

**U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**
Seven Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Rachel Carson Room
December 9, 2010 – 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)
Mark DeMulder	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
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) (not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

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

Guests

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Trent Palmer	Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)

1. Opening

Chairman Hiatt announced that he is retiring from Federal service and that this is his last DNC meeting.

2 Minutes of the 723rd Meeting

The minutes of the 723rd meeting, held October 7th, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Hébert)

No report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost introduced Greg Winters, a new member of the BGN's staff. He also welcomed Bewley, formerly of the Bureau of Land Management and now with U.S. Geological Survey, as a guest to the meeting. Finally, he and the DNC members expressed their best wishes to Logan as he recovers from surgery.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names will hold its 26th Session May 2-6, 2011 in Vienna, Austria.

3.3 Special Committee on Communications (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last DNC meeting. The BGN will not have a booth at the upcoming ESRI Federal User Conference but expects to have brochures available for distribution at the USGS and FEMA booths.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

The DNC has received a letter of inquiry from Congressman Jim McDermott (Washington) regarding the proposal that the DNC denied in March 2009, to change the name of Spring Mountain to Ira Spring Mountain. Citing a lack of any new evidence that warrants reopening the case, Yost will respond accordingly.

The Washington State Democratic Central Committee recently passed a resolution encouraging efforts to change existing geographic names to names of Native American origin.

Planning continues for the next annual meeting of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities, to be held October 25-29 in Honolulu.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Media and public interest continues regarding the proposal to change the name of Kit Carson Mountain in Colorado to Mount Crestone and to apply the names Tranquility Peak or Kit Carson Peak to the highest point atop Kit Carson Mountain. In response to the Mount Crestone proponent's petition which includes 114 signatures in support of his efforts, a group of Colorado 14'ers has initiated an online blog which is gathering primarily opposition to changing Kit Carson Mountain. The Saguache County Commissioners are in support of the names Mount Crestone and Tranquility Peak, but the Colorado Board on Geographic Names has yet to provide a recommendation on the proposal for Kit Carson Peak. If that is received in the next month, these issues will appear on the January docket.

At its meeting in September 2009, the DNC rejected a proposal to apply the new commemorative name Lake Aura to a group of manmade bodies of water in Lake County, Florida, citing a reluctance to apply a singular generic to multiple features. The proponent was advised of the disapproval. A new proposal has been received which would apply the name to just one of the lakes.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The U.S. Geological Survey will be hosting a National Map Users Conference in Denver in May 2011. DNC members and other interested parties are invited to make presentations on how their agencies are using geographic names data. Yost will forward additional details to the DNC members.

3.7 Reservoirs (Yost/Runyon)

At its June 2010 meeting, the DNC determined that manmade bodies of water, classified in the Geographic Names Information System as “reservoir,” should be considered administrative features rather than natural features. As such, the naming of such features would no longer fall under the DNC’s purview (although proposals to *rename* reservoirs would still need to come to the DNC). When reservoirs are constructed, typically through the creation of some sort of impoundment, the property owner often applies a name of his/her choosing and then notifies the DNC. This would be the situation whether the feature is a small pond on private land or a large reservoir used for city water supply. The issue of whether this practice is reasonable has been raised. Yost distributed a handout prepared by the staff that provides some examples, which led to further discussion of the issue. For example, the DNC has received a proposal to name an unnamed pond Woof Lake; the proposed name refers to the owner’s pet. In another example, a landowner in Connecticut has asked the DNC to rename Rizzo Pond, an 8.5-acre manmade pond on his property, to Nepenthe Pond. The name “Rizzo” is presumed to be that of the individual that built the dam and pond several decades ago. In the first instance, the current policy would permit the owner to name the pond on his property whereas in the second case he would need DNC approval.

Caldwell suggested it is appropriate to make a distinction between new names for newly-created features vs. name changes, since a name proposed to be changed has already been established as official for Federal use. He noted also that his agency does not determine and cannot dictate whether a body of water is classified “reservoir” or “lake.” The Corps of Engineers no longer maintains an inventory of reservoirs, only dams. Flora wondered whether a distinction might be made between those bodies of water that are permitted and those that are not, although this might be difficult for staff to determine.

