

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

Seven Hundred and Eleventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B
August 13, 2009 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Mark DeMulder	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)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress (Chairman (Acting), not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegrift	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
Noorma Zahory, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. In the Chairman's absence, the Vice Chairman will be chairing this meeting.

2. Minutes of the 710th Meeting

The minutes of the 710th meeting, held July 9th, 2009, were approved as submitted.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairwoman's Report (Kanalley)

The full BGN held its quarterly meeting on July 14th at the State Department. The Foreign Names Committee also held a meeting on the morning of July 14th. At the BGN meeting, it was suggested it might be appropriate to establish an advisory committee to address Native American issues. The committee could solicit advice on language, orthography, and tribal consultation from experts in those subjects. This is one of several issues that will be discussed when the BGN's Executive Committee meets on September 15th at the Library of Congress.

At the last DNC meeting, Kanalley reported that the BGN had extended an invitation to the Executive Director of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) to attend one or more meetings of the BGN and/or its committees. The Director has responded that he

would welcome the opportunity to participate, so Kanalley will provide him with a list of upcoming meeting dates.

A second letter from the AAG Director inquired whether the BGN might be interested in participating in the AAG's next Annual Meeting, which is scheduled to take place in Washington, D.C. in April 2010. During a subsequent telephone conversation with the Director, Kanalley learned that AAG plans to dedicate one day of its meeting to toponymic issues, particularly the historical and temporal nature of geographic names and gazetteers. The DNC members indicated they would be willing to consider the opportunity and asked the Communications Committee to obtain more details on what would be involved. The BGN may be asked to hold a panel discussion, as was done at the AAG meeting in 2008. Kanalley reminded the DNC that the deadline to submit an abstract for the 2010 meeting is in late October.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

In the Executive Secretary's absence, Runyon reported that over the weekend of July 11th, the USGS Geographic Names Office experienced a flood, causing extensive damage to one shelf of books, several maps and files, and the work area and computer of one staff person. Fortunately, the damage was limited to two relatively small areas of the office and could have been considerably worse. The event serves as a reminder of the importance of the ongoing records scanning effort.

At the aforementioned Executive Committee meeting to be held on September 15th, the members will also discuss BGN records management.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last DNC meeting, but is scheduled to do so on August 19th at NOAA in Silver Spring. Anyone wishing to attend should contact Westington for details and an agenda.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Runyon reported on a meeting with Dr. Suzette Kimball, USGS Acting Director, who had recently returned from a meeting of the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council, where she was asked about the status of a proposal that the Arctic Village Tribal Council has submitted to the BGN. As was reported at the DNC's May meeting, the proposal is to make official 226 names in the Gwich'in language for geographic features in the Council's traditional area. Several of the names are being presented as changes to existing names, while others would apply locally-used names to features that are not currently named on Federal maps. Runyon shared the Council's map and the list of names with Dr. Kimball and outlined some of the challenges that will need to be addressed before the DNC can vote. Virtually none of the names contain established generic terms, and many include writing marks that may or may not be from a standard orthography that is recognized by the BGN. In addition, the small-scale map that was provided does not clearly identify the location of each feature so more detailed information is needed. Runyon advised the Director that the DNC staff has prepared a response to the proposal, which will be finalized and mailed shortly. The Director indicated she would contact the proponent to

inform him of the status of the proposal and to share some of the DNC's concerns. Runyon also reported that the Alaska State Names Authority (SNA) has offered to assist in the naming effort, but due to the recent changes in State administration (the Lieutenant Governor serves as chair of the SNA), the State Board is unlikely to meet again until November.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

On August 10th, Runyon met with Trent Palmer of the Foreign Names Committee (FNC) staff; Randy Flynn, FNC Executive Secretary Emeritus; and a member of the FNC staff from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency in St. Louis who is preparing to begin a four-month detail in Afghanistan at the end of this month. NGA has been actively involved in helping to establish a geographic names authority in Afghanistan and wished to learn more from the DNC staff about the creation and functions of a domestic names program. Runyon provided copies of the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document and indicated the DNC staff would be available to assist via email once the detail is underway.

