

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Seven Hundred and Thirty Seventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000A
January 12, 2012 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (via teleconference)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
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

Doug Shipley, U.S. Forest Service
Janice Wilson, U.S. Forest Service

1. Opening (Gilbert)

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. The Chair welcomed the guests and announced he would not be voting today, except in the case of a tie vote.

2. Minutes of the 736th Meeting

The Minutes of the 736th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held December 8th, 2011, were approved with minor editorial corrections. Item 3.9 was modified to include a sentence regarding a White Paper on Naming Options that was prepared by Caldwell.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

Logan reminded the Committee that the next meeting of the full BGN will take place Tuesday, January 17th, at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reported that Jerry Mullins, chairman of the BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN), retired at the end of December. Mullins will continue to serve as ACAN chair in an emeritus capacity until a successor is selected.

The Geographical Names training course offered under the auspices of the Pan-American Institute for Geography and History (PAIGH) is scheduled to be held next month in Honduras. Roger Payne (USGS) and George Troop (NGA) will conduct the training course.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last meeting and Westington had nothing to report.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The BGN and the Secretary of Interior were recently copied on a letter sent by the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) to the Alaska Congressional delegation. At its recent annual convention, the AFN passed a resolution entitled *The Naming of Geologic Landmarks on Native-Owned Lands*, in which it "support[s] efforts to allow the exclusive right of Alaska Native entities and individuals to name the geographic landmarks and place names on Native-owned lands." The letter seeks the Congressional delegation's support of the resolution, "even if it means amending federal statute that created the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in 1947." Fordham reminded the committee that under existing law, and with the exception of the Metlakatla Indian Reservation, Native-owned lands in Alaska are not reservations and the Federal government retains ownership. Furthermore, the changes that the Domestic Names Committee is considering to Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names would not apply to these lands in Alaska. Yost has shared the AFN's letter with the Alaska State Geographic Names Authority.

In May 2013, the U.S. Geological Survey will once again be holding a National Map Users Conference in Denver. The DNC has been invited to hold a meeting during the conference, as it did in May 2011. It was noted that the conference is scheduled for the week immediately following the next meeting of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities. The members expressed a willingness to consider the invitation but noted that ongoing travel restrictions, as well as the logistics of attending two conferences a week apart, may be an issue.

Yost noted that he had received an inquiry from the Utah Geographic Names Committee regarding efforts to name numerous arches in a national monument that is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. He asked Mahoney and the other members who represent land management agencies to clarify their agencies' policies regarding geographic name proposals for features in national parks, national monuments, etc. He inquired specifically about those

lands designated as proposed wilderness or wilderness study areas. Shelton responded that Wilderness Study Areas are treated as wilderness for purposes of geographic naming, but not all National Park Service land is classified wilderness or wilderness study area. Mahoney and Kanalley said their agencies' policies were similar. The staff reiterated that it is often difficult to determine which land is proposed wilderness and so it is incumbent upon the Federal agencies to provide that information early in the review process.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon asked the committee to clarify its procedures regarding the renaming of unincorporated communities. This was in response to an inquiry that the staff received that noted that the community of Bottom in Surry County, North Carolina "has always been known locally as Beulah." Although USGS topographic maps have always labeled the community Bottom, the inquirer reported that according to the county government this was the name of a historical post office and that the name had fallen out of use many years ago. The staff asked the committee whether such a change requires a formal decision or if it might be considered a staff-processed correction. The committee agreed that provided the staff has conducted the necessary investigation, the database may be corrected and no BGN decision date will be assigned to the record. However, it is important that an appropriate notation be added to the history field of the GNIS entry. The procedures regarding unincorporated communities should also be added to Chapter 4 of the PPP, which is currently under revision.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost was pleased to announce that the 30-year Phase II GNIS data compilation project was completed in late 2011. Through this effort, new names and variants were collected for all fifty states and the U.S. territories, resulting in over 1.4 million additional entries in GNIS.

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

Logan provided an overview of the timeline that he recently developed for the completion of the PPP review. The January DNC meeting will focus on Policy X, with the expectation that the discussion will continue into February. If approved, the changes to Policy X will likely impact Principles I and V, so the DNC will be asked also to take that into consideration. Logan suggested a 2-3 day meeting/workshop be scheduled, possibly in June 2012, at the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Vandegraft offered to check with his contacts at NCTC and to coordinate with Killen regarding the scheduling of the meeting.

3.8 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation and Review of Draft Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names (Kanalley)

The latest draft of Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names was distributed to the committee for review. Kanalley provided a summary, with a focus on the changes that the Special Committee has suggested. She also thanked Westington for her comments that were submitted prior to this meeting. The revised policy addresses the rights of tribal authorities to establish names for features on lands under their jurisdiction, and recognizes that such names might not comply with established BGN principles and policies. These names also will not come before the BGN for a vote but will simply be recorded in the GNIS as official for Federal use. One topic of significant interest to the Committee is the acceptance of Equivalent Names for

features on tribal lands. Tribes will be asked to provide an Equivalent Name when the name that is submitted is not rendered in the Roman alphabet. The revised policy also requires that non-tribal proponents coordinate proposals for features on tribal lands with tribal governments.

