

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
 Seven Hundred and Fiftieth Meeting
 Department of the Interior, Room 7000B
 March 14, 2013 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
David Clark	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman) (not voting)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
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

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
 Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
 Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
 Greg Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

Guest

Matt Murdock, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:34 a.m. The Chair announced he would not be voting, except in the case of a tie.

2. Minutes of the 749th Meeting

The Minutes of the 749th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held February 14, 2013, were approved as submitted by a vote of 9-0-1.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

There was no report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

There was no report.

3.3 Communications Committee (Westington)

There was no report.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reminded the members that responses are still needed to the U.S. Geological Survey/National Geospatial Program Data Lifecycle Management request. Several agencies have already responded, and the remaining agencies were asked to comment by March 21st. Logan will provide a status report to NGP Director Mark DeMulder by March 31st and Logan and Yost will meet to consolidate the results and provide a final report to DeMulder by April 30th.

Members who plan to attend the upcoming Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) conference were asked to book their hotel accommodations as soon as possible.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Several recent and ongoing names issues have generated media coverage. Various local newspapers have mentioned the BGN's approval of Jacumba Hot Springs, California and Troth Yeddha', Alaska. Others have referenced the new proposal for Mount Reagan and Fremont Lookout, both in Nevada. Another news article reported that the Town of Temple voted to approve the new proposal for Patriots Peak for a summit in Maine. Efforts to apply a name to a recently discovered moon of Pluto were mentioned.

Runyon discussed the Commemorative Names Policy with regard to a proposal for Phoenix Cove for an unnamed bay in Massachusetts. The proponent of that new name has asked the Domestic Names Committee to consider the proposal as a way to recognize individuals with special needs.

There has been considerable interest from West Virginia members of Congress and the media in the Upper Falls vs. Tornado issue.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

No new contracts for data compilation have been awarded, which is allowing staff to dedicate efforts toward resolving the backlog of previous submissions. Data from New Jersey are currently under review.

The Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands State geospatial liaison inquired about the status of data in GNIS in anticipation of starting new topographic maps. In review, the information is dated (some of the existing maps date from the 1940s), but does not appear to have datum shift issues similar to Hawaii records.

Census Designated Place (CDP) records are pending conflation. Fournier noted that a CDP may be located in more than one county.

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

Kanalley reported that she continues to work with the deputy member from the Bureau of Indian Affairs on a briefing paper that will summarize the revised Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names.

The committee members confirmed that they had each received a letter from Mr. Gregg Smith regarding “squaw” name changes in Grant County, Oregon.

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 **Squaw Lake Creek** (FID 1574774) to **Osprey Creek**, Wisconsin (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Bolden Gulch** (FID 185003) to **Bouldin Gulch**, Colorado (Review List 406)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
 3 against
 0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited support for the negative recommendation of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the longstanding published use of the current form of the name.

Mount Malm, Colorado (Review List 410)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of long-term association between the intended honoree and the feature, and the lack of local, State, or Federal agency support.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Pisarcik Falls, Colorado (San Juan National Forest/Weminuche Wilderness Area) (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of a compelling need to override the Wilderness Names Policy.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Butler Peak, Utah (Wasatch National Forest/Twin Peaks Wilderness) (Review List 409)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of a compelling need to override the Wilderness Names Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited the city government's support for the name.

Change **Upper Falls** (FID 1555859) to **Tornado**, West Virginia (Review List 410)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
 1 against
 1 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited the longstanding published use of the name.

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 1574754) to **Richardson Bay**, Wisconsin (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Kuss Peak, Colorado (Review List 410) (FID 2745891)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Town Lake** (FID 1376484) to **Lady Bird Lake**, Texas (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the proposals for Jimmys Peak and Willard Mountain separately. The motion passed 13-0-0.

Change **Bald Mountain** (FID 942869) to **Jimmys Peak**, New York (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing longstanding published use of the existing name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that citing historical evidence, the proposed change was warranted.

Change **Jimmys Peak** (BGN 2010) (FID 2635495) to **Willard Mountain**, New York (Review List 410)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal until the interested parties involved could comment on whether the feature should be named **Willard Mountain** or remain **Jimmys Peak**, citing the previous decision.

Vote: 12 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was sufficient evidence to proceed with a vote.

Change **Squaw Creek** (BGN 1933) (FID 1574763) to **Heron Creek**, Wisconsin (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Lake** (BGN 1933) (FID 1574773) to **Osprey Lake**, Wisconsin (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Argillo Creek, Illinois (Review List 410) (FID 2745895)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

The Chairman and Shelton thanked Winters for his efforts in consolidating the final edits to the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document. There was no other business.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held April 11, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Room 7000B.