After a hiatus of several years, the New York State Names Committee has been re-established and is in the process of reviewing the list of pending proposals in that State.

A copy of the agenda for the Domestic Names Committee meeting to be held during the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) was distributed for the Committee's review. The docket for the meeting will be forwarded to the members prior to the meeting. Runyon also provided a copy of the list of topics that have been submitted thus far for the State-Federal Roundtable. She asked the members to forward any additional topics to the COGNA Executive Secretary, and reminded them that this is their opportunity to voice any concerns with the State Names Authorities. One ongoing issue that will be discussed is the question that some SNAs have raised as to why the BGN feels a need from time to time to vote against the State's recommendation. In response to this, the Committee asked how often this occurs and requested that the staff prepare a summary of those cases where the DNC and State are not in agreement. The Committee also asked Runyon to distribute to the Committee the existing list of Roundtable topics.

A question was raised regarding the status of the proposal to apply the new name Salish Sea to a body of water that straddles the U.S.-Canada border. This proposal was introduced briefly at the May meeting. Since then, a letter seeking comments was prepared and distributed jointly by the British Columbia (BC) Provincial Geographical Names Authority, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC), and the BGN. Several DNC members indicated they had responded to the request for input, while others indicated they needed more time and would have comments in time for the DNC vote. Fleming asked to review the list of Tribal contacts for the Salish Sea issue; Runyon will forward the list to him.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

In Yost's absence, Runyon reported that the Geographic Names Office has responded to a request from the Fairfax County (Virginia) GIS Office to correct and update geographic names and locations for structures in the county.

In late July, the DNC staff participated in a WebEx session with the USGS Water Boundary Dataset Coordinator to discuss the possibility of adding the names and locative attributes of Hydrologic Units to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Although these units are already named, and each has an established unit code (HUC) that ranges from two to twelve digits, there has not been to date one consistent naming convention. By recording the names in GNIS, they will become standardized for use by all Federal organizations and partners. A second conference call to continue the discussions is scheduled for August 25th.

The DNC staff prepared a PowerPoint presentation outlining the history and responsibilities of the BGN, for use at an upcoming meeting between the USGS geospatial liaison and the GIS offices of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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

Change **Stohrs Crossroads** (FID 1547438) to **Spohrs Crossroads**, West Virginia (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Perkerson Creek, Georgia (Review List 398) (FID 2567582)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
1 abstention

The negative vote cited the lack of unanimous support for the name.

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

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next two names together.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Powers Brook, Powers Ice Pond, Connecticut (Review List 401) (FIDs 2567590, 2567591)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Born Lakes** (FID 378039) to **Boorn Lakes**, Idaho (Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area/Sawtooth Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Swimm Creek** (FID 2071523) to **Swim Creek**, and change **Swimm Lake** (FID 391782) to **Swim Lake**, Idaho (Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area) (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these spelling changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that a longstanding name should not be changed and that the proposed name could be a safety issue since it might encourage individuals to swim there.

Gould Brook, Rhode Island (Review List 400) (FID 2567562)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Whipple Brook, Rhode Island (Review List 400) (FID 2567563)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name could be construed to honor a living person(s) and that there is already a sufficient number of features in the State named for members of the Whipple family.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Copperhead Branch, Florida (Review List 401) (FID 2567587)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this point, two members departed the meeting.

Earth Day Sinking Stream, Florida (Review List 401)

A decision on this name was deferred, pending a need for further clarification. The staff was asked to contact the proponent and ask about the meaning of the proposed name (why "Earth Day?"), and whether the Committee should be naming a feature for a feature (a cave) that according to the proponent may or may not exist and is not itself officially named. The members also asked the staff to obtain additional information from the Florida State Names Authority regarding its review of the proposal and whether the aforementioned issues were considered.

