

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

Seven Hundred and Third Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000A
November 13, 2008 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

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|---------------------|---|
| Douglas Caldwell | Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) |
| Chick Fagan | Department of the Interior (National Park Service) |
| Michael Fournier | Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) |
| Bonnie Gallahan | Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) |
| Tony Gilbert | Government Printing Office |
| Robert Hiatt | Library of Congress |
| Elizabeth Kanalley | Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) |
| Curtis Loy | Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) (Chairman; not voting) |
| Douglas Vandegrift | Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) |
| Meredith Westington | Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) |

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

| | |
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| Steven Gardner | National Geographic Society |
| Nicholas Rosenbach | National Geographic Society |
| Michael Shelton | Department of the Interior (National Park Service) |

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:30 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 702nd Meeting

The minutes of the 702nd meeting, held October 9, 2008, were approved with one correction. Under Item 3.5, in the last sentence of the fourth paragraph, the word “included” should read “including.”

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley)

At the BGN's Foreign Names Committee most recent meeting, held on October 16th, there was discussion regarding the establishment of a senior level steering group ("TIGER team") to oversee the FNC's operations and to request that the State Department become the permanent chair of the FNC. The group determined it was not ready to reach a decision, and further discussion was deferred to the full BGN meeting, held October 21st at the Forest Service's offices in Rosslyn. At the full BGN meeting, following a review of a PowerPoint presentation by representatives of the steering group, it was reported that the group would distribute the results of its findings in time for discussion and a vote at the full BGN meeting on January 6th. The Assistant Secretary of State will be apprised of the status of his request

Kanalley reminded the Committee that the next Forest Service-Bureau of Land Management Geospatial Conference is scheduled to take place in late April/early May in Snowbird, Utah. Registration is free and all Committee members are invited to attend.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The full BGN will hold its next quarterly meeting on Tuesday, January 6th, 2009 at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston. All members are encouraged to attend, particularly in view of the planned discussions on the future directions of the FNC leadership.

The next geographic names training course conducted under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History is tentatively scheduled to be held in 2009 in Spain.

The 2009 meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place in August 2009 in Iqaluit in Nunavut.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names will hold its next biennial meeting in May 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

Fournier reported on two recent BGN presentations he had made. He discussed the BGN and the Federal naming process at the annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) in Missoula, Montana, during a panel session on Government Mapping, and at the Applied Geography Conference in Wilmington, Delaware, during a session entitled Census Geography and Geographic Programs. Both presentations were well received, and as a result Fournier has been asked to prepare journal articles further describing the BGN and GNIS.

Several other geospatial conferences and meetings are forthcoming, and abstracts are being prepared. All Committee members are encouraged to contribute and participate in these efforts. Westington confirmed that the BGN will be involved once again in next February's ESRI Federal User Conference in Washington, DC.

The Communications Committee will meet again in November, date and location to be determined.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

On October 31st, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) announced that the GNIS Name, Location, and Feature ID were approved as an official ANSI standard. ANSI INCITS 446-2008 is described as "Information Technology - Identifying Attributes for Named Physical and Cultural Geographic Features (Except Roads and Highways) of the United States, Territories, Outlying Areas, and Freely Associated Areas, and the Waters of the Same to the Limit of the Territorial Zone." Further, "This standard applies to selected named physical and cultural geographic features, geographic areas, and locational entities, except roads and highways, that are generally recognizable and locatable by name (i.e., have achieved some landmark status) and are of interest to any level of government and to the public for any purpose that would lead to the representation of the feature in printed or electronic maps and/or geographic information systems."

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

At the October meeting, Runyon reported that the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) had declined to offer a recommendation on the proposal to apply the name North Bench to a feature in San Bernardino County. Further correspondence with the CACGN has clarified the issue, with the CACGN noting that they did in fact recommend disapproval of the proposal, because of a lack of evidence that the name would be applied to a recognizable geographic feature. There is still some question as to whether the feature is a natural one ("bench") or a residential area. The Committee asked staff to contact the proponent to clarify the issue.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

In September, the GNIS server was successfully relocated from Reston to Denver, and the Reston server has been disabled.

As has been reported at recent meetings, USGS is undertaking efforts to produce updated topographic maps as part of *The National Map*, which has led the USGS Geographic Names Office to focus its data collection and stewardship efforts along the coasts and borders. However, as a result of more recent discussions at USGS, the focus is shifting to those geographic areas covered by the National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) cycle, which may in turn affect GNIS data compilation priorities.