(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
March 2013**

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

Squaw name changes in Sawyer County, Wisconsin

(Review List 412)

Four proposals on this docket are to change the names of features in Sawyer County that currently include the word “squaw.” These include one name under Category I, one under Category II, and two Revised Decisions under Category IV.

The proposals were initiated in 2000 after the Sawyer County government considered a request from its Personnel-Administrative Committee and decided the word “squaw” should be eliminated from its place names. The county contacted each of the affected municipalities to ask if they concurred, and if so, to provide replacement names. Four town governments responded. The County Commissioners then voted to recommend approval of the proposed names and to forward them to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC). The WGNC approved the four changes in 2001 but neglected to forward them to the U.S. BGN.

The changes were subsequently incorporated into State stream and lake listings as well as several Federal products. These include the Environmental Protection Agency, and an Economic Development Strategy Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Commerce. State and local agencies that are using one or more of the proposed names include the Northwest Regional Planning Commission and two local property owners associations. A Round Lake Chain Management Plan published in 2007 by a consortium of Sawyer County, the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, and two local lake associations, includes numerous references to Osprey Lake and Richardson’s Bay [sic].

A representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, who serves as the State’s National Hydrography Dataset steward, noticed the discrepancy between State and Federal products, which resulted in the WGNC forwarding the case material to the BGN. Included in the paperwork from the WGNC was a resolution by the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin asking that all names within Sawyer County containing the word “squaw” be changed because the word is considered by the Tribe to be offensive. The resolution did not specifically offer any replacement names.

The WGNC has affirmed its support for the proposed changes. The following federally recognized Tribes were consulted regarding the four proposals: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Squaw Lake Creek** (FID 1574774) to **Osprey Creek**, Wisconsin
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9266216&p_longi=-91.3685038&fid=1574774

This 4.5-mile-long stream heads in Squaw Lake (proposed to be named Osprey Lake (q.v.)) in the Town of Hayward and flows southwest to enter Lac Courte Oreilles in the Town of Bass Lake.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Bolden Gulch** (FID 185003) to **Bouldin Gulch**, Colorado
(Review List 406)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.7352585&p_longi=-103.9830123&fid=185003

This 6.4-mile-long valley in Arapahoe County is named currently Bolden Gulch but the name is proposed to be changed to Bouldin Gulch. Although the name Bolden Gulch has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1969, the proponent reports that the feature was named for his great-grandfather Joseph Henry Bouldin (1838-1897) and his sons Joseph Peter Bouldin and William Hilary Bouldin, who operated a sheep ranch in the area from 1891 to 1897. Federal census records for 1880 (when the family was still in Virginia) spelled the surname Bouldin, as do General Land Office records from 1905 to 1917. The proponent also provided a copy of the Bouldin family history, including a photograph of Joseph Henry Bouldin's gravestone in Evergreen Cemetery, located three miles from the source of Bolden Gulch. The proponent notes that the family name has been misspelled in numerous documents, including Joseph Bouldin's Civil War records which spelled it Bolden.

Although the name Bolden Gulch refers to the valley, the Arapahoe County online GIS appears to apply the name to the stream instead. All evidence suggests the stream is unnamed. The USGS field reports note that the name Bolden Gulch was added to USGS maps "after talking to locals," but there is no indication that any individuals named Bolden or Bouldin were consulted.

The Arapahoe County Commissioners were contacted for a recommendation but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names does not support the change, citing "the spelling's grounding in historical records" and a belief that the lack of county response indicates no local support. The Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized, were contacted for a recommendation. None responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Mount Malm, Colorado

(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.2985618&p_longi=-105.5136153

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Mount Malm to an unnamed 7,856-foot summit in Fremont County. The name is intended to honor Enn Malm (1943-1988), who while in college in the early 1960s purchased a parcel of land that included a portion of the summit. Over the next 15 years, he acquired two additional parcels that together encompassed the entire summit. The son of Estonian immigrants, Mr. Malm served in the U.S. Army in the mid-1960s, and was a prominent corporate executive in Arizona and business owner in nearby Cañon City, Colorado and in Arkansas. The proponent reports that Mr. Malm loved to hike the summit and cared deeply for its environment, maintaining the land by carefully clearing

downed trees, staking property lines, assuring no fence lines marring the beauty of the summit, and surveying the land for his planned retirement home. Although he never lived on the property, he often visited it during the three years he lived in Cañon City. After moving to Arkansas, he visited and hiked the Colorado summit many times over the years. Following his death, his ashes were scattered on the summit. His daughter currently owns the property.