The Committee was also advised that Federally-recognized tribes will be notified of the availability of the online Quarterly Review List and provided with an opportunity to comment on any proposal that it believes it has an interest in.

After further discussion, there was general agreement that there are no overriding concerns with the revised policy and that the DNC should defer to tribes for features located entirely on their lands (features that lie partially on and partially off tribal lands will continue to fall under the BGN's purview). Several questions were raised that will require additional review by the Special Committee, so Kanalley will contact the members to schedule another meeting. A revised draft of the policy will be presented at the February DNC meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 p.m. for lunch, and returned at 12:55 p.m. for the docket. Eight voting members were present for the docket discussion.

4. Docket

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

Change application of **Bee Hollow** (FID 748765), change **Allen Branch** (FID 748570) to **Island Branch**, change application of **Stillhouse Hollow** (FID 727109), new name **Bee Hollow Branch** (FID 2710695), Missouri (Ozark National Scenic Riverways) (Review List 406)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes and new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Webb Creek** (FID 1212629) to **Concord Creek**, Pennsylvania (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 6 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The two negative votes cited a reluctance to change a longstanding name.

Change application of **Little River** (FID 1522293) and apply new name **North Branch Little River** (FID 2710666), Washington (Olympia National Park/ Olympic National Forest) (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change and new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Orange Creek, Pennsylvania (Review List 407) (FID 2710667)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Swan Lake, Indiana (Review List 407) (FID 2710668)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change application of **New Made Island** (FID 970405) and apply new name **Carters Island**, New York (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name and application change, citing the negative recommendation of the New York Geographic Names Committee and a lack of overwhelming local support.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Spa Creek Anchorage** (FID 2651773) to **Arnold C. Gay Anchorage**, Maryland Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the city government and NOAA.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to affirm the name Spa Creek Anchorage and establish it as a 2012 BGN decision.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Henry's Cove vs. **Osborn Cove** (FID 2710669), Maryland (Review Lists 382, 381)

A motion was made and seconded to approve Osborn Cove and reject the proposal for Henry's Cove.

Vote: 6 in favor
1 against
1 abstention

The vote against the motion cited the objections of the County Commissioners to the name Osborn Cove and their endorsement of the counter-proposal.

Ten Trees, Wyoming (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing the need to re-contact the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe for additional clarification regarding their position on the proposal.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Fleming will work with the staff to draft a letter to the tribe.

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

Daisy's Creek, Missouri (Review List 408) (FID 2710670)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Groger Creek, Missouri (Review List 408) (FID 2710671)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

One of the members left the meeting.

Change **Kraut Run Lake** (FID 760348) to **August A. Busch Lake Number 33**, Missouri (Review List 408)

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

Vote: 1 in favor
 6 against
 0 abstentions

The motion failed. The votes against the motion cited the Long Names Policy and a reluctance to change a longstanding name.

Rittel Mountain, Montana (Helena National Forest) (Review List 406) (FID 2710692)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Hoke Creek, Washington (Review List 408) (FID 2710672)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change application of **Gardiners Bay** (BGN 1895) (FID 974213), New York (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing the need to define the existing extent of the feature prior to making a decision.

Vote: 7 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Brown Island** (BGN 1971) (FID 614648) to **Crowninshield Island**, Massachusetts (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve this name change, citing a lack of a compelling reason to change a longstanding name and the lack of NOAA support.

Vote: 6 in favor
 0 against

1 abstention

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm Brown Island and to establish it as a 2012 BGN decision.

Vote: 4 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Lenni Lenape Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 401) (FID 2710693)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Jump Off Creek, Washington (Review List 408) (FID 2710694)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 6 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited a preference for the informal name in local usage.

5. Other Business

The committee was reminded once again that the next meeting of the full BGN will take place on January 17th at USGS in Reston.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 3:44 p.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held February 9th, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. at the Main Interior Building, Washington, D.C. in the Rachel Carson Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Tony Gilbert

Tony Gilbert, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
January 2012

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

Change application of **Bee Hollow** (FID 748765), **Bee Hollow Branch** (FID 750472), **Island Branch** (FID 748570), **Stillhouse Hollow** (FID 748765), Missouri
(Ozark National Scenic Riverways)
(Review List 406)

Bee Hollow:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.10555555555556&p_longi=-91.51111111111111

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.08388888888889&p_longi=-91.47805555555556

Bee Hollow Branch:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.10583333333333&p_longi=-91.51222222222222

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.08305555555556&p_longi=-91.48166666666667

Island Branch:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.11638888888889&p_longi=-91.4875

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.08416666666667&p_longi=-91.47416666666667

Stillhouse Hollow:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.09055555555556&p_longi=-91.5125

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.05916666666667&p_longi=-91.48416666666667

This proposal is to change the application of three names, for a stream and two valleys in Shannon County, and to apply a new name to another related stream. These features lie within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, which is managed by the National Park

Service. According to the proponent, the names were inadvertently shifted to the wrong features, despite U.S. Geological Survey field verification in the 1960s.