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next two names together.

Vote: 7 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

Lake Jewel, Lake Monarch, Florida (Review List 401) (FIDs 2567588, 2567589)

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

Vote: 5 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the names could have commercial implications.

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next two names together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

East Fork Little Hawk Creek, Little Hawk Creek, and West Fork Little Hawk Creek, Idaho (Review List 398) (FIDs 2567583, 2567584, 2567585)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the tributary names are too long.

Alms House Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 400) (FID 2567586)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next six names together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Airport Creek, Hanton Brook, Mattetokomitt Swamp, Mattetee Swamp Brook, Pleasant Valley Stream, and Sprague Brook, Rhode Island (Review List 400) (FIDs 2567564, 2567565, 2567566, 2567567, 2567568, 2567569)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place Wednesday, September 8th, 2009, during the Annual

Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities, to be held at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
August 2009

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

Change Stohrs Crossroads (FID 1547438) to Spohrs Crossroads, West Virginia (Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.6334272&p_longi=-78.1469494&fid=1547438

This proposal is to change officially the name of the small unincorporated community of Stohrs Crossroads in Morgan County to Spohrs Crossroads. Although “Stohrs” has appeared on USGS maps since 1951, the proponent reports that the name used locally and historically is Spohrs Crossroads. The Wikipedia entry reads, “The community was originally named Spohrs Cross Roads for the local Spohr family. It is sometimes erroneously known as Stohrs Cross Roads or Stohrs Crossroads.” The road to the south of the community is named Spohr Road. A West Virginia government listing of communities in Morgan County includes Spohrs Crossroads. A Rootsweb listing states, “Originally named Spohrs Cross Roads (est. 1933) for the Spohr family, its name was eventually changed over the 19th century [sic] to “Stohrs.””

Three online obituaries, dated 1940, 2000, and 2008, refer to individuals as longtime residents of Spohrs Cross Roads and members of “the Mount Zion Church at Spohrs Cross Roads.” Another, also dated 2008, stated the individual had attended Spohrs Crossroads School, while another noted that a burial would take place at Spohrs Crossroads Cemetery. The majority of online references to Stohrs Crossroads appear to derive from the GNIS listing, although that spelling is also used by the Morgan County Economic Development Authority and it did appear on the 2004 county map published by the State Department of Transportation. The directions to a local business also mention the Stohrs Crossroads Community Center. None of these related features are listed in GNIS. The USGS field notes compiled prior to the production of the 1951 topographic map report that the spelling had been “thoroughly checked” and should be “Spohrs,” citing a sign at a local school. There is no explanation as to why “Stohrs” was applied to the map.

The Morgan County Commissioners responded that the name should be Spohrs Crossroads, and the West Virginia Geographic Names Authority endorses the proposal as well. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of the community.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Perkerson Creek, Georgia
(Review List 398)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.707598&p_longi=-84.408860

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.71361111111111&p_longi=-84.4163888888889

The new name Perkerson Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.8 mi) long stream that flows through Perkerson Park in the south-central part of the City of Atlanta, in Fulton County. It was submitted by a member of the Capitol View Neighborhood Association, who suggests it would be an appropriate way to honor Thomas J. Perkerson (1804-1878), who in the 1830's purchased the land through which the stream flows. Perkerson's descendants donated the land to the city for the establishment of Perkerson Park in the 1950's.

The proponent states also, "Local neighborhood groups are adopting the creek in an effort to improve its overall health. Having a real name would assist with improvement efforts." In addition to the neighborhood association, an organization called Friends of Perkerson Park supports the proposal. Also in the vicinity of the park and the stream is Perkerson Elementary School. There are three other features in Georgia named "Perkerson", including a cemetery in Cobb County and a dam and a lake in Meriwether County, but it is not known whether these are related to the features in Fulton County.