The Fremont County Board of Commissioners was contacted for a recommendation, but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names does not support the proposal, citing a belief that owning the land and hiking it “once in a while” doesn’t provide a sufficient justification for naming the feature.

The Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, all of which are federally recognized, were contacted for a recommendation. None responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Pisarcik Falls, Colorado

(San Juan National Forest/Weminuche Wilderness Area)

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.5516666666667&p_longi=-107.186111111111

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Pisarcik Falls to an unnamed waterfall in the Weminuche Wilderness of the San Juan National Forest, in Hinsdale County. The falls are located along Williams Creek.

The feature is described by the proponent as a “2 level water fall with a southerly flow. Approx 10 feet high at each level and approx. 10 feet in width, approx 8594 feet elevation.” He adds, “Over the past 35 years and now 4 generations, my family and I have made an annual pilgrimage to the San Juan National Forest near Pagosa Springs Colorado. Every year we ventured approximately 2 miles past Williams Creek Reservoir parked our vehicle and the family proceeded to hike Williams Creek for approximately 1 hour, water level allowing, to a beautiful secluded water fall. Just recently I had done research and noted the waterfall can be found on National Forrest [sic] Maps but it is titled the ‘FALL WITHOUT A NAME [sic].’”

The name is intended to honor the proponent’s father, former U.S. Army Master Sergeant Lawrence J. Pisarcik (1940-1997), who served two tours in Vietnam. The proponent states, “My Father passed away after a long battle fighting the effects of Agent Orange, and the treatment associated with the illness, which he was exposed to while serving two tours in Vietnam. He served with the 14th. Engr. Bn.” He reports that his father had a long-term association with the feature, having been a frequent visitor over 20 summers. He appreciated its “raw beauty” and the fact that they never saw anyone else in the area, “primarily because of the difficulty in accessing [the falls].” The honoree, along with his son and grandchildren spent time fishing in the stream and “enjoying the tranquility and beauty of nature.”

Though the feature is in a wilderness area, the proponent believes an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted. He states, “In reviewing the requirements I noted that the intended honoree had to have had a long association to the feature to be named and secondly, as a former Search and Rescue Team member myself... I fully understand the importance of identifying the feature.”

The Hinsdale County Commissioners do not support the proposal, stating, “There are a number of deceased and living veterans that were pioneers to the area of the Weminuche Wilderness. Although we understand that the family wants to honor their loved one we do not feel that it would be appropriate to designate a new commemorative name to the waterfall. In addition, the proposed commemorative name proposal does not meet the U.S. Board on Geographic Names Board Policies.” The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service also do not support the proposal, both citing the Wilderness Policy. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Hinsdale County.

Butler Peak, Utah

(Wasatch National Forest/Twin Peaks Wilderness)

Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.600829&p_longi=-111.727885

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Cottonwood Heights to apply the new name Butler Peak to an unnamed 10,583-foot summit on the western slope of the Wasatch Range, three miles east of the City of Cottonwood Heights. The peak also falls within the Wasatch National Forest/Twin Peaks Wilderness. The proponent, who submitted the proposal on behalf of the Mayor and City Manager of Cottonwood Heights, suggests the name is an appropriate way to commemorate the Butler brothers and their families who settled the area in 1877, and to recognize the fact that the community that is now Cottonwood Heights was originally named Butlerville.

According to John Van Cott’s *Utah Place Names* (1990), Alva Butler was the first bishop of the new Butlerville Ward of the Mormon Church. Van Cott reports that the town was named Butlerville in 1901, although a General Land Office map of the State of Utah published in 1893 had already labeled it Butler Ville [sic]. Every July, the residents of Cottonwood Heights celebrate the founding of their community during Butlerville Days. An online account of the community’s history states: “Among the earliest settlers of the area were six colorful brothers, the ‘Butler Brothers’ who were lumbermen – complete with wagons, teams and sawmills. There were also four McGhie brothers and their families. Legend has it that they called a town meeting to organize their community and there was one more Butler than McGhie at the meeting, therefore the community was named ‘Butler’ rather than ‘McGhie.’”

The summit lies in a federally designated wilderness area, though the proponent notes that it overlooks the city and is situated between two other peaks that are already named. He adds “Furthermore, virtually every other summit on the skyline above Salt Lake City has a name.” The City government believes an exception to the BGN’s Wilderness Policy is warranted for educational purposes. GNIS lists four other features in Salt Lake City with names that include the word “Butler,” including two schools, a stream, and an unincorporated community within the corporate boundaries of Cottonwood Heights named Butler Hills.