Yost expressed some concern that with a few exceptions, there is a lack of interest by Federal agencies in maintaining GNIS. However, it is hoped that the establishment of the GNIS Name and Feature ID as an ANSI standard will increase awareness and convince agencies to become more involved. Much of this activity could be made more efficient if the FID were carried in other Federal datasets. Yost commended the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and

the Army Corps of Engineers for their ongoing efforts to coordinate their large datasets with GNIS.

3.7 Tribal Consultation (Yost/Runyon)

At its October meeting, the Committee reviewed the presentation made by Fagan at the COGNA Conference, during which he expressed concerns regarding the process by which Tribal authorities are consulted on geographic names cases. The members agreed it would be more efficient if a notice could be sent periodically to a list of Tribal contacts, inviting them to comment on any case on the Quarterly Review List in which they have an interest. Yost reported that the staff has prepared a draft cover letter to be sent to each Federally-recognized Tribe, and is also in the process of preparing a comprehensive list of authoritative Tribal contacts. This has proven to be a considerable challenge because the BIA Tribal Leaders Directory is in many instances outdated. Only one-half of Tribes have a valid e-mail contact. Fagan reiterated the importance of seeking the appropriate point of contact for each Tribe, noting that the National Park Service could probably provide assistance through its network of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). He also suggested it might be worthwhile if the BGN and/or staff could prepare handouts or make presentations at future THPO meetings.

Kanalley suggested it would be appropriate if the Tribal coordinators for each Federal agency were notified of the new approach. Gallahan offered to explore other options, noting that the next mid-year meeting of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is scheduled to take place in June in Niagara Falls. NCAI has access to a list of Cultural Resource Officers, and the Federal Preservation Institute might provide other sources. The Census Bureau noted it also maintains an up-to-date list of Tribal contacts.

Runyon reminded the Committee that if the geographic feature in question is located within the boundaries of a present-day reservation, the staff will continue to consult with the Tribal authority on a one-to-one basis.

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 Wekiva Springs (FID 293001) to Wekiwa Springs, Florida (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Kopp Canyon, Idaho (Targhee National Forest) (Review List 396) (FID 2512540)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Lake Geneva** (FID 1565459) to **Geneva Lake**, Wisconsin (Review List 379)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name change, citing a lack of evidence that the proposed name is in widespread local use and a reluctance to change a name in longstanding published use.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The Committee voted to reaffirm the existing name as a 2008 BGN decision.

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

Whittaker Point, Colorado (Review List 394) (FID 2512539)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Olathea Creek** (FID 2071690) to **Lund Creek**, Iowa (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Starry Brook, Pennsylvania (Review List 397) (FID 2512545)

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

Vote: 9 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

Bergeson Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 389) (FID 2512546)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Chepiwanoxet Island** (FID 1219323) (BGN 1921) to **Chepiwanoxet Point**, Rhode Island

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that it was not appropriate to remove a longstanding name.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Palama Creek, California (Review List 396) (FID 2512538)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Camas Creek, Oregon (Review List 398) (FID 2512541)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Honey Bee Creek, Pennsylvania (Review List 397) (FID 2512542)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Pottery Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 396) (FID 2512543)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Spring Creek Gap, Pennsylvania (Review List 398) (FID2512544)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:25 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held December 11, 2008, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000A.

(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
November 2008**

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

Change Wekiva Springs (FID 293001) to Wekiwa Springs, Florida
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.71332&p_longi=-81.45895

This proposal is to change the spelling of Wekiva Springs to Wekiwa Springs. The name applies to a collection of small springs at the head of the Wekiva River and along the boundary between Orange County and Seminole County. Even though the name Wekiva Springs appears on current USGS topographic maps, the proponent, a representative of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FLDEP) and a data steward for the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), reports that the name should be “Wekiwa.” He notes that the proposed change applies *only* to the name of the springs, and not to the other 14 features listed in GNIS with the name “Wekiva.”