The name Bee Hollow applies currently to a 3.5-mile-long valley; however, the proponent believes the name should be moved to the next valley 2.5 miles downstream. He claims this valley, unnamed on topographic maps and in GNIS, has been known for fifty years as Bee Hollow. Approximately 0.7 miles upriver from the mouth of the unnamed valley is Bee Bluff, which was apparently named in reference to the honeybees that can sometimes be seen in the holes in the cliff. He claims that the existing Bee Hollow is in fact Stillhouse Hollow.

Although the valley in question (proposed Bee Hollow) is currently unnamed, the stream that flows through it is named Island Branch; however, the proponent claims this is also incorrect, and that the name should be moved yet further downstream, to the stream that is currently named Allen Branch. He is proposing the new name Bee Hollow Branch for the stream that flows through the valley proposed to be named Bee Hollow. (If Allen Branch is changed to Island Branch, the name Allen Branch would be retained as a variant.)

The Shannon County government and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names support the proposals, while the National Park Service is not opposed, noting “these changes are likely more accurate than [the] current names.” The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Shannon County.

Change Webb Creek (FID 1212629) to Concord Creek, Pennsylvania
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.8873331&p_longi=-75.5102013&fid=1212629

This proposal is to change the name of Webb Creek, a 2.5-mile-long stream in Concord Township in Delaware County, to Concord Creek, to reflect historical usage. It was submitted by a local resident who believes Webb Creek is labeled in error. He notes, “The name “Concord Creek” is the local name, in use since 1683 and still in use today, derived from the location.” He adds, “It appears on almost all maps and in all books and histories referring to Concord Township or its waterways.”

The proponent provided a copy of *The Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania* (1885) and *A History of Delaware County* (1862), both of which referred to the stream as Concord Creek. Another history of the county referred to a 1779 saw-mill “on Concord Creek.”

More recent sources, including the 1977 Delaware County highway map, the Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science (1991), and USGS topographic maps since 1998, show the stream as Webb Creek. Recent correspondence from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to the Concord Township Manager referenced construction activity on a bridge “over Webb Creek.” Regarding the existing name, the proponent commented, “It is possible that “Webb Creek” on your map is a mistake for “Ward Run”, which was the local name for Concord Creek in the hamlet of Ward, but Ward no longer exists and the name “Ward Run” was only in use for about 25 years in the early 20th century to refer to a short stretch of the creek.”

The Concord Township government and the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Authority support the proposal. The Delaware County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for an opinion, which is presumed to indicate they have no opinion. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Delaware County.

Change application of Little River (FID 1522293)
and apply new name North Branch Little River, Washington
(Olympia National Park/ Olympic National Forest)
(Review List 404)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.0631448&p_longi=123.5765794&fid=1522293

This proposal is to amend the application of the name Little River in Clallam County, and to apply the name North Branch Little River as an upstream tributary. Although USGS topographic maps published since 1950 have applied the name Little River to the entire 7.3-mile-long stream, the proponent reports that local usage limits that name to just the lower 2.7-mile-long section, below its confluence with South Branch Little River. The remaining 4.6-mile-long upstream section has long been known locally as North Branch Little River. The tributary in question heads just inside Olympic National Park and flows north then west-northwest through a corner of the Olympic National Forest. According to the proponent, South Branch Little River covers three times the drainage area and has more than three times the water than does the stream that is proposed to be named North Branch Little River and which is currently identified as Little River. Federal documents that refer to the critical habitat of "Little River" do not specify which tributary to follow, but based on stream flow criteria, South Branch Little River is typically selected. The Hydrologic Unit name for the catchment water boundary is already named North Branch Little River.

The proponent states, "From a geographic, hydrologic and habitat point of view, it [South Branch Little River] is the main branch. It makes no sense to have the stream name indicate that the main fork is the North Branch."

The Clallam County Public Works Office supports the proposed change, while the Clallam County Historical Society and the U.S. Forest Service have no objection. The National Park Service recommends approval.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names approved the proposal for final consideration at its October 2009 meeting, but in March 2010 the State Board was abolished by State legislation. The Washington Board has since been re-established (as an advisory committee), but citing an apparent lack of any opposition to the proposal has suggested that the BGN should proceed with its vote rather than wait for the State Names Committee to meet again.

The Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Reservation, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington, Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, and Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, all of which are Federally recognized, were provided with a copy of the proposal. No tribes responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Orange Creek, Pennsylvania
(Review List 407)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8285621&p_longi=-78.6452651

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8283702&p_longi=-78.6632037

This proposal is to apply the new name Orange Creek to a 0.9-mile-long unnamed stream in McKean County. The proponent chose the name in recognition of the “Orange”, “the first locomotive owned by the Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg[h] Railroad (Erie RR).” A railroad line crosses the stream in question. According to the proponent, the locomotive “was used for the construction and freight movement on the RR grade and first to cross over the “Arch Bridge” on its way to the coal mines in Mt. Alton.” North of the feature a tributary of East Branch Tunungwant Creek is named Railroad Run.