As noted above, the Mayor and City Manager of the City of Cottonwood Heights support the proposal. The Salt Lake County Commissioners did not respond to a request for a recommendation, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Utah Geographic Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service both do not support the proposal, citing a belief that the proposal does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy. The State Committee also disputes the education factor, as there are already other features with “Butler” in their names in the immediate area. The Uintah Ute Indians of Utah, which is a federally recognized Tribe, were contacted but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Upper Falls (FID 1555859) to Tornado, West Virginia
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.3428719&p_longi=-81.8442959&fid=1555859

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated community of Upper Falls in Kanawha County to Tornado. The community, with a 2010 population of 3,700, lies along the Coal River, adjacent to the falls that are named Upper Falls and a short distance west of Charleston. The proposal was submitted in response to recent efforts by the Upper Falls Community Association to reaffirm and promote the name Upper Falls.

Although the community has been labeled Upper Falls on USGS topographic maps since 1909, the proponent of the change to Tornado claims it is not and never has been the name in predominant local use. Until recently, GNIS included two entries for the community, one for Tornado and one for Upper Falls. The latter name was compiled from the USGS map, presumably the 1958 edition, which in addition to showing Upper Falls as the community name, labeled Tornado P.O. in parentheses (this is not uncommon; the name of a community can occasionally differ from that of its post office. Over time, local residents will often refer to their community by the name of the post office. Earlier topographic maps often reflected both names, with the post office name shown in parentheses).

An annotated map, included with the 1958 USGS field notes, showed the community name as Upper Falls, with the post office labeled Tornado. Sometime following the completion of GNIS Phase I, a second entry, for Tornado (populated place) was mistakenly added to the database. A representative of the Upper Falls Community Association noted the apparent duplication and requested that the entry for Tornado be removed (the name was already recorded in GNIS as a variant of Upper Falls). The same individual also submitted several related names to be added to GNIS, including Upper Falls Channel, Upper Falls Crossing, Upper Falls Point, and Upper Falls Sawmill (historical). These names were verified on authoritative sources and added to GNIS as unrecorded names. An additional fourteen names, submitted by the same proponent but not found on published sources, are included on Review List 410 and will be presented to the BGN at a future meeting.

During the course of researching these names and in subsequent communication with the individual from the Upper Falls Community Association, it became apparent that there is local disagreement regarding the name of the community. The U.S. Postal Service has confirmed that the name of the post office has long been and continues to be Tornado Post Office, although the official mailing address is Upper Falls, WV. The post office operated from 1851 to 1880 as Upper Falls of Coal. It was discontinued in 1880 but re-established a year later as Tornado. There are conflicting stories as to the origin of the name, ranging from a particularly notable weather event to reports that residents “objected vociferously” to the closing of the post office; after garnering enough support to force its reopening, the post office was named Tornado because of the “whirlwind of protest.” A published account of the history of the area, untitled *Tornado Remembers: Upper Falls of Coal River 1788-1988*, confirms the latter story but makes no note of the name being in dispute.

The community has had several names over the years, primarily variations of Upper Falls, including Upper Falls of Coal River and Upper Falls on Coal River. It has also been referred to as Andrews Heights or Big Bend, although these names also appear to refer to neighborhoods within the larger community. Augustus Mitchell’s *County Map of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia* (1881) labeled the community Upper Falls of Coal, while the Rand McNally *New Map of West Virginia* (undated but presumably late 19th or early 20th century) labeled it Tornado. Henry Gannett’s *Gazetteer of West Virginia* (1904) included no entry for Upper Falls but does list “Tornado: a post village in Kanawha County.” USGS maps published in

1931, 1933, 1958 and 1971 all show the community as Upper Falls and the post office as Tornado. A 1996 map of the Coal River rail system labeled the railroad stop as Upper Falls.

According to the Census Bureau, sometime in the last decade the Tornado Census Designated Place (CDP) was renamed to Upper Falls CDP; this was done at the recommendation of the Charleston office of the West Virginia Regional Intergovernmental Council. After confirming that the CDP was named Upper Falls, the duplicate entry for Tornado in GNIS was removed and a second entry for Tornado Census Designated Place was made historical.