It was agreed that this discussion should continue at the next meeting, and the members asked that the staff prepare a summary of the issue for the DNC’s review.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Hutchinson, Alaska (Glacier Bay National Park and Wilderness) (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing a lack of a compelling reason to override the Wilderness Policy and a lack of any association between the intended honoree and the geographic feature.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Change **Puzzle Point** (FID 388938) to **Parsell Point**, Idaho (Nez Perce National Forest/Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness) (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited a reluctance to change a longstanding name and the existence of a stream named Puzzle Creek in the vicinity. One member also noted that the new name could draw attention to the feature which should be discouraged in wilderness areas.

Gimblet Creek, Kansas (Review List 403) (FID 2652260)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Higgins Bluff, Kansas (Review List 403) (FID 2652261)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote cited a belief that the honoree's death near the feature should not be reason enough to apply his name to it.

Amanda Creek, Oregon (Review List 405) (FID 2652253)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Bardon Lake** (FID 1561162) (BGN 1912) to **Whitefish Lake**, Wisconsin (Review List 404)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
2 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Alton Bluffs, **Dry Creek**, **Elm Creek**, **North Hill**, **Pilot Mound**, **Skunk Creek**, **South Hill**, **Sunny Slope Mound**, **Tabletop Hill**, Kansas (Review List 403) (FIDs 2652257, 2652258, 2652259, 2652262, 2652263, 2652264, 2652265, 2652266, 2652267)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these nine names as a group.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded to approve the nine names.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Forest Glen Creek, Maryland (Review List 403) (FID 2652254)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cave Creek, Michigan (Review List 404) (FID 2652255)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Ti'lomikh Falls, Oregon (Review List 405) (FID 2652256)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

6. Closing

On the occasion of Bob Hiatt's retirement and last DNC meeting, he was presented with a plaque recognizing his 23 years of service and dedication to the BGN.

A plaque was also presented to Bob Bewley thanking him for his service to the BGN. In his absence, Joe Marinucci of the Census Bureau was recognized for his service and a plaque was given to his colleague to be presented to him.

Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m. and the members were invited to stay for a luncheon in Hiatt's honor. Following this meeting, the DNC's Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Consultation Policy will meet in Room 1352.

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place Thursday, January 13, 2011, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

Robert Hiatt, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
December 2010

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Hutchinson, Alaska
(Glacier Bay National Park and Wilderness)
(Review List 404)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=58.75333333333333&p_longi=-137.0175

This 8,290 ft summit is located within Glacier Bay National Park and Wilderness, 3.7 mi southeast of Mount Abbe, and within Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Borough. The proposed name Mount Hutchinson would honor Dr. William Hutchinson (1909-1997), a Seattle surgeon and founder of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. For many years, the Hutchinson Center has held a “Climb to Fight Breast Cancer,” a series of fundraising climbs whereby climbers from throughout the nation raise funds in support of breast cancer research. Mountains climbed thus far have ranged from Mount Rainier to Mount Kilimanjaro. The Center has undertaken “The Big Expedition of Cancer Research: Unclimbed Mountains to Conquer,” choosing this unnamed and reportedly unclimbed summit because it was hard to reach but somewhat accessible, particularly from the Center’s Seattle headquarters. In June 2008, the National Park Service granted four professional climbers permission to climb the summit, in an effort to draw national attention to and broadly promote awareness of the similarity between climbing mountains and cancer research. The “Big Expedition” was intended to show that seemingly insurmountable challenges are attainable and that they can lead to successes, such as finding a cure for cancer. However, due to unsafe rock and ice conditions, the attempt to climb the summit was unsuccessful.

The proposal for Mount Hutchinson has the support of the husband of the second woman to win the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race; the Chairman of the Board of Directors of “Cancer Survivors on Mt. Aspiring Still Climbing for Kids”; a cancer survivor and resident of Alaska; a Seattle lawyer and mountain climber; two international mountain guides; and another mountain climber.