The McKean County Commissioners support the proposal, while the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Authority has no objection. Lafayette Township did not respond to requests for comment and is presumed to have no opinion on the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Seneca Nation and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, both of which are Federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Swan Lake, Indiana
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.07194444444444&p_longi=-85.98111111111111

This proposal is to apply the new name Swan Lake to a 4.5-acre reservoir in Hamilton County. The reservoir was constructed in the Meadows Homeowners Association development. The president of the association is the proponent.

According to the proponent, the reservoir was recently dubbed Swan Lake “for the white swans it attracts each year.” He notes, “the lake doesn’t have a descriptive shape.”

The Hamilton County government was contacted for an opinion on the proposal, and responded “render a decision without our recommendation.” The City of Noblesville did not respond to requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Indiana Board on Geographic Names supports the proposal.

The Delaware Nation, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally recognized, were contacted regarding the proposal. Only the Miami Tribe responded, stating, “The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma offers the name “Waapankiaakamiiki” [a name which] means Swan Lake in the Miami Language.” The Tribe was asked whether it wished to submit this name as an official counter-proposal, but no further communication has been received.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change application of New Made Island (FID 970405)
and apply new name Carters Island, New York
(Review List 400)

Carters Island:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.75666666666667&p_longi=-72.80527777777778

New Made Island:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.764421&p_longi=-72.795839

This proposal is to change the application of the name New Made Island and to apply the new name Carters Island to what was formerly New Made Island. The two islands are 0.6 miles apart. The latter name is applied currently to a six-acre island north of Fire Island and southeast of Floyd Point. The island has been shown on USGS topographic maps since 1904, but was first labeled New Made Island in 1957. However, the proponent indicates this island is in fact known locally as Carters Island and claims the New York Department of Conservation is already using the names as proposed. The New York State Committee on Geographic Names found no evidence of this usage.

A Northeast Coastal Areas Study of Significant Coastal Habitats, published online by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, refers to two islands as Carters Island and New Made Island, although the publication does not identify which name applies to which feature. Another coastal habitat report, prepared by the New York State Division of Coastal Resources, refers to birds nesting “on Carters Island, New Made Island, West and East Inlet Islands (near Moriches Inlet), and an unnamed island (No Name Island) located approximately three-quarters of a mile northeast of New Made Island.” Once again, it is not clear which islands are being referred to as Carters Island and New Made Island, nor which is “No Name Island,” although a map included with the report is based on the USGS topographic map and labels New Made Island as shown in GNIS.

The origin of the name New Made Island is not clear; however, according to the proponent, “Both islands are situated near a channel often troubled with shoaling, suggesting that any unnatural accumulation nearby might be dredge spoil. A name like “New Made Island” sounds like an impromptu appellation that might be given a pile of dredge spoil, and the name might have “stuck.”” The 1873 Beers’ Atlas Map of the Town of Brookhaven labels New Maids Island, at the approximate location of the present-day New Made Island. An 1893 publication entitled “Records of the Town of Brookhaven” included a reference to an 1862 payment of “Six dollars and Fifty cents in full for rent of New made Island in East Bay [sic].” Nautical charts from the 1930s show only the island that is currently named New Made Island (no name is applied), but by the 1950s the second island is also shown. The Brookhaven Town Code outlines access restrictions during the summer months to “East Island, West Island, New Made Island and Carter’s Island.” The origin of the name Carters Island is unknown.

The governments of Suffolk County and the Town of Brookhaven did not respond to several requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The New York State Committee on Geographic Names does not support the proposals, citing “local town

codes under municipal access/use restrictions, potential confusion caused by the name and application changes, and a lack of local support.”

The Shinnecock Indian Nation, which is a Federally-recognized tribe, was contacted, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Spa Creek Anchorage (FID 2651773) to Arnold C. Gay Anchorage, Maryland
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.9761111&p_longi=-76.4819444&fid=2651773

This proposal is to change the name of Spa Creek Anchorage in Anne Arundel County to Arnold C. Gay Anchorage. The harbor lies just outside the corporate boundaries of the City of Annapolis, at the mouth of Spa Creek, immediately south of the U.S. Naval Academy, and north of Eastport.

Until this proposal was received, the harbor was officially unnamed (no entry in GNIS); however, after it was discovered that the 2010 edition of the Coast Pilot named it Spa Creek Anchorage, that name was added to GNIS as the official name for Federal use. The name Spa Creek Anchorage also appeared in the Federal Register in 1995, as a result of a ruling between the Department of Transportation and the U.S. Coast Guard regarding the enforcement of safe boat operations in the harbor. NOAA charts do not show a name but simply label it Anchorage 110.159.

In March 1994, the Annapolis City Council passed a resolution honoring “the many contributions Arnold C. Gay gave to the community” and naming the harbor Arnold C. Gay Anchorage. The resolution did not indicate whether the feature was already named. According to his obituary, “Arnold C. Gay [was] a yachtsman who competed in some of the world’s most challenging ocean races and once flew an airplane underneath a bridge. The Annapolis resident had sailed in every Annapolis-to-Newport, R.I. race except one and in 1978 won the St. David’s Lighthouse Trophy in the Newport-to-Bermuda Race aboard his vessel, Babe. He won numerous Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association races and was a longtime coach and teacher in the Naval Academy’s offshore sailing program until becoming ill.” A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Gay settled in Annapolis after service in World War II. His biography states that he worked in the boat yards of Oxford and Easton before becoming manager and eventually owner. In the 1970s, he sold another yard he had operated in Eastport, but he continued to operate the Arnold C. Gay Yacht Yard on Shipwright Street until his death. “He was active in Annapolis civic affairs and was one of the founders of the Clean and Beautiful Committee in the 1960s and in 1965 of the Alcohol Beverages Control Board, of which he was also chairman for eight years. He was a member of numerous sailing organizations, including the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association, the U.S. Power Squadron, the U.S. International Sailing Organization, the New York Yacht Club, the Cruising Club of America, the Sailing Club of the Chesapeake and the Storm Trysail Club.”