The 1978 and 2011 general highway maps of Kanawha County further confuse the issue by applying the label Tornado (P.O.) to the approximate center of the community in question, while placing the name Upper Falls a mile further to the east and on the opposite side of the Coal River. Online mapping services agree with GNIS and label the community Upper Falls. The representative of the Upper Falls Community Association cites the name of the CDP and the longstanding published usage of Upper Falls on Federal and private maps as evidence that that name should be retained. He states, “[O]ne-third of the residents of Kanawha County who receive mail at ZIP Code 25202 still revile the name.” He claims that whenever a new highway sign for Tornado is erected, the name is immediately painted over.

The proponent of the change from Upper Falls to Tornado believes the Upper Falls Community Association wants to eliminate use of the longstanding name because of its negative implications, and because businesses will be reluctant to relocate to a place named Tornado. He contends, however, that the name is distinctive and should be preserved. He also notes that the lack of a reference to Tornado in online map searches is causing confusion, especially for visitors to the newly opened Coal River Science and Education Center and for businesses that operate rafting companies on the Coal River. A petition with 228 signatures supporting the proposed change from Upper Falls to Tornado was included with the proposal. Several supporters of the proposal have stated that they were unaware of the existence of the Upper Falls Community Association until this issue came to light.

When asked to comment on the proposed change from Upper Falls to Tornado, the Commissioner of the West Virginia Division of Culture and History responded that his department had no opinion. However, the Chief of the Tornado Fire Department, the Addressing Coordinator for Metro 911 of Kanawha County, and the President of the Coal River Group support the change. The Kanawha County Commissioners recently held a public meeting to address the issue, at which all of those in attendance expressed support for the change to Tornado. Since the meeting, several news articles have stated that local residents are upset that the U.S. Geological Survey recently changed the name from Tornado to Upper Falls, and several emails have also been submitted to the BGN echoing the same concerns. Senator Joe Manchin and Congresswoman Shelley Moore Capito have both expressed support for the change to Tornado, as have the Kanawha County Commissioners. The West Virginia State Names Authority recommends approval of the change. The U.S. Postal Service has no objection to changing the name to Tornado, noting that it would retain Upper Falls “as an acceptable mailing name under the Tornado post office to efficiently handle any mail that comes in with Upper Falls.”

When the chair of the Upper Falls Community Association was informed that was growing opposition to the continued use of the name Upper Falls, he responded that perhaps the name Tornado could be given to a small unincorporated community just across the county line in neighboring Lincoln County. He suggested that residents of Lincoln County would “overwhelmingly support” that name. Shortly thereafter, a proposal was received from an employee of the Lincoln County e-911 Office to name the community Tornado. He claimed that the community had been in existence for 132 years without a name but that it deserved one. However, after learning that the Kanawha County Commissioners had voted to endorse the change from Upper Falls to Tornado, the second proposal was withdrawn.

According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Kanawha County.

Change Squaw Bay (FID 1574754) to Richardson Bay, Wisconsin
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9943995&p_longi=-91.3190618&fid=1574754

This is another of the proposals to change the names of features in Sawyer County that contain the word “Squaw.” Squaw Bay is located at the southern end of Round Bay, in the Town of Hayward. Research conducted by the Sawyer County Clerk determined that there was once a resort on the shore of the bay named Richardson’s Resort, and therefore the bay was known locally as “Richardson’s Bay.” No other details regarding the resort could be located. The Ancestry.com genealogy web site lists numerous individuals in Sawyer County with the surname Richardson, including John Richardson (b. 1868), whose occupation was listed as proprietor of a retail tavern in Hayward. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), citing the BGN’s policy discouraging the use of the possessive apostrophe, asked that the name be amended to Richardson Bay. A road that runs alongside the southeast edge of the bay is labeled Richardson Bay Road on a 2000 town plat map.

A letter included in the WGNC packet, dated 2000, was submitted by a private citizen who claimed he was a member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe; he suggested the Tribe should propose the name “mikinaak minis wikwegamaa, or as translated to English, Turtle Island Bay.” However, no counterproposal was ever submitted and the WGNC did not entertain that name as an option. As noted earlier, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, which is federally recognized, was contacted regarding the four proposals but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

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

Kuss Peak, Colorado
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.2900473&p_longi=-106.1814393

This 13,546-foot summit is located along the boundary between Lake County and Park County. The proposed name Kuss Peak is intended to honor Adolph Kuss (1909-2002), an active member of the Leadville community. According to the proponent, who is the Lake County Assessor, Mr. Kuss served on the Leadville City Council, the Lake County Commission, and the St. Vincent’s Hospital Board, during which time he was instrumental in planning for a new courthouse and a new hospital. Mr. Kuss was also actively involved in the construction of the Mount Massive Golf Course, and organized a group to build rope tows on several of the area’s hills. After World War II, he convinced the U.S. Army to relinquish its holdings at Cooper Hill to Lake County, becoming the first manager of Cooper Hill ski resort. He spent much of his life hiking with friends and family in the area where the peak proposed to be named Kuss Peak is located. The proponent further states that Mr. Kuss was “a modest, honest and well-respected member of the community.”