However, the Alaska Geographic Names Board does not support the proposal, citing negative recommendations from the Hoonah Indian Association, the Alaska Mountaineering Club, and the National Park Service. The NPS believes there is no compelling reason for the name, adding that “none of the material supporting the nomination meets the standards of association with Glacier Bay.”

According to GNIS, there are five features in Alaska with “Hutchinson” in their name: a bar, a cape, two streams, and a summit. None of them are in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon

Borough. The summit, Hutchinson Hill, is in Aleutians West Borough in the Pribilof Islands.

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

Change Puzzle Point (FID 388938) to Parsell Point, Idaho
(Nez Perce National Forest/Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness)
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.0974172&p_longi=-114.9751129&fid=388938

This proposal is to change the name of Puzzle Point, a 6,055 ft peak in the Nez Perce National Forest/Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, to Parsell Point. The new name would commemorate U.S. Forest Service District Ranger Jack Parsell (1898-1979).

Although the origin of the existing name has not been determined, it was found to be in local use during U.S. Geological Survey fieldwork in the mid-1980's; according to the field notes, "A two story cupola used as a fire tower, built in 1929 [and] destroyed in 1949, was named Puzzle Point Lookout." (Nearby Puzzle Creek has been named on USGS topographic maps since 1911; that name is not being considered for a change.)

Jack Parsell worked on the Nez Perce National Forest from 1920 to 1922, and again from 1945 to 1955. According to the volume *Uncle Sam's cabins: A visitor's guide to historic U.S. Forest Service ranger stations of the West* (Joslin, 1995), Parsell was responsible for the construction of a log cabin at the confluence of Moose Creek and the Selway River, which would serve for many years as the Moose Creek Ranger Station. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the building also served as a development center for backcountry aviation and one of the first smokejumper bases. It is used today as the district's cookhouse and administrative building. In the 1950s Parsell was instrumental in the early use of helicopters for fire monitoring and suppression; a 1954 USFS publication provided a detailed account, written by Parsell, of the methods used to establish sites for landing helicopters in forested areas. He concluded that their use would save thousands of dollars and lead to safer and more efficient firefighting techniques.

The proponent of the change from Puzzle Point to Parsell Point claims there are over 20 geographic features in the ranger district that are named for pioneers of Parsell's era, but nothing for Parsell himself. The application listed the names of 83 individuals who are in support of the name change, including retired Forest supervisors, game wardens, outfitters, and district engineers, as well as the Chief of the Forest Service from 2001 to 2007. The proposal also has the support of the Idaho County Commissioners, the Idaho Geographic Names Board, and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized tribes. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are no other geographic features in Idaho known to include "Parsell" in their names.

Gimblet Creek, Kansas

(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.310000&p_longi=-98.652222222222

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.23611111111111&p_longi=-98.69416666666667

This is the first of eleven proposals submitted by an Osborne County author and historian, and member of the Osborne County Genealogical and Historical Society, to make official names reported to be in long term local use. Two of the names commemorate early county residents, while the rest are for local geographic features. These proposals have the support of the Osborne County Commissioners, the Osborne County Tourism Office, Natoma Heritage Seekers, and the Kansas State Names Authority. A copy of the eleven proposals was forwarded to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Federally-recognized tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The 7.3-mile long intermittent stream proposed to be officially named Gimblet Creek heads 14 miles south of the community of Osborne and flows northeast into Twin Creek. According to the proponent, the name has been used locally for more than 100 years, having been applied in honor of local settler Josiah Gimblet. Gimblet is believed to have been born in Cornwall, England in 1817, arriving in Kansas in the 1850s. His name appeared on the Winfield Township census in the mid 1870s. He is also believed to have purchased the rights to an unproved homestead along the stream but was unable to prove out the homestead. Common belief is that he is buried in an unmarked grave somewhere in the valley of the stream. There are no other features in Kansas known to include “Gimblet” in their names.