The Anne Arundel County Council was asked to comment on the city’s 1994 resolution. The council referred the matter to the City of Annapolis Maritime Advisory Board, which responded that it did not support the change, citing confusion the name change would cause and a lack of usage of the proposed name since it was approved by the city over 17 years ago.

The U.S. Naval Academy was contacted for an opinion, but declined to comment, noting that the feature was outside their jurisdiction. The Maryland State Names Authority has no objection to the name change. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in Anne Arundel County.

Henrys Cove vs. Osborn Cove, Maryland
(Review Lists 382, 381)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.40083333333333&p_longi=-76.48083333333333

These two names have both been proposed to be made official for a small bay on the east side of Saint Leonard Creek in Calvert County. The first proposal that was submitted was Osborn Cove, which the proponent claims has been in local and published use since the 17th century. An environmental historian, he cites numerous publications of land deeds, nautical charts, and local maps with variations of Osborn Cove labeled. A single reference from the 1651 Thomas survey shows the feature labeled as Osborn's (Henley's) Cove. A letter from a local landowner states her father purchased the land bordering the cove in 1938, and understood it was known as Osborn Cove by the local fisherman at the time. She asserts "historical records all confirm my parents' and my understanding over the past 65 years that it is Osborn Cove."

The Calvert County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal; they responded with a letter stating, "Watermen on St. Leonard Creek and residents of Calvert County have for generations known the referenced cove as Henry's Cove. The case may be that the "Henry" referred to by the local name is Henry Osborn." The Commissioners gave no additional supporting materials.

As the proponent, Calvert County supports the counter-proposal for Henrys Cove. When additional evidence supporting the proposal for Osborn Cove was forwarded to the County Commissioners in 2011, the County reaffirmed its previous position in support of the counter-proposal. One letter from the public was received in support of Osborn Cove. The Maryland State Names Authority has no opinion on either name. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Calvert County.

Ten Trees, Wyoming
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.31972222222222&p_longi=-109.49694444444444

This proposal is to make official the name Ten Trees for a locale located on private land near the Big Sandy River in Sublette County. The proposal was made by a now retired Bureau of Land Management (BLM) archaeologist who noted the site was "a routine campsite for freight wagons along the New Fork Wagon Road." He adds, "The site was a desirable stopping place due to water at Big Sandy River and grass for grazing. It is the last good stopping site until reaching the East Fork River at New Fork P.O." The name refers to ten cottonwood trees that once stood at the site. In 1999, he published the name in a paper he wrote titled *The New Fork Wagon Road: A Nineteenth Century Southwestern Wyoming Lifeline to the Union Pacific Railspur*.

Further research by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names uncovered references to the name Ten Trees in USGS Water Supply Papers published in 1903 and 1914, and also in a joint USGS-State Engineer's Office Surface Mining Report for 1915-1916. Another, undated, historical account of life on the Big Sandy River mentions Ten Trees. A draft environmental impact statement published in 1997 by the Environmental Protection Agency described the significance of Ten Trees on the wagon road. An online index to the annals of the Wyoming State Historical Society includes a listing for "the Ten Trees camp." Finally, a listing of Sublette County place names, compiled in 2006 and posted online, included "Ten Trees: Freight stop between Rock Springs/Pinedale. On Big Sandy River."

The Sublette County Board of Commissioners and the Wyoming Board on Geographic Names recommend approval of the name. However, the management of a sheep ranching operation whose property includes the site is adamantly opposed to it; they are concerned that applying an official name to the site will attract unwanted attention and will encourage archaeological studies at the site. The Wyoming Board confirmed to BGN staff that there are no efforts underway to apply a Historical Site Designation.

The Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Crow Tribe of Montana, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, all of which are Federally recognized tribes, were contacted regarding the proposal. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe responded with a comment regarding cultural resource surveys and historical records of the site, but did not provide a specific opinion on the proposal. They also did not respond to a request for clarification, so it is presumed that the tribe does not have an opinion. Although the proponent is a retired Bureau of Land Management employee, it was determined that he submitted the proposal as a private citizen. The BLM does not support the proposal, citing the objections of the landowner.

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

Daisys Creek, Missouri (Review List 408)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.29083333333333&p_longitude=-94.265

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.29138888888889&p_longitude=-94.25888888888889

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Daisys Creek to a 0.3-mile-long unnamed stream in Bates County. The proposed name would honor Daisy Seelinger Bartlett (1883-1969) who lived in the area for many years.