The park in which the springs are located is already listed in GNIS as Wekiwa Springs State Park. As one park website notes, “Wekiwa Springs - meaning ‘spring of water’ is often confused with the nearby roads and communities of Wekiva Springs, which means ‘flowing water’.” Dr. William Read’s 1934 publication *Florida Place-Names of Indian Origin* includes a listing for Wekiwa, for the community, stream, and the springs. He adds, “A variant spelling, *Wekiva*, is sometimes found. Seminole-Creek *wikaiwà* signifies a “spring of water.”

The proponent reports that the FLDEP supports the spelling “Wekiwa” for the springs, as does the Florida Springs Initiative, a State-funded springs protection program, the Saint Johns River Water Management District, and Friends of Wekiva River. The Orange County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the change, while Seminole County has no objection. The Florida State Names Authority also has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and the Seminole Indian Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, the Miccosukee Tribe responded they that did not have an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the Seminole Tribe is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Kopp Canyon, Idaho
(Targhee National Forest)
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.49616&p_longi=-111.32981

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.50393&p_longi=-111.31678

The new name Kopp Canyon is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long valley in Bonneville County and within Targhee National Forest. The proponent, who owns property on what was once the Kopp family's 640-acre ranch and near the mouth of the unnamed valley, is proposing the name in an effort to honor Edward Kopp (1882-1965). Mr. Kopp was a member of one of the first families to homestead in the area, doing so in the early twentieth century. The ranch was sold by Mr. Kopp's widow in 1970. The proponent states that the Kopp family was important to the early development of Swan Valley and the Pine Creek Bench area.

The Bonneville County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. The second letter indicated that if the county did not reply, the BGN would presume they did not have an opinion. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. In early April 2008, the BGN staff received a telephone call from a representative of the Tribal Business Council, indicating that the Tribe did not support the existing proposal and that a counter-proposal in its language would be forthcoming within two weeks. No further correspondence was received. Citing the lack of County or Tribal input, the Idaho Geographic Names Board recommends approval of Kopp Canyon. The U.S. Forest Service also supports the proposal.

Change **Lake Geneva** (FID 1565459) to **Geneva Lake**, Wisconsin
(Review List 379)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5900169&p_longi=-88.4350969&fid=1565459

This proposal was submitted by the Director of the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, to change the name of Lake Geneva, a reservoir in Walworth County, to Geneva Lake. The proponent reports that the proposed name is the original name of the feature and that it has been used by numerous agencies and local organizations for many years. The reservoir is approximately (7.6 mi) long and 3.2 km (2 mi) wide, and lies immediately to the west of the City of Lake Geneva.

According to *The Romance of Wisconsin Place Names* (Gard and Sorden, 1968), the reservoir was named originally by the Potawatomi Indians for their chief, Muck-Suck, whose name means "Big Foot," and the French later referred to it as "Gros Pied Lac." John Brink, who surveyed the area in 1836, suggested the reservoir and the newly-settled community deserved a more beautiful name, and chose "Geneva" because of the area's similarity to the town of that name in New York. The name Geneva Lake appeared on Brink's 1836 lake survey, and was listed in

Baldwin's 1854 *Gazetteer of the United States* and on a Wisconsin Geological Survey map published in 1876.

By the late 19th century, however, the name Lake Geneva appears to have come into local use, as that form appeared on the 1897 *Century Atlas* and on all U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps published since 1904. A history of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club includes the statement: “[In the 1890’s] the Chicago and North Western Railroad paid the town of Geneva to change its name to Lake Geneva to avoid confusion with the nearby Geneva, Illinois. The Yacht Club followed suit, but the lake is still properly “Geneva Lake.”” The official Walworth County maps of 1973 and 2000 also apply the name Lake Geneva, as did the 1941 Writers’ Guide Series volume on Wisconsin, and a map of the Great Lakes Region published by the National Geographic Society in 1953. However, the proponent reports that numerous local and regional agencies, as well as “most users” of the reservoir, have continued to use the name Geneva Lake, including the Geneva Lake Association (established 1935), the Geneva Lake Conservancy (established 1977), the Geneva Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, the Geneva Lake Law Enforcement Agency, the Geneva Lake Use Committee, the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, and the Geneva Lake Level Corporation (founded in 1894). He also reports that one of the communities that lie along the shore of the reservoir is named officially Village of Fontana-on-Geneva Lake.

The government of Walworth County, as well as those of the Town of Linn, the Village of Walworth, and the Village of Williams Bay, all passed resolutions endorsing the proposed change to Geneva Lake. The only local authority not to recommend approval of the change is the government of the City of Lake Geneva.