Higgins Bluff, Kansas

(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.55694444444444&p_longi=-98.52111111111111

This name was also submitted by the representative of the Osborne County Genealogical and Historical Society. The cliff in question is located on the southern end of a prominent hill, 4.3 miles northeast of Downs in Ross Township. According to the proponent, the cliff became known as Higgins Bluff after buffalo hunter John Higgins was killed by American Indians in 1870 and buried at the foot of the hill. There are no other features in Kansas known to include “Higgins” in their names.

Amanda Creek, Oregon

(Review List 405)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.291387&p_longi=-124.112291

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.2948585&p_longi=-124.0837955

This proposal would apply the new name Amanda Creek to a 1.5-mile long stream that flows westward into the Pacific Ocean. The stream flows alongside the newly-created

Amandas Trail, which was dedicated in 2009 and which is part of the Oregon Coast Trail.

According to the September 2009 newsletter of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, “The trail’s namesake, Amanda [De-Cuys], was a member of the Coos Tribe, who was taken from her homeland 150 years ago and, along with her people and those of the Lower Umpqua, was forcibly marched to the Alsea Sub-agency at Yachats.” The description continues, “From 1859 to 1875, Yachats was the location of the Alsea Subagency, a brutal prison camp that led to the death of over 50% of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Alsea Indians from starvation, malnourishment, exposure, disease, abuse and depression of spirits. The depth of suffering was further documented by Royal A. Bensell, an army soldier who wrote in a diary (quoted in Beckham’s *The Indians of Western Oregon* (1977)). It is from his diary that we know about Amanda, a blind Coos woman who was the common law wife of a white man. They had a daughter, Julia. After the establishment of these reservations, soldiers had the right to remove native people to reservations, even if they had children, unless they had a legal marriage to white persons. This particular white man refused to marry Amanda. In 1864, Amanda was forcibly taken from her daughter and marched to Yachats. Beckham writes, “The Coos woman, Amanda, had a terrible time climbing around Cape Perpetua on the forced march in 1864. Bensell noted, ‘Amanda who is blind, tore her feet horribly over these ragged rocks, leaving blood sufficient to track her by. . . I curse the Indian Agents generally, Harvey (the agent in charge of the Alsea- Sub-agency at that time) particularly.’ The Trail and donated Statue that [was] placed next to the creek serves as a solemn and spiritual reminder in perpetuity.””

The proponent of the name Amanda Creek donated a portion of her land to the Oregon Parks Department for the establishment of “Amandas Trail”; the stream also crosses her property. Organizations which support this proposal include the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians; the Mayor of the City of Yachats; the Lincoln County Commissioners; the Lincoln County Historical Society; the South Beach Manager of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department; the Board of Directors of the Oregon Tourism Bureau; and View the Future, a non-profit conservation groups that holds the conservation easement to a portion of the trail. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) also forwarded the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The OGNB also recommends approval of this new name. They noted that because Amanda De Cuys did not have a long-term association with the creek, the name “would not be considered a commemorative name; but should be looked upon as a symbol of the relocation of Native American peoples.” A very small portion of the stream flows through the Siuslaw National Forest/Cape Perpetua Scenic Area, but the area is privately-owned, so the U.S. Forest Service does not have an opinion on the proposal. Amandas Trail is labeled on the recently-revised Forest Service graphic. Although the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge includes only the offshore islands along this portion of the Oregon coast, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is in support of this proposal.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Bardon Lake (FID 1561162) (BGN 1912) to Whitefish Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 404)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2157751&p_longi=-91.8721318&fid=1561162