The proponent, a resident of Butler, reports that the stream was called Daisys Creek by Daisy Bartlett's father in 1900, "after she complained that it wasn't fair that Addie [Daisy's brother] got to call the shed "his fort" and they [Daisy and her sisters] only had the "island" [area between the road and the creek] which they had to share with the cows sometimes." The next day her father put up a sign on which he had painted "Daisy's Creek" along the stream's bank. When her father showed her the sign he talked about "new names for a new century." It has reportedly been known as Daisy's Creek ever since.

Daisy Bartlett was active in many Butler organizations and was one of the organizers of the Butler Public Library. She was a member of the Butler Garden Club, the American Legion Auxiliary, and served as a leader of the Blue Birds for her children, Girl Scouts for her grandchildren, and worked with many youth groups. She requested that after her death the family's farm should become a nature preserve and museum that would showcase life in rural America at the turn of the 20th century.

The proposal for Daisys Creek has the support of the Bates County Commissioners and the Jones-Seelinger-Johannes Family Foundation. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names also supports the proposal. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Bates County.

Groger Creek, Missouri
(Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.2432187&p_longi=-91.5784607

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.2105514&p_longi=-91.6225365

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Groger Creek to an unnamed 2.8-mile-long stream in Gasconade County. It would honor Mary Groger (1846-1905), whose grave lies 200 yards west of the stream. The proponent, who owns the farm through which the stream flows, states that neither he nor any family member is related to the honoree, however, he feels "she has watched and listened to this creek for over a hundred years and will continue," and believes it is appropriate to name the stream for her. The Groger family worked as farmhands, railroad workers, and cooks.

The Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) notes that several neighbors support the proposal. According to the proponent, "The neighbors here like the idea that a pioneer woman buried here near the creek, alone, should have the creek named after her. I can't image [sic] the difficulties she endured giving birth to five children and raising them here with just her and her husband and farming these rocky acres to boot."

The Gasconade County Commissioners support the proposal, as does the MOBGN. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Gasconade County.

Change **Kraut Run Lake** (FID 760348) to **August A. Busch Lake Number 33**, Missouri
(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.73376&p_longi=-90.7712201

This proposal is to change the name of Kraut Run Lake, a 161-acre reservoir in Saint Charles County in the state-managed August A. Busch Memorial Conservation Area, to August A. Busch Lake Number 33. The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC), which proposed the change, notes that the existing name is considered by some to be offensive. They also wish to be consistent with the names of other reservoirs in the conservation area. The dam impounding the reservoir has been renamed August A. Busch Lake Number 33 Dam by the MDC.

August A. Busch (1865-1934) was the president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company from 1913 to 1934. His father, Adolphus Busch, was the founder of the brewing operation in Saint Louis. The August A. Busch Conservation Area comprises privately-held lands that were transferred to the MDC in 1947.

The origin of the name Kraut Run Lake is not clear. *The History of Callaway County, Missouri* (1884) reports that the name was given in the early nineteenth century by Captain James Callaway, who built a log cabin along the stream, and for whom Callaway County was later named. Due to the large number of people of Germanic descent in the Saint Louis area, the MDC believes the term “Kraut” could be considered offensive. The reservoir was constructed in 1963 and was not named on earlier USGS topographic maps, but the name Kraut Run Lake was added to GNIS from a 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dams and reservoirs inventory. Since 2009, the name has been published on USGS maps. The MDC map currently labels the reservoir “#33”.

Saint Charles County was contacted for an opinion on the proposal but did not respond, and is presumed not to have an opinion on the proposal. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the change. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, a Federally recognized tribe, was contacted but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are 67 features in Missouri with “August A. Busch” in their names, including a lake, a park, 37 dams, and 28 reservoirs, all in Saint Charles County.

Rittel Mountain, Montana
(Helena National Forest)
(Review List 406)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.060000&p_longi=-112.325600

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Rittel Mountain to a 6,940-foot unnamed summit in Lewis and Clark County and within Helena National Forest. The proposed name would honor brothers Frank Emil Rittel (1900-1963) and William Rittel (1901-1954), who homesteaded at the base of the mountain in the early twentieth century. Descendants of the Rittels operate a ranch six miles northeast of the summit.

Pioneer Gustav Rittel established a small homestead with a tiny cabin and a small plot of land close to the nearby Dearborn River. His sons Frank and William lived on the homestead and worked in a variety of trades before taking over the family ranch. The ranch now contains several cabins and stretches over 8,000 acres.

As part of its research, the Montana Geographic Names Authority solicited public comment on the proposal and received approximately ten responses, all in support of the name. The Lewis and Clark County Commissioners, the State Names Authority, and the U.S. Forest Service all support the proposal. The Blackfoot Tribe, the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community, all of which are Federally recognized, were sent a copy of the proposal. However, no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Hoke Creek, Washington
(Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.8074479&p_longi=-122.6707649

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.32946&p_longi=-122.88414

This proposal is to make official the name Hoke Creek for a 2.9-mile-long stream in Mason County. It would honor the Hoke family, who were the original homesteaders and who continued to live in the area for 40 years. The proposal was submitted by the current landowners, who state, “the only previous residents were Marion L. Hoke (b. ca.1863), his wife and step-daughter Eva Blake who homesteaded 80 acres here around 1900 and lived here until the early 1940s. Their history is chronicled in the book *Grapeview: The Detroit Township of the West*. Hoke built a one room school on his property to house a teacher for his step daughter Eva Blake, who went on to become a teacher in the Grapeview area”. According to the proponent, locals have referred to the stream as Hoke Creek for more than 100 years.