The Fulton County Department of Public Works responded that it had no objection to the proposal, noting that the name is already in local use. The Atlanta Department of Watershed Management/Office of Watershed Protection also confirmed local usage of the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the United Keetoowah Band responded, expressing opposition to the proposal; they stated, "this person has numerous commemorative legacies; the fact that he simply purchased land which was Cherokee land until 1835 is not enough justification for our recommendation." The Georgia State Names Authority is in support of the proposal, stating, "while we appreciate the Tribal authority's concern, we believe the longstanding association warrants naming the tributary "Perkerson Creek"." The lack of response from the other two Tribes is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion on the issue.

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

Powers Brook, Connecticut (Review List 401)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.425368&p_longi=-72.222866

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.427669&p_longi=-72.207899

This is the first of two proposals submitted by the president of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society (NEHFES). The 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream proposed to be named Powers Brook is a tributary of Latimer Branch in the Town of Montville in New London County. The proposed name would honor James M. Powers (b. 1874), who in the late 19th century owned a local farm; he also was a meat wagon driver and butcher wagoner. In addition, he worked as a foreman at the New England Hebrew Farmers Creamery from 1892 to 1915; using water power from this stream, he built a plant that generated electricity for his farm. The stream also serviced the New England Hebrew

Farmers Creamery, as well as a ritual bath house, which from the 1890s until the 1920s was essential to Chesterfield's Russian Jewish Community.

A second proposal is to make official the name Powers Ice Pond (q.v.) for a small lake located along the stream. The proponent reports that the stream and pond were seminal in the decision to locate the NEHFES synagogue, creamery, and mikvah at its current site. This proposal has the support of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society Synagogue and Creamery State Archeological Preserve.

There are two other features in New London County named Powers Lake and Powers Lake Dam; these were reportedly named for Joseph Powers who purchased the property in 1719. It is not known if there is a family connection between Joseph Powers and James Powers. The Connecticut State Archaeologist submitted a letter in support of the two proposals. The State Names Authority contacted the Town of Montville, which did not respond to their request for comments; however, the State reports that a lack of response was presumed to indicate a lack of opposition. The State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut, which is Federally-recognized, and to the Eastern Paucatuck Pequot Indians, the Golden Hill Indians of the Paugussett Indian Nation, and the Shinnecock Indian Nation, all of which are State recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Powers Ice Pond, Connecticut

(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.42783&p_longi=-72.214701

This is the second proposal submitted by the president of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society. The 0.4 acre lake proposed to be named Powers Ice Pond lies just east of the intersection of Routes 85 and 161 in the Chesterfield area of the Town of Montville in New London County. According to the proponent, the small lake has been known as Powers Pond since the early 20th century, ever since James M. Powers (b. 1874), a local farmer and meat wagon driver, began work as a foreman at the New England Hebrew Farmers Creamery, located adjacent to the lake. The proponent reports that her mother's cousin recalls working at "Powers Pond," where he would use a large stick to guide ice blocks that had been cut from the frozen pond. He later produced an oil painting depicting "Powers Pond." The proponent has asked that the name be considered as Powers Ice Pond, because that name has also been used locally, and also to further differentiate it from Powers Lake, a large recreational reservoir located seven miles away.

This proposal has the support of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society Synagogue and Creamery State Archeological Preserve, as well as the Connecticut State Archaeologist. The Montville Town Historian recalls that as a youngster he referred to the lake as Powers Pond, and has no objection to naming it Powers Ice Pond.

A history of Montville, published in February 2009, referred to the lake as "Powers Pond" and stressed its significance in the agricultural history of the area, as well as the local contributions of the Powers family. The individual who owned the property on which the lake is located for almost 50 years before the land was acquired by the State highway department, reports that she and her family always knew it to be called Powers Ice Pond.

