream. The community of Martic Forge is also named for the same tribe. In addition, the name of Martic Township was originally “Martock” when it was organized in 1729. The proponent believes it would be appropriate to continue the practice of naming features for Indian tribes who inhabited the area.

The Martic Township Supervisors and the Lancaster County Commissioners both recommend approval of this proposal, while the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in Lancaster County. A query of GNIS revealed no other features with the word “Martock” in their name.