This proposal is to change the name of Bardon Lake, a 925-acre body of water in the Town of Wascott in Douglas County, to Whitefish Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in an effort to resolve a discrepancy between State and Federal products. A Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources property manager reported the conflict, noting that although the name Whitefish Lake is in local and published use within the State, the name on USGS topographic maps is Bardon Lake. The latter name was made official by the BGN in 1912 and has appeared on Federal maps ever since, but in 1975 the WGNC approved a proposal to change it to Whitefish Lake. In 1974, the BGN received an inquiry from the president of the Whitefish Lake Property Owners' Association, who claimed that Whitefish Lake was already the name in long-standing local use; however, he was told that the BGN would not consider the issue until the State Names Authority had provided a recommendation. The WGNC interviewed several individuals who owned property alongside the lake; all but one recommended approval of the change to Whitefish Lake (the other objected, citing the use of Bardon Lake on maps). Several of these persons stated that the name Bardon Lake came from that of "a wealthy and prominent man named John Bardon" who was active in the insurance and real estate business in the Superior area, and who had promised to establish a park on the lake shore (the plans never materialized). One respondent noted that two-thirds of the property owners on the lake belonged to the Whitefish Lake Property Owners' Association and that they had voted to support the change to Whitefish Lake. Another supporter was at the time chairman of the Wascott Town Board. The WGNC approved the proposed change in October 1975 and reportedly forwarded the paperwork to the BGN the following May. A case brief was prepared and placed on a BGN docket (now "quarterly review list"), but attached to the minutes of the January 1976 BGN meeting is a note, "Withdrawn in order to clear docket. Name can be approved when word is finally received from Wisc. Bd."

Despite the WGNC's claim that their recommendation was forwarded to the BGN, it appears no further action was taken at the Federal level (a subsequent memo from the Wisconsin DNR to the BGN in 1982 listed a number of discrepancies between State and Federal products; alongside Whitefish Lake was a handwritten note, "Withdrawn by BGN 1/8/76").

The WGNC has provided evidence that Whitefish Lake continues to be the name in local and State use, including a 2007 Town plat and a printout from the Douglas County GIS layer. They also submitted a photograph of a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) sign showing "Whitefish Lake Public Boat Access." A DNR listing of critical habitat designations records the name as Whitefish (Bardon) Lake, although the State's official Lake Directory still records the name as Bardon Lake (an attached map shows both names). An editorial published in 2007 in a local newspaper described the author's experiences over the years at Bardon Lake. A USGS water quality report from 2009 referred to the lake throughout the 56-page document as Whitefish Lake but noted

in the opening paragraph that the official name was Bardon Lake. USGS also reported that in 2000 the property owners' association had been granted non-profit status and was that it was recorded as the Whitefish Lake Conservation Organization. The road that runs along the west side of the lake is named South Whitefish Lake Road. The GNIS entry for Bardon Lake lists Baboon Lake, White Bee Lake, and White Fish Lake (two-word form only) as variant names, but with no information on their origin (further research uncovered the name White Fish Lake in *The Century Atlas*, published in 1897).

The Town of Wascott and the Douglas County Commissioners have both reaffirmed their support for the name change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, 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 Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (the Mille Lacs Band, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake), the Fond du Lac Band, the Grand Portage Band, the Leech Lake Band, the White Earth Band), the Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Nation in Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Santee Sioux Nation in Nebraska, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the Spirit Lake Tribe, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the Upper Sioux Community. Of these, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians and the Leech Lake Band responded with support for the proposal; the lack of response from the remaining groups is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

The following nine names are the balance of the list submitted by the Osborne County historian, to make official names reported to be in local use. These proposals also have the support of the Osborne County Commissioners, the Osborne County Tourism Office, Natoma Heritage Seekers, and the Kansas State Names Authority. The proposals were forwarded to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Federally-recognized tribe, for comment, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Alton Bluffs, Kansas
(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.452500&p_longi=-98.94777777777778

The series of Fort Hays Limestone bluffs proposed to be officially named Alton Bluffs is located 0.9 miles south of the City of Alton in Osborne County, along the south bank of the South Fork Solomon River. The cliff is approximately 2 miles long and 0.5 miles wide, and is listed as one of the "Eight Wonders of Osborne County" by the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. The name also appeared in an Osborne County plat book in

1900 and in the 1917 *Standard Atlas of Osborne County*. According to the proponent, the name has been in use since the founding of Alton in 1870. There are five other features in Kansas known to include “Alton” in their names, none of which are natural features.