The Connecticut State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. A copy was sent to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut, which is Federally-recognized, and to the Eastern Paucatuck Pequot Indians, the Golden Hill Indians of the Paugussett Indian Nation, and the Shinnecock Indian Nation, all of which are State recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Born Lakes** (FID 378039) to **Boorn Lakes**, Idaho
(Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area/Sawtooth Wilderness
Study Area)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.059078&p_longi=-114.6170109&fid=378039

This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of **Born Lakes** to **Boorn Lakes**, to recognize the individual for whom it was named and to restore the spelling that appeared on early Federal maps. The name **Born Lakes** is applied collectively to a group of small lakes located at the head of Warm Springs Creek, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) north of Patterson Peak, and within the Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (also classified as a Wilderness Study Area). According to the proponent, who has been researching the history of many of the area's early mining prospectors and homesteaders, Samuel S. Boorn staked the first mining claim in Custer County. Boorn located over 50 lode claims, and his name, spelled "Boorn," appeared on 63 Custer County deed records.

(This proponent also successfully petitioned the BGN to change **Ants Basin** to **Antz Basin** in 2007, and has asked the BGN to revisit the proposal to change **Blackman Peak** to **Blackmon Peak**, on Review List 399. He also has proposed that **Swimm Creek** and **Swimm Lake**, located approximately 10 km (6 mi) to the north of **Born Lakes**, be changed to **Swim Creek** and **Swim Lake** (q.v.)).

The GNIS entry for **Born Lakes** includes **Boorn Lakes** as a variant, as that spelling appeared on a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map in 1919 and in a USGS Bulletin published in 1937, as well as on a U.S. Forest Service map in 1915. All maps published after 1964, however, apply the spelling "Born"; there is no information in the mapping files to explain why the spelling was altered. The Custer County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change to **Boorn Lakes**, as are the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service. The proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation of Idaho and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Swimm Creek** (FID 2071523) to **Swim Creek**,
change **Swimm Lake** (FID 391782) to **Swim Lake**, Idaho
(Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area)
(Review List 400)

Stream:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1816667&p_longi=-114.7063889&fid=2071523

Lake:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1493562&p_longi=-114.6678482&fid=391782

These proposals would change officially the name of Swimm Creek, a 6.9 km (4.3 mi) long tributary of Warm Springs Creek, to Swim Creek, and the name of Swimm Lake to Swim Lake. Both features lie within the Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area. According to the proponent, who is researching the history of many of the area's early prospectors, the stream and lake were named for Isaac Swim, who prospected in the area in the early 1880's.

Although the name Swimm Lake appeared in a 1956 Idaho Fish and Game Department publication entitled *Mountain Lakes of Idaho*, the proponent claims this is incorrect. USGS topographic maps published in 1982 and 1991 also showed Swimm Creek.

According to an article published in 1939 in *The Idaho Sunday Statesman*, Isaac Swim was prospecting for gold in the Sawtooth Mountains in 1881 when he discovered "the mine of his dreams." He posted a location notice on a nearby tree and later recorded the find with the Custer County Recorder; in both instances his name was spelled Swim. The following spring, in an effort to once again reach the mine, Swim forded the stream on his horse but then "disappeared out of sight." His horse and an unidentified body, presumed to be his, were found later that summer along the Salmon River. According to the 1939 account, recent visitors to the site of the mine had seen an inscription on the tree that read, "Mill Site, Isaac T. Swim, September 9, 1881." The Custer County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change to Swim Creek and Swim Lake, as are the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service. The proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation of Idaho and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Gould Brook, Rhode Island

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8942400000&p_longi=-71.5075400000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.915946&p_longi=-71.480913

This is the first of eight proposals submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to apply new names and/or make official locally-used names for features in the Woonasquatucket River Watershed. The proponents believe names are needed to refer to the streams in environmental and ecological studies. According to one of the council members who led the stream naming effort, "[I]t's hard to care about something or see it as important if it doesn't have a name. Streams are no exception." She added that in order to select appropriate names, "Residents, particularly long-time ones, are interviewed, local government and community leaders are consulted and old land records are researched to see if the stream has been known by some name in the past."