The Mason County Commissioners did not respond to requests for an opinion, but the County Public Works Department supports the proposal, as do the Mason County Historical Society, the Shelton-Mason County Chamber of Commerce, and the Washington Board on Geographic Names. The Historical Society noted, “Marion Hoke was a well-known member of the Grapeview and surrounding communities. Naming the creek after him assures that the pioneer of the land will not be soon forgotten.” As part of its research, the Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, all of which are Federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the proposal.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change application of Gardiners Bay (BGN 1895) (FID 974213), New York
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.11111111111111&p_longi=-72.1913

This proposal is to correct the application of the names Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay to reflect reported local usage. The name Gardiners Bay has long been applied to a body of water at the east end of Long Island, generally south of Plum Island, east of Shelter Island, and west of Gardiners Island. Another body of water further to the east, and south and southeast of Gardiners Island, is named Napeague Bay.

The proponent concurs with these names, both of which are listed in GNIS. However, according to the 1:24,000 and 1:100,000-scale USGS topographic maps (and as listed in a *third* entry in GNIS), the name Napeague Bay is also applied to the bay immediately north of the community of Devon and west of Cherry Point, and at the southern end of what the proponent states is in fact Gardiners Bay. The proponent believes the dividing line between

Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay should run generally south from the southern end of Gardiners Island to Cartwright Island, then southeast to Cherry Point.

Because all USGS maps and NOAA charts apply the name Gardiners Bay to the approximate center point of the body of water, it is not clear where the southeastern extent was intended to be. The proponent notes, "I believe that there is a navigational safety issue, as mariners in distress could inadvertently be misdirecting would-be rescuers to the wrong location.

Gardiner's Bay [sic] is an extremely popular boating area, so the likelihood of this occurring is high." He adds that his family has lived in East Hampton since the 1650s, and as far as he knows, "the body of water in question has always been called Gardiner's Bay." Finally, "The 1916 Suffolk County atlas and earlier records correctly refer to this body of water, but the 1956 and later [USGS] topographic maps are in error, in my view." The very southern tip of the body of water does fall on a different map, with both the 1:24,000 and 1:100,000-scale editions of that map labeling that portion Napeague Bay. The original notes for the 1956 name edit sheet for the more southerly map indicated that the name should have been Gardiners Bay; however, the field investigator crossed through that name and stated it should be Napeague Bay. He claimed this was verified by the local postmaster and a "Long Island road map" and that a "controversial name form" had been submitted. No record of this form has been located.

The Town of East Hampton, the East Hampton Town Baymen's Association, and the New York State Committee on Geographic Names do not support the proposal. However, the Devon Yacht Club and three local residents indicated the change was appropriate. Suffolk County did not respond to requests for an opinion, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. NOAA recommends disapproval of the application change, citing a lack of evidence that the existing names and applications are causing any confusion.

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and the Shinnecock Indian Nation, both of which are Federally recognized, were contacted regarding the proposal. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the proposal.

Change **Brown Island** (BGN 1971) (FID 614648) to **Crowninshield Island**, Massachusetts
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.5138888888889&p_longi=-70.8425

This proposal is to change the name of Brown Island in the Town of Marblehead to Crowninshield Island. The island is five acres in size and is in Dolliber Cove, off the northeast of Marblehead. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1945, it was not made official by the BGN until 1971. As early as 1893, USGS maps labeled the island Orne Island, and Coast Survey charts published in 1855 and 1869 showed it as Orne's Island. The name Orne Island continued to appear on NOAA charts until 1970, but in 1973, following the BGN's decision, it was replaced with Brown Island. The 1966 Essex County map had already labeled it Brown Island.

The 1971 proposal stated, "USGS reports that according to town officials of Marblehead this feature has been known locally as Brown Island for many years. Both of these names [Brown and Orne] are family names and Brown seems to be the name in popular local use today." The name Brown Island was confirmed by the Town Engineer and one of the Town

Selectmen. There was no mention in the 1971 file of the Crowninshield name, nor that family's connection to the island.

The proponent of the current change to Crowninshield Island claims that has been the name in local use for 55 years. The Trustees of Reservations, who according to their website "preserve, for public use and enjoyment, properties of exceptional scenic, historic, and ecological value in Massachusetts," refer to the island as "Crowninshield Island (formerly called Brown's Island)." The website adds, "The Island's name honors Louise duPont Crowninshield, a pioneer in America's historic preservation movement from 1925 until her death in 1958."