The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council endorses the existing name. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lists both the dam and the reservoir as Lake Geneva, in agreement with the GNIS entries.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

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

Whittaker Point, Colorado

(Review List 394)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.569176&p_longi=-106.719003

The new name Whittaker Point is proposed for a 2,772 m (9,094 ft) high summit in Eagle County, approximately 13 km (8 mi) southeast of the community of Eagle. The name is intended to honor Jesse Gordon Whittaker (1904-1981), who in 1932 homesteaded on land at the base of summit. The proponent is the son of the intended honoree; he reports that his father operated a cattle and sheep ranch and was “one of the original homesteaders in Eagle, [was] named National Woolgrower of the year, and was a major contributor to the area, the town of Eagle and its early development.” Mr. Whittaker’s ashes were scattered on the summit now proposed to be named in his honor. The proponent adds that the nearby resort area of Cordillera already includes several features named for his father, including Whittaker Cabin, Whittaker Pines, and Whittaker Pond. This proposal was submitted initially as Whittaker Mountain, but after the U.S. Forest Service expressed concern that the feature was not a distinctive “peak,” the proponent agreed to modify the generic to “Point.”

The BGN has received three letters of support for this proposal from longtime friends and colleagues of Mr. Whittaker. The feature lies just outside the boundary of the White River National Forest, but the USFS has expressed support for the proposal. The Eagle County Commissioners and the Colorado Geographic Names Board are also in support. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Olathea Creek (FID 2071690) to Lund Creek, Iowa

(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.6494444&p_longi=-90.3466667&fid=2071690

This proposal is to change the name of Olathea Creek to Lund Creek. The stream in question is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and flows generally northeast through LeClaire Township to enter the Mississippi River. The proponent, whose maiden name is Lund, is a member of the family that has owned property alongside the stream for many years; she reports that she inquired four years ago whether the stream was named and was told it was not. However, according to the Watershed Coordinator for the Scott County Soil and Water Conservation District, who submitted this proposal on behalf of the proponent, an effort in 2006 to name many of the unnamed streams in the Mississippi River corridor resulted in it being given the name Olathea Creek. This name was applied because the stream flows through the Olathea Golf Course. Olathea Creek was entered into GNIS in July 2005 as it was found on the 1998 Iowa Quad Cities Comprehensive Greenway Plan.

The proponent of Lund Creek believes a name that honors a longtime landowner would be more appropriate. Her father, Hilding E. Lund (1902-1988), was an active member of the community for many years, having operated a farm implement and car dealership in Princeton. Mr. Lund is

remembered for his devotion to the community, including his service as a Scott County Supervisor, member of the library board, and as grand marshal in the town's annual parade. He also was known for hosting a Christmas party at his dealership every year beginning in 1939, providing toys, stockings, and refreshments for 1,000 area children.

The proposal for Lund Creek included a petition signed by 19 local residents who support efforts to rename the stream; the list includes the Mayor of Princeton. The Partners of Scott County Watersheds, the Scott County Planning and Development Office, and the City of LeClaire also endorse the proposal. The Iowa Geographic Names Authority has found no other names assigned to the stream in official State records and therefore has no objection to the name change. The Manager of the Upper Mississippi Refuge has no objection to the proposal.

A copy was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the White Earth Reservation, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, responses were received from the Sac & Fox Nation and the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, both of which have no opinion on the issue, and from the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, which has no objection. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

Starry Brook, Pennsylvania
(Review List 397)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.295&p_longi=-76.96359
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.30389&p_longi=-76.9764

The new name Starry Brook is proposed for a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Holtz Run in the northeastern corner of Cumberland County. The stream heads in Hampden Township, then flows to the south and southeast into East Pennsboro Township. According to the proponent, whose surname is Starry, the name is not only commemorative but also descriptive because the stream is "replete with shiny riffles." The name is intended to honor her grandfather, Arthur Starry (1918-1966), who settled on the family's property along the stream in 1951 following service in World War II.

The East Pennsboro Township Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment on the proposal. The Hampden Township Commissioners and Director of Planning for Cumberland

County both provided letters of support. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of the stream.