The stream proposed to be named Gould Brook is 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long and flows into Georgiaville Pond. It runs through property once owned by farmer and entrepreneur Arthur C. Gould, who lived in the area from the 1860s until approximately 1929. He converted his 27-acre farm into an airplane service station in the mid-1920s. According to GNIS, there are six features in Rhode Island named "Gould," including a lake, two

islands, an unincorporated community, a bar, and a cape. The lake, named Gould Pond, is 3.4 km (2.1 mi) from the stream in question.

Letters of support for this naming effort were included in the application packet; these include the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Rivers Council, the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Senator John J. Tassoni, Jr., Representative Joanne Giannini, the Mayor and City Council of Providence, the Town of Smithfield, and the Town of North Smithfield. The Rhode Island State Names Authority has “no concerns” with any of the proposed names.

The eight proposals were forwarded to the Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Indian Nation, the Eastern Paucatuck Pequot Indians, the Golden Hill Indians of the Paugussett Indian Nation, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island, the Nipmuc Nation, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts. Of these, only the Nipmuc Nation responded, stating that they support all eight names.

Whipple Brook, Rhode Island
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8863700000&p_longi=-71.5052500000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.899530000000&p_longi=-71.4828400000

This proposal, also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, is to make official the name Whipple Brook for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of the Woonasquatucket River. The proponent reports that a lifetime Smithfield resident recalls the stream being known as Whipple Brook in the 1930's. Whipple is the name of a historic Rhode Island family, and there is already in the State a community named Whipple, as well as a summit named Whipple Hill, a reservoir named Whipple Pond (and an additional one that no longer exists), and the historical Whipple Tavern. The name Whipple Brook is also listed in GNIS as a variant name for Sylvys Brook, located 11 km (6.8 mi) away. The latter name was made official by the BGN in 1971; according to the decision file this stream was “named for the daughter of the Whipple family who lived near the stream in the 1830's.” Another variant name is Silvia Whipples Brook. The name Whipple Hill was approved by the BGN in 1930, and in 1971 the BGN rendered a decision on the name of the community of Whipple (the USGS had discovered conflicting usage with the name Plainville). The online white pages list several individuals named Whipple in Smithfield and Providence, but the Watershed Council believes the proposal is warranted because of the significance of the family throughout Rhode Island's history.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. **New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

Copperhead Branch, Florida

(Review List 401)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6305673&p_longi=-84.8821436

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6296524&p_longi=-84.8892309

This is the first of two proposals submitted by a Water Resource Planner with the Northwest Florida Water Management District, on behalf of a local resident, to name two small streams in Gadsden County. The streams are situated in the area between the east and west bound lanes of I-10 at the rest stop at mile marker 294. This 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long stream flows generally east-northeast to join Crooked Creek. The proponent reports that a copperhead snake, which is rare to [northern] Florida, was once observed in the area. According to GNIS, there are no geographic features in Florida named “Copperhead,” with the exception of Copperhead Golf and Country Club in Lee County in the southwestern part of the State. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection supports this proposal, while the Gadsden County government and the Florida State Names Authority have no objection. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indian of Alabama, and the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, all of which are Federally-recognized, were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Earth Day Sinking Stream, Florida

(Review List 401)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.631944444444444&p_longi=-84.88722222222222

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.63055555555556&p_longi=-84.88972222222222

This is the second proposal to name streams along Interstate 10 in Gadsden County. This 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long stream flows southeast then turns northeast to sink below ground 0.7 km (0.4 mi) southwest of the confluence of Flat Creek and Crooked Creek. According to the proponent, the stream is presumed to flow into Earth Day Cave (not listed in GNIS, but reported to be a name in local use) and so the stream would be named for the cave. There are no other features in Florida with the name “Earth Day”. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Northwest Florida Water Management District support this name. The Gadsden County government and the Florida State Names Authority have no objection. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indian of Alabama, and the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, all of which are Federally-recognized, were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Lake Jewel, Florida
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.6678&p_longi=-81.8643