The Colorado Fourteeners Initiative, the Leadville City Council, and the Lake County Commissioners support the proposal. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval. The Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized Tribes, were each contacted for a recommendation. None responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Town Lake (FID 1376484) to Lady Bird Lake, Texas
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=30.2637947&p_longi=-97.7508441&fid=1376484

This proposal is to change the name of Town Lake, a 468-acre reservoir in the City of Austin in Travis County, to Lady Bird Lake. The change would recognize the name that was made official for local use in a resolution passed in 2007 by the Austin City Council. The name honors Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady of the U.S. from 1963 to 1969. Mrs. Johnson died in 2007, but the name change could not be submitted to the BGN until the five-year commemorative names waiting period was satisfied. The proposal was submitted by a hydrologist with the USGS Texas Water Science Center, which has a need to refer to the reservoir in many of its reports.

The reservoir was created in 1960 with the construction of Longhorn Dam (formerly Town Lake Dam). The name Town Lake first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1966. The majority of city and state agencies already use the name Lady Bird Lake, and various online mapping services label the body of water as such. The 7.2-mile-long Town Lake Hike and Bike Trail, which follows the shoreline along both sides of the reservoir, is often referred to as the Lady Bird Lake Bike and Hike Trail or The Trail at Lady Bird Lake, although the official name was recently changed by the City to the Ann and Roy Butler Hike and Bike Trail at Lady Bird Lake. News accounts of the renaming by the City in 2007 (two weeks and a day after the death of Mrs. Johnson) report that she consistently declined the honor, saying she “wouldn’t feel right doing that.” However, her daughter told the City Council that her mother “would have accepted the posthumous renaming, but that she wanted the hike and bike trail to be made fully wheelchair accessible.”

Claudia Alta “Lady Bird” Taylor Johnson is remembered for her dedication to conservation and beautification efforts, including her support for the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, which encouraged scenic development along Federal highways. Among many projects, she founded the Society for a More Beautiful National Capitol and solicited private donations to plant azaleas and dogwood trees in Washington D.C. After her tenure in the White House, she focused her efforts on wildflower preservation in Texas. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center at the University of Texas-Austin, was founded by her donation.

According to GNIS, there are six other features in Texas with “Lady Bird Johnson” in their names. Lady Bird Johnson Park Reservoir is located 80 miles west of Austin, in Gillespie County.

The Lady Bird Johnson Foundation supports the proposed change, as does the City of Austin. The Travis County Commissioners were contacted for a recommendation, but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Texas Board on Geographic Names recommends approval. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Travis County.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Bald Mountain (FID 942869) to Jimmys Peak, New York
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.4578464&p_longi=-73.8331776

Change Jimmys Peak (BGN 2010) (FID 2635495) to Willard Mountain, New York
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.4669444&p_longi=-73.8263889