There are numerous sources that corroborate usage of both names to refer to the island. A local realtor's website refers to "Crowninshield Island, better known as Brown's Island...." An Environmental Protection Agency notice, published in the Federal Register in May 2008, on the establishment of a No Discharge Area along the coast of Massachusetts, also refers to Crowninshield Island. *North Shore Magazine*, in an article on Marblehead's beaches, refers to "Crowninshield Island ('Brown's Island' to you 'Headers)". In 2008, *The Salem News* stated, "There is also Crowninshield Island off Marblehead, a 5-acre property also known as Brown's Island." *Outside Magazine's* Urban Adventure Boston, "Brown Island, also called Crowninshield Island."

In addition, the proponent submitted copies of a Marblehead zoning map; photograph of a sign on the island; a description of the island in "Discovering Marblehead"; a Marblehead Conservancy tourist brochure; the Trustees of Reservations property guide; and local newspaper articles, all of which reference Crowninshield Island. He notes also that the Crowninshield family has made notable contributions to the area, having first settled there in 1864. George Crowninshield, a shipping magnate in Salem, built the first private yacht; Benjamin Crowninshield was the Secretary of the Navy from 1815 to 1818; Francis and Louis Crowninshield built a house in Marblehead in 1871 and in 1918 purchased the island from the Brown family. In 1955, Louise Crowninshield gave the island to the Trustees to be kept open to the public. During their ownership, Francis and Louise "transformed a barren and treeless island to a wooded, scenic one with trails." Mrs. Crowninshield was well known "for her contributions of knowledge and resources to the Marblehead historic community as well as to the national preservation movement."

The proponent further states that the name Brown Island "has no historical contribution to the area," the Browns owned only a part of the island, and "local and regional residents and boaters look for 'Crowninshield Island' on the charts and cannot find it."

Letters of support for the name change were submitted by the aforementioned Trustees, as well as the Marblehead Museum and Historical Society and the Peabody Essex Museum. The Trustees noted, "Unfortunately, nautical charts indicate that the island is called Brown Island which can lead to uncertainty and confusion." The Town Historical Commission voted "to let the selectmen decide."

This proposal was included on the December 2011 docket, but a decision was deferred, citing the need for input from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). At the time, the Town of Marblehead Board of Selectmen was noted as opposed to the proposal. Although no reason was provided in their response to the BGN, a news article covering the

Town hearing quoted the Town Historian, who suggested that if the Crowninshield family had donated the island to the Town instead of the Trustees, the Town would likely have renamed it at that time. Furthermore, the Crowninshields had more association with Salem than Marblehead. At the hearing, eight individuals spoke in support of the change while three were opposed. Those who objected noted that there are already several local roads named for various members of the Crowninshield family, as well as a lack of a compelling reason to change the name. As one selectman stated, “You don’t make change just to make change.”

Following the December meeting, the proponent was advised of the deferral. He then contacted the Town Historian to ask if her position had changed. She responded with a letter to the BGN acknowledging that the island had been renamed in honor of Louise Crowninshield and that the name Crowninshield Island “prevails in most publications and print sources.” Furthermore, “In the interest of consistency, then, it seems inevitable that the name “Brown’s Island” [sic] no longer be used. I will tell you, however, that it will always be Brown’s Island to me.”

Seven local residents submitted letters supporting the change to Crowninshield Island, citing long-term usage of the name, both verbally and on signs on the island. Several cited the significant contributions made by the Crowninshield family to the area, while one added, “it makes sense to be consistent with the name that the owners, the Trustees of Reservations, use.” The Massachusetts State Names Authority is in support of the proposed change.

The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in the area.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Lenni Lenape Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 401)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.807974&p_longi=-75.781787

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.814227&p_longi=-75.769652

This proposal is to apply the new name Lenni Lenape Run to a 0.9-mile-long unnamed stream in Chester County. It was submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, which submitted 15 other stream names in 2009; these names were all approved by the BGN.

The stream in question flows southwest into East Branch White Clay Creek. The name Lenni Lenape Run would honor the bands of Indians who frequented the banks of the stream before and during the Colonial period. The Lenni Lenape Indians were relocated to Oklahoma in the 1800s.

The London Grove Township government was asked to comment but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Chester County Commissioners support the proposal. The Pennsylvania Geographic Names Authority has no objection. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Chester County.

Jump Off Creek, Washington

(Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.8074479&p_longi=-122.6707649

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.7885942&p_longi=-122.6535559

This proposal is to apply the name Jump Off Creek to a 1.6-mile-long stream in Kitsap County. According to the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, this is one of several streams that are known informally as “Jump Off Joe Creek”. GNIS lists two streams nearby as Jumpoff Joe Creek. The proponent seeks to eliminate confusion with the other streams and apply the correct name to the stream in question.

The proponent notes that the stream is posted with a Kitsap County Public Works sign that currently reads Jump Off Joe Creek. The name Jump Off Creek was chosen because a construction accident in the 1920s that caused a worker, Sven Lalander, to jump to safety. According to the proponent, the “tongue-in-the-cheek” name became permanent and has been known in the Briedablik community for 75 years.

The proposal has the support of the Kitsap County Commissioners, the Port Gamble Indian Community, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, and several local residents. As part of its research, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are eleven other features in Washington with names containing the words “Jump Off” or “Jumpoff”, including the two streams named Jumpoff Joe Creek. These are approximately 230 miles from the stream in question.