Bergeson Lake, Wisconsin

(Review List 389)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.420833&p_longi=-90.164444

This proposal was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of a resident of Lino Lakes, Minnesota, who is suggesting an unnamed lake in southeastern Price County be named Bergeson Lake. The lake in question is approximately 35 acres in size and lies within the Town of Spirit. The proposed name would honor the proponent's ancestors, Henning, Arthur, and Bennie Bergeson, who settled on property surrounding the lake in the early twentieth century.

The Town of Spirit Supervisors, the Price County Supervisors, and the WGNC all recommend approval of the proposal. A copy was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Of these, only the Keweenaw Bay Community responded, with a letters stating they had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

VI. Revised Decisions

Change **Chepiwanoxet Island** (FID 1219323) (BGN 1921)

to **Chepiwanoxet Point**, Rhode Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.6734343&p_longi=-71.4417238&fid=1219323

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Warwick, is to change officially the name of Chepiwanoxet Island to Chepiwanoxet Point. The feature in question is located in the City of Warwick, extending approximately 0.3 km (0.2 mi) eastward into Greenwich Bay. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1984 and on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts since 1937, the proponent suggests the proposed change is appropriate as the feature is now attached as a peninsula to the mainland. He adds that the proposed name is also in widespread local use.

According to an online history of the area, excerpted from the Greenwich Bay Special Area Management Plan, "*Chepiwanoxet* is a Narragansett Indian name for the area meaning "Devil's Island." The name may be in relevance to it being almost completely underneath the water during major hurricanes. During the 1938 and 1954 hurricanes, only the highest hill on the island stayed above water. In 1917, they filled in the area between the island and the mainland, making it a peninsula. They then built the very first factory in the U.S. to specifically build

military seaplanes. Other businesses operated out there, such as Dyer Dow and Amtrol. Unfortunately in the 1940's and 1950's, the island became a dumping ground for Bostich Staples. They dumped their old scrap metal there."

Nautical charts published in 1902 and 1915 clearly showed the feature to be an island, but by 1937 it was shown connected to the mainland (even though it was still labeled Chepiwanoxet Island). The 1944 USGS topographic map also showed the feature as a cape, while retaining the island name.

In 1921, the BGN approved a proposal by the Rand McNally Company to change the island's official name from Chippanogset Island, which had appeared on earlier nautical charts, to Chepiwanoxet Island. Other variant spellings listed on the 1921 workcard for associated geographic features included "Chippanoxett," "Chepewanoxet" (railroad station), "Chippewanoxett" (according to the postmaster at East Greenwich), and "Chepiwanoxet" (from the postmaster at Cowesett). An online database of "American Indian Place Names in Rhode Island" (O'Brien, 2006) says the indigenous name translates as "at the small separated place." Another website, listing "Rhode Island Village Place and Town Names" (American-French Genealogical Society), includes an entry for Chepiwanoxet Point, as proposed. That name is also found at the website of the EPA Atlantic Ecology Division, as well as in various online publications produced by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (2003, 2006); Save The Bay (2006); the City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan (2004); the East Greenwich Yacht Club (2006); the Greenwich Bay Special Area Management Plan (2004); *The Providence Journal* (2006); and a 1998 fishing report.

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Mayor of Warwick responded that the City does not support the change. He states, "I acknowledge the fact that "Chepiwanoxet Point" is the name used within the City's Comprehensive Plan and the Special Area Management Plan.... However, "Chepiwanoxet Island" is still commonly found within historical references, documents, books, public right-of-way documents and travel guides. With this in mind, I am concerned that officially changing the name of this property may simply add to the bifurcated reference. Consequently, at this time we cannot support the proposed name change." The Rhode Island State Names Authority, however, has no objection. He notes, "Chepiwanoxet point [sic] is the name used in common vernacular and accurately reflects the property's physical condition."

A copy of this proposal was sent to the Eastern Paucatuck Pequot Indian Tribe, the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island, the Nipmuc Nation, Shinnecock Indian Nation, the Hassanamisco Reservation Foundation, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Palama Creek, California

(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.44939&p_longi=-121.00355

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.46123&p_longi=-120.97073

This proposal is to make official the name Palama Creek for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long stream in the northwestern corner of Amador County. It was submitted by the Cultural Resources Representative of the Jackson Rancheria, who reports that the stream has been referred to as “Palama” by the Tribe for over one hundred years (it was suggested that the generic term *Creek* should be added; the proponent concurred). The proponent reports that “Palama” is a general reference to water, but also that it was the name of one of three small Wapumne village sites that were located in the area in the mid-nineteenth century. The stream lies within the traditional lands of the Northern Sierra Miwok, of which the Jackson Rancheria is one group.