This is the first of two names proposed to be made official for bodies of water in the Royal Highlands community in Lake County. This 8-acre lake lies 1 km (0.6 mi) south of Dilly Lake; according to the proponent, the lake in question was once part of Dilly Lake, although USGS topographic maps dating from the late 1960s indicate they have been separate features for almost 40 years. The Royal Highlands Community Site Plan, published in 2003, labeled the lake with the proposed name. Although there is another lake in the county named Jewel Lake, the Lake County Department of Environmental Utilities/Water Quality Services Division does not have any objections to this new proposal, noting the two features are 48 km (30 mi) apart. There is also a lake in Putnam County named Jewel Lake and two others in Orange County named Lake Jewel and Lake Jennie Jewel. The Florida State Names Authority also has no objection to the proposal.

Two additional names, Crown Lake and Royal Lake, were included with this proposal, but because they are listed in the Lake County Water Atlas, they were added directly to GNIS and do not require BGN review.

Lake Monarch, Florida
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.6587&p_longi=-81.8638

The name Lake Monarch is proposed to be made official for a 15-acre lake in the Royal Highlands community of Lake County, adjacent to the Monarch Golf Course. The proposed name continues the theme of royal names in the development. Neither the Lake County Department of Environmental Utilities/Water Quality Services Division nor the Florida State Names Authority have any objection to the proposal. According to GNIS, there are no other lakes in Florida named Lake Monarch.

East Fork Little Hawk Creek, Idaho

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.843333&p_longi=-116.655833

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.843056&p_longi=-114.6491667

Little Hawk Creek, Idaho

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.837500&p_longi=-116.659444

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.848611&p_longi=-114.651111

West Fork Little Hawk Creek, Idaho

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.843611&p_longi=-116.655833

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.845833&p_longi=-114.657222

(Review List 398)

These three names are proposed for three unnamed streams on the proponents' property in Latah County. The name Little Hawk Creek would be applied to the primary stream, which heads at a spring 6 km (3.7 mi) southeast of Mount Margaret and flows in a southwesterly direction for 1.5 km (0.9 mi) before entering Middle Fork Bear Creek. The eastern tributary is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, while the western one is 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long. According to the proponents, they live in an area of abundant wildlife, and nests of hawks are common. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Idaho named "Little Hawk." The Latah County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal but no response was received; the second letter stated that no response would indicate a lack of an opinion. The Idaho Geographic Names Board recommends approval of the three names. A copy was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Alms House Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.838176&p_longi=-77.221406

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.839727&p_longi=-77.231059

The new name Alms House Run is proposed for a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of Rock Creek in Cumberland Township in Adams County. The upper portion of the stream forms the boundary between the Borough of Gettysburg and Cumberland Township. The proposed name, which was submitted by the Adams County Conservation District, refers to the historic Alms House, a homeless shelter that was built in the 1780s and which stood alongside the stream. The Adams County Commissioners are in support of this proposal. The Borough of Gettysburg and Cumberland Township were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. The second letter stated that a lack of response would imply support for the Conservation District's naming efforts. The Pennsylvania Names Board has no objection to the proposal. According to GNIS, there is one other stream in Pennsylvania named Alms House Run; it is located in Schuylkill County, but with "unknown coordinates," having been compiled from a 1907 publication of the Historical Society of Schuylkill County.

Airport Creek, Rhode Island

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9128500000&p_longi=-71.5067900000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9141917732&p_longi=-71.4937390877

This is another of the eight names proposed by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council. The stream proposed to be named Airport Creek is 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long and flows through Smithfield Township. The name was chosen because of the stream's location near North Central State Airport. The proponents report that the name has been used by the Environmental Management Office of Water Quality since approximately

2003, and it also was published in the Arrow Map Company's 1999 Rhode Island Street Atlas. No other features in Rhode Island are known to be named Airport Creek.