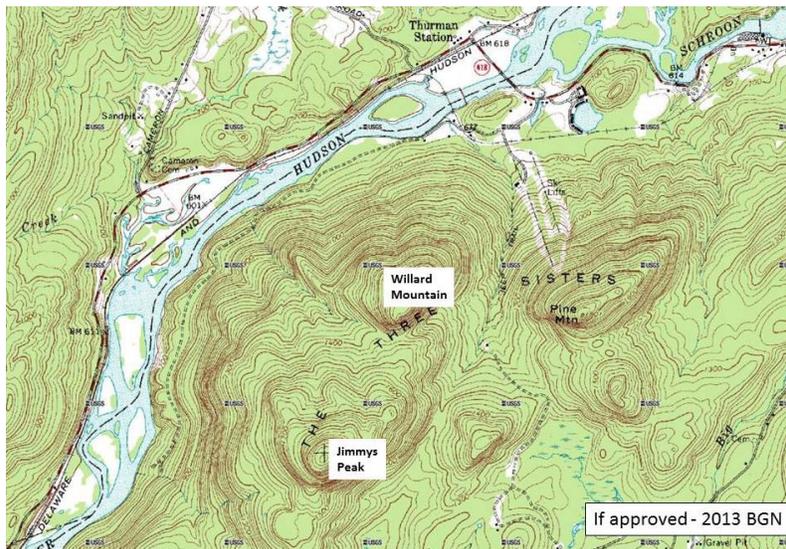
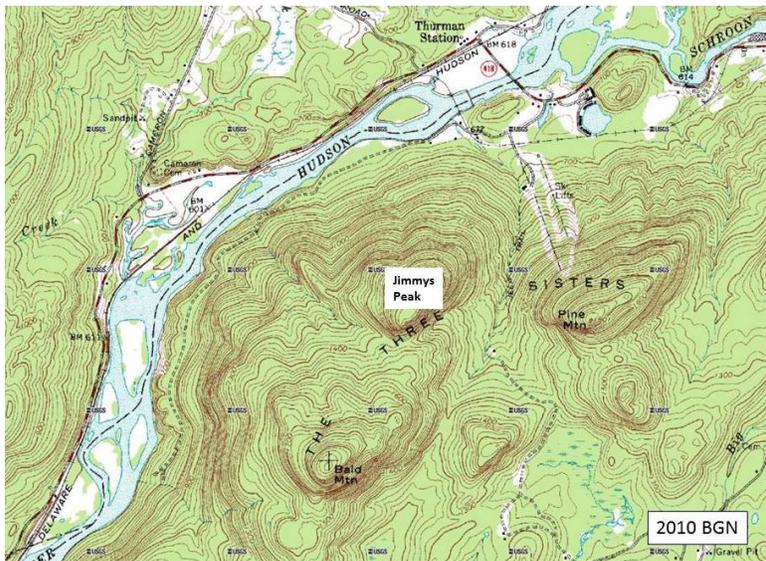
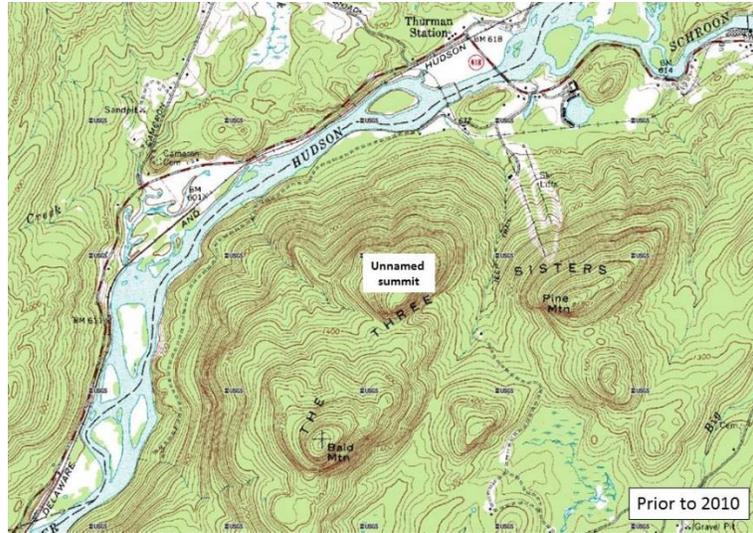
These proposals are to change the name of Bald Mountain to Jimmys Peak, and to change the name of Jimmys Peak to Willard Mountain. The proposals were submitted by the Supervisor of the Town of Thurman in response to a decision by the BGN in August 2010 to apply the new name Jimmys Peak to a previously unnamed summit. The peak is the middle of three, with the other two being named Bald Mountain and Pine Mountain; the three peaks collectively are named The Three Sisters. The previous proposal for Jimmys Peak was submitted by a resident of Athol who wished to make official a name that she had discovered in a historical account and which honored James “Jimmy” Cameron, a Tory who lit signal fires on the summit during the American Revolution.

After learning of the BGN’s approval of the name Jimmys Peak, the Thurman Town Supervisor contacted the BGN to report that she had just been informed by a descendant of James Cameron that the new name was applied to the wrong peak (the summit in question is in the Town of Warrensburg so the Town of Thurman was not consulted prior to the BGN’s vote. The Town of Thurman is across the Hudson River from Warrensburg).

She claims the more southerly peak, named Bald Mountain on current maps and on USGS maps dating back to 1903, is in fact Jimmys Peak, while the one that the BGN named Jimmys Peak in 2010 should be Willard Mountain. Furthermore, “The name Jimmys Peak was put into place without the knowledge of James Cameron’s direct descendants or the town whose history is impacted by the name. There is opposition to the name Jimmys Peak by the family [and] members of the community in the Town of Thurman. The summit in question was part of the Town of Thurman when James Cameron was alive, and is important to the Town’s history. The Town of Warrensburg was later [1813] formed from part of the Town of Thurman however the name has no significance to the Town of Warrensburg while retaining most significance to the history of the Town of Thurman.”