The Amador County Supervisors were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, with the second letter noting that no response would be presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. No response was received. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval, contingent on receiving a response from the county.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria. Of these, only the Ione Band responded, with a letter of support for the proposal. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Camas Creek, Oregon

(Review List 398)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.426483&p_longi=-122.612658

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.427612&p_longi=-122.606349

This proposal is to apply the new name Camas Creek to an unnamed 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long stream in Clackamas County. The stream lies entirely within the boundaries of North Clackamas Park in the City of Milwaukie. The name was chosen because during the restoration of the stream’s buffer zones, camas seeds were planted in the area; the park district’s logo is also the camas flower. The proposal for Camas Creek has the endorsement of the City of Milwaukie Parks Board; the Clackamas County Historical Society; the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation Department; the Lake Road Neighborhood Development Association; and the Friends of North Clackamas Park. The City of Milwaukie City Council also supports the proposal, while the

Clackamas County Commissioners have no objection. The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval, noting that none of the American Indian tribes that were contacted provided any response. There are five other streams in Oregon named Camas Creek, plus four others with “Camas” in the name, but none are in Clackamas County.

Honey Bee Creek, Pennsylvania
(Review List 397)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.90277&p_longi=-79.98605

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.90833&p_longi=-79.99367

This proposal is to apply the new name Honey Bee Creek to a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of LeBoeuf Creek, in LeBoeuf Township in Erie County. It was submitted by a long time area resident who has owned property at the head of the stream for 50 years. According to the proponent, there is on the bank of this stream an ancient hemlock tree which has been hollowed out by time, and which “has been taken over by the largest hive of honey bees I personally have ever encountered!” He adds, “Honey bee numbers have been declining at an alarming rate, [and] researchers believe that this decline is due to the use of cellular phones interfering with the bees’ natural homing abilities. Paying tribute to the species seems appropriate before they are all gone!”

The LeBoeuf Township Supervisors and the Erie County Department of Planning both submitted letters of support for the proposal, while the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. According to GNIS, there are six geographic features in the nation named “Honey Bee,” although none of these are in Pennsylvania. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Cayuga Nation of New York, the Seneca Nation of New York, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Pottery Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.81528&p_longi=-77.15111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.82481&p_longi=-77.13295

This proposal is to apply the new name Pottery Run to an unnamed 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of Chicken Run in Adams County. The stream heads in Mount Pleasant Township and flows southwest along the western edge of the Borough of Bonneauville. The proponent suggests the new name would be an appropriate way to recognize the existence of the historic Ditzler Pottery that was located along the stream in the late 19th century. He reports that the Mount Pleasant Township Board of Directors and the Bonneauville Borough Mayor and Council are in support of the proposal, as is the Environmental Engineer for the Adams County Watershed Alliance. GNIS does not list any geographic features in Pennsylvania with the word

“Pottery” in the name, but there are 24 containing “Potter” or “Potters.” Nine are streams, including five named Potter Run, but none are in Adams County.

Spring Creek Gap, Pennsylvania

(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.929722&p_longi=-77.783333

This proposal is to name an unnamed gap located along the boundary between Boggs Township and Spring Township in Centre County. The feature is a prominent 0.8 km (0.5 mi) wide gap that cuts through Bald Eagle Mountain, between the two communities of Milesburg and Bellefonte. The stream which flows through it is named Spring Creek, and the proponent suggests it would be appropriate to name the gap because two others in the area already have official names (Curtin Gap and Howard Gap). He reports that the Centre County Conservation District and the Centre County GIS Department are in support of this name, and the Centre County Board of Commissioners, the Spring Township Supervisors, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York have all submitted letters in favor of the name. There are numerous features in Pennsylvania containing the name Spring Creek, but no gaps that use these words.

The Manager of Spring Township and the Centre County Board of Commissioners are in support of this proposal. The Boggs Township Supervisors did not respond to two requests for comment. The Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cayuga Nation, the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, the Onondaga Indian Nation, the Seneca Nation of New York, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York. Of these, only the Tuscarora Nation responded, with support for the proposal. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.