As with the two names listed above, letters of support for remaining six features were included in the application packet; these include the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Rivers Council, the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Senator John J. Tassoni, Jr., Representative Joanne Giannini, the Mayor and City Council of Providence, the Town of Smithfield, and the Town of North Smithfield. The Rhode Island State Names Authority has "no concerns" with any of the proposed names.

The proposals were forwarded to the Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Indian Nation, the Eastern Paucatuck Pequot Indians, the Golden Hill Indians of the Paugussett Indian Nation, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island, the Nipmuc Nation, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts. Of these, only the Nipmuc Nation responded, stating that they support all eight names.

Hanton Brook, Rhode Island
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9099700000&p_longi=%20-71.5278200000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9304400000&p_longi=-71.5213800000

This proposal, also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, would apply the new name Hanton Brook to a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Stillwater Pond. The proponents report that the stream drains in part from an abandoned colonial settlement known as Hanton City. According to a website dedicated to ghost towns, "Hanton City is also known as Lost City to the local residents of Smithfield, RI where this long gone settlement is located. This settlement was a small farming community that lived in relative isolation from the main town of Smithfield. It is theorized that the residents were either runaway slaves or stricken with a communicable disease that forced them to live an isolated existence away from the general population. Surprisingly, there is hardly a mention of this settlement in town records, but it is listed on older maps of the town (early 1900's)." Local maps still show the Hanton City Trail.

Mattetokomitt Swamp, Rhode Island
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9601900000&p_longi=-71.5691500000

The proponents of the name Mattetokomitt Swamp report that it is a close approximation of the Native American name for the feature. There is a nearby Mattity Road which was formerly called Mattetee Swamp Road and named for the swamp. The 2006 North Smithfield Comprehensive Plan included a reference to "Mattity or Mattetokomitt Meadow Natural and Historic Area: An extensive swamp in the southwestern part of Town at the headwaters of the Woonasquatucket River used initially for animal grazing but is now of greater botanical importance." The stream that flows from the swamp is

proposed to be named Mattetee Swamp Brook. No other features in Rhode Island are known to be named “Mattetekomitt.”

Mattetee Swamp Brook, Rhode Island
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9536000000&p_longi=-71.5517400000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9624400000&p_longi=-71.5647800000

The new name Mattetee Swamp Brook is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of the Woonasquatucket River. The proponents report the name was found in a 1944 property deed, and so making it official would help to retain a part of local history. Nearby Mattity Road was formerly named Mattetee Swamp Road. Although this stream drains from the swamp proposed to be named Mattetekomit Swamp (q.v.) and it is presumed the names have a similar origin, the proponents have asked that the differences be retained. No other features in Rhode Island are known to contain the word “Mattetee.”

Pleasant Valley Stream, Rhode Island
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8288000000&p_longi=-71.4286400000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8410800000&p_longi=-71.4498000000

This proposal, also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, would apply the name Pleasant Valley Stream to an unnamed tributary of the Woonasquatucket River in the City of Providence. For a large portion of its length, this stream has been culverted, with much of it flowing along and under Pleasant Valley Parkway and other local streets. According to the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, the area was known as Pleasant Valley “long before the parkway [was constructed].” With the exception of the highway, there are no other features in Rhode Island known to be named “Pleasant Valley.”

Sprague Brook, Rhode Island
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8847500000&p_longi=-71.5414900000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8917400000&p_longi=-71.5632900000

This proposal, to name an unnamed stream Sprague Brook, was also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council. The 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream flows through the community of Spragueville, connecting Upper Sprague Reservoir and Lower Sprague Reservoir. The name Sprague comes from that of a prominent historic Rhode Island family. No other features in Rhode Island are known to be named Sprague Brook.