Dry Creek, Kansas
(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.49444444444444&p_longi=-98.57027777777778

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.62551&p_longi=-98.57841

This 11-mile long intermittent stream heads 7.4 miles northeast of Portis in Lincoln Township in Smith County, and flows south into Ross Township in Osborne County, where it enters the North Fork Solomon River 1.5 miles southwest of Downs. The proponent reports that the descriptive name has been used locally for more than 140 years, and that it was made famous in John Ise’s internationally-celebrated 1936 book *Sod & Stubble*. The name also appeared in an Osborne County plat book in 1900 and in the 1917 *Standard Atlas of Osborne County*. The Smith County government also supports this proposal. There are 65 streams in Kansas known to be named **Dry Creek**, including two in Smith County, one 18 miles to the northwest, and the other 35 miles to the north-northwest. None are in Osborne County.

Elm Creek, Kansas
(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.4950000&p_longi=-98.495

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.6115166204&p_longi=-98.5565177726

This 13 mile-long intermittent stream heads in Lincoln Township 7.7 miles north-northwest of Downs in Smith County and flows south into the North Fork Solomon River in Ross Township in Osborne County, 2.7 miles east-southeast of Downs. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use for more than 140 years, having been named for the number of native elm trees found along the stream. The name appeared in an Osborne County plat book in 1900 and in the 1917 *Standard Atlas of Osborne County*. The Smith County government also supports this proposal. There are 36 streams in Kansas known to be named **Elm Creek**, but none in either Osborne County or Smith County.

North Hill, Kansas
(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.47638888888889&p_longi=-98.6965827330

This summit is located in Penn Township, 2.7 miles north of Osborne. The proponent reports that local residents have referred to the summit as **North Hill** ever since the founding of Osborne, presumably because of its location north of the community. There are no other summits in Kansas named **North Hill**.

Pilot Mound, Kansas

(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.3441712244&p_longi=-98.9770393703

This summit is located in Mount Ayr Township, 0.4 miles south of Medicine Creek. According to the proponent, the name has long been used by local residents because early travelers and current airline pilots use the small but distinctive shaped summit as a location marker. There are four features in Kansas with “Pilot” in their names, including three summits named Pilot Knob and a ridge named Pilot Knob Ridge. The closest is in Stafford County, 100 miles from the summit in question. In addition, Township 5 in Harper County has a variant name of Pilot Knob Township.

Skunk Creek, Kansas

(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.45944444444444&p_longi=-98.89527777777778

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.55333333333333&p_longi=-98.93722222222222

This 11-mile long stream heads in Grant Township, flows through Hawkeye Township and then into Sumner Township, where it enters the South Fork Solomon River 2.8 miles east-southeast of Alton. According to the proponent, the stream became known as Skunk Creek because of the large number of skunks encountered by the area’s first settlers. There are five streams in Kansas with the word “Skunk” in their names: four named Skunk Creek and one Skunk Branch. The closest is in Graham County, approximately 48 miles away. None of these features are in Osborne County.

South Hill, Kansas

(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.38472222222222&p_longi=-98.69916666666667

This summit is located in Hancock Township, 3.7 miles south of Osborne. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use since the founding of Osborne in 1871. There is one other summit in Kansas known to contain the word “South”; South Mound in Wilson County is 200 miles from the summit in question.

Sunny Slope Mound, Kansas

(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.38472222222222&p_longi=-98.69916666666667

This summit is located in Covert Township, 14 miles south-southeast of Osborne. According to the proponent, this summit has been so called Sunny Slope Mound by local residents since the area’s settlement. Sunny Slope School, a one-room schoolhouse, operated at the base of the summit from 1879 to 1946. There are 43 features in Kansas

with the word “Sunny” in their names, none of which are natural features. The aforementioned school is the only one in Osborne County.

Tabletop Hill, Kansas
(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.160000&p_longi=-98.79944444444444

This summit is located in Valley Township 20 miles southwest of Osborne. According to the proponent, this flat-topped summit has been called Tabletop Hill by local residents since the area’s settlement in 1871. There are no other features in Kansas with the word “Tabletop” in their names.