She added, “An annual trek is made from Thurman to the real Jimmy’s Peak [sic] and has been going on since 1906. The current name of Jimmys Peak creates historical confusion and also interferes with and confuses hikers seeking to join the Jimmy’s Peak Mountain Club. The family is seeking to change the name of the current Jimmys Peak to Willard Mountain because that is what the summit has been known as since the 1900s. A book kept by the Jimmy’s Peak Mountain Club since 1906 shows that the summit is clearly not Jimmys Peak and is referred to as Bennet Mountain.” It appears that the name Bennet Mountain has fallen out of use.

Additional evidence includes the handwritten notes of the Roster of the James’ Peak Mountain Club [sic], which state in part, “The U.S. Geological Survey map on page 147 [of the Roster] shows what is here called ‘Bald Mt.’ It is really ‘Jimmies Peak,’ and was probably called Bald Mountain by the surveyors because the redoubtable Jimmie after who our Club, and the Mountain was named, was himself bald.... The mountain north of Jimmies Peak is called Bennetts Mountain...” (Neither “Bennet” nor “Bennetts” are under consideration for any of the peaks, nor has the origin of those names been determined. The third and more northeasterly peak, Pine Mountain, is also not at issue.)



In the 2010 proposal, the governments of both the Town of Warrensburg and Warren County expressed support for the proposal for Jimmys Peak. The New York Committee on Geographic Names had no objection. Although the Warrensburg Town Historian did not submit a formal recommendation on the previous proposal, when consulted by the Warrensburg Town Clerk, he noted that the spelling should be “Jimmys” and not “Jimmies” as had been proposed initially.

The proponent of the original Jimmys Peak proposal indicated at the time of her submission that she had the support of a member of the Cameron family, but it is not clear if that individual communicated his opinion to the branch of the family that is now objecting to the BGN’s 2010 decision.

Jimmys Peak is not labeled on any USGS maps and has not yet been published on the new USTopo, but it is labeled at *The National Map*.

The governments of the Town of Warrensburg and Warren County were apprised of the new proposals and now support the changes. The original proponent has stated she has no objection, noting that the name Jimmys Peak will continue to be applied to a local feature. The New York State Committee on Geographic Names supports the changes.

The Seneca Nation of New York and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, both of which are federally recognized, were asked to comment on the issue. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Squaw Creek (BGN 1933) (FID 1574763) to Heron Creek, Wisconsin
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.7235668&p_longi=-91.4973854&fid=1574763

This is another of the “squaw” name changes approved by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council in 2000 but only recently submitted to the BGN. This 3.4-mile-long stream is located in the Town of Edgewater and flows through Heron Lake. The existing name was made official by the BGN in 1933 at the recommendation of the Wisconsin Geographic Board, which noted that the name Squaw Creek was applied to the 1931 county map.

Change Squaw Lake (BGN 1933) (FID 1574773) to Osprey Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.9783466&p_longi=-91.2991829&fid=1574773

This approximately 217-acre lake is located at the intersection of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, the Town of Round Lake, the Town of Howard, and the Town of Hayward. The existing name Squaw Lake was the subject of a 1933 BGN decision, citing local use and “all maps.”

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Argillo Creek, Illinois (Review List 410)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.490058&p_longi=-90.372143

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.492222&p_longi=-90.4091666

This 2.2-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Argillo Creek, flows east then southeast from its source just inside the City of Silvis, then through the Village of Carbon Cliff, then into Hampton Township, where it enters the Rock River.

The proponent, who is the Director of Community and Administrative Services for the Village of Carbon Cliff, reports that the name was chosen in reference to Argillo Works, which manufactured brick tiles in the watershed of this stream. The surrounding cliffs were an excellent source of clay, and the Argillo Works, located approximately one mile north of the unnamed stream, were established in 1865 to produce fire brick and farm-drain tile. By the mid-nineteenth century, the Village of Carbon Cliff had become a coal-mining center, and the cliffs were also a source of coal until the supply was nearly exhausted around the beginning of the twentieth century and the mines were closed. The Argillo Works plant was destroyed by fire in the 1930s and the company went out of business. According to the proponent, the word *argillo* is Greek for red brick. The President of the Village of Carbon Cliffs and the Village Board of Trustees recommend approval of the name Argillo Creek. The Rock Island County Commissioners responded that they have no objection to the proposed name, while the Illinois Board on Geographic Names has no opinion.

The following federally recognized tribes were contacted for an opinion: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska telephoned to say they had no objection to the name. No response was received from the remaining Tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.