Forest Glen Creek, Maryland
(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.011148&p_longi=-77.063406

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.026969&p_longi=-77.0595

This 1.4-mile long Montgomery County stream, proposed to be named Forest Glen Creek, heads 0.2 miles south-southwest of Oakland Terrace Elementary School and flows generally south through the unincorporated community of Forest Glen to enter Rock Creek at Jones Mill Road and U.S. 495. According to the proponent, a name is needed for this stream to aid in clean-up efforts with the Audubon Society and the Alice Ferguson Foundation. The proposal is supported by the Glen Knoll Condominium Board. There are nine other features in Montgomery County known to be named “Forest Glen,” including three populated places, three buildings, the helipad at Water Reed Army Medical Center, a census area, a medical facility, and the Forest Glen Metro Station.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the Montgomery County Council, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Audubon Naturalist Society's Water Quality Monitoring Program, and the Montgomery County Historical Society. No replies were received from any of these organizations, so follow-up letters were sent, indicating that no response by September 29, 2010 would imply a lack of an opinion. Once again, no replies were received. The Maryland State Names Authority stated “no concerns here.” According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in Montgomery County.

Cave Creek, Michigan
(Review List 404)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.539770&p_longi=-85.491486

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.530441&p_longi=-85.472345

This proposal is to make official the name Cave Creek for a two mile long stream in Orangeville Township in Barry County. The stream flows in a generally westward

direction to enter Tamarack Lake just outside the boundary of the Yankee Springs State Recreation Area. The application for Cave Creek was submitted by the Director of Land Protection for the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, who reports that the name is in local use. She has not been able to locate any maps or documents that apply the name but has confirmed with the Manager of the Barry State Game Area (Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment) that the name is used locally. When asked about the name, he stated, “Everyone calls that Cave Creek because there are Caves in the banks of the Creek. A Michigan State University Geologist claims that an area along the creek has a series of perched caves that run into the north hillsides under large flat rocks and this formation proves that it was not glaciated. This is one of only two sites in Michigan that he knows of that was not glaciated.”

The Orangeville Township Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and Barry County supports the name as well. The Michigan Geographic Names Authority also recommends approval. The proposal was forwarded to the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, both of which are Federally-recognized tribes, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

There are no other streams in Michigan known to be named Cave Creek.

Ti'lomikh Falls, Oregon
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.443285&p_longi=-123.043098

This proposal is to make official the name Ti'lomikh Falls for a waterfall located along the Rogue River, a short distance upstream from the City of Gold Hill in Jackson County. The feature is described as “steep (class III) with small waterfalls, approximately 620 feet long.” The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Public Works Director for the City of Gold Hill, who in turn received the request from a tribal elder and the oldest living descendant of the Takelma people. The proponent reports that “ti'lomikh” is the Takelma Indian name for this section of the Rogue River, where an Indian village once stood. The Public Works Director adds, “The Takelma Tribe holds its annual sacred salmon ceremony on the banks of the river adjacent to these falls. The falls has both historical and cultural significance to the tribes based on hundreds of years of salmon fishing in the narrow river channel at this location.” The tribal elder noted that the ceremony had not been held at the site for 150 years, following the relocation and death of her people, but in 2008 the event once again took place at the falls. According to a description of the ceremony, “The day included divers returning the bones of the first salmon to the bottom of the river near the falls, native stories told on the river bank, traditional drumming and singing and a salmon feast.” The City further added: “A public meeting was held and there was no opposition to the name. There is widespread support for this name among city officials and local area residents.” The proponent adds, “[The] return of the ceremony, and naming of the falls for the Takelma people, would undo a small amount of the wrong that had occurred in the region.”

A diversion dam at the site was removed shortly after the 2008 ceremony, and restoration efforts will include the construction of trails and historical interpretation kiosks detailing area geology, Native American history, gold mining, and the history of early settlers. In recent years, the falls were sometimes referred to as Powerhouse Falls (or Power House Falls) and at least two local river rafting companies use that name in their brochures, but since the powerhouse no longer exists the proponent believes the original Native name is more appropriate. The individual who owns lands adjacent to the falls and who has permitted the annual ceremony to take place there supports the proposal for Ti'lomikh Falls. The Jackson County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommend approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Klamath Tribes, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. The latter three tribes expressed support for the name, while the Klamath Tribes did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.