Members and Deputy Members in Attendance
Kenia Allen  Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Marielle Pedro Black  Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Wendi-Starr Brown  Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Thad Ellerbe  Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Andrew Flora  Department of Commerce (Census Bureau)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest  Government Publishing Office
Chris Hammond  Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Elizabeth Kanalley  Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Sean Killen  Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Susan Lyon  Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (Chair)
Veronica Ranieri  Library of Congress
Mike Shelton  Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Timothy St. Onge  Library of Congress (Vice chair) (voting)
Michael Tischler  Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tara Wallace  Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio
Glenn Guempel, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Domestic Names Committee
Trent Palmer, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Foreign Names Committee

Staff
Josefa Baker, U.S. Geological Survey
Julie-Ann Danfora, U.S. Geological Survey
Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests
Sam Barrick, Census Bureau
Alex Fries, National Park Service
Deb Nordeen, National Park Service
Melanie Riley, U.S. Forest Service
Alexie Rogers, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Foreign Names Committee staff
National Geographic Society representatives
1. **Opening**

The chair opened Meeting 844 of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) at 9:35 a.m. and requested a roll call of the members. She noted that motions would pass by a simple majority of votes.

The meeting was held virtually, due to ongoing concerns regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. The chair invited members to review the reports that were distributed previously and to email any questions or comments to the staff. (Please note the reports appended hereto may have been edited for length and/or clarity.)

2. **Minutes of Meeting 843**

The minutes of Meeting 843, held June 6, 2022, were approved as submitted with minor typographical corrections.

3. **Reports**

3.1 **BGN Chairman (Allsup)**

See attached report. The next meeting of the Foreign Names Committee will be held September 20, 2022.

Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) Meeting 361 was held on July 7. ACUF will ask the Full Board to consider the appointment of a new member at its upcoming quarterly meeting.

Foundation GEOINT modernization efforts are ongoing, and users are invited to visit the new production system and Geographic Names Server, which were initialized June 29-30. The database is based on ArcPro.

The BGN’s Full Board Quarterly Meeting 286 will take place on Tuesday, July 19, 2022; it will be held virtually at 1:30 p.m.

3.2 **BGN Executive Secretary (Palmer and Guempel)**

There was no written report. Guempel reported that the Executive Committee is hoping to meet soon.
3.3 Special Committee on Communications (Lyon)

There was no written report. Production of the FY21 Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior is still ongoing.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Guempel)

There was no written report.

Guempel noted that the June 22 meeting between BGN members and staff and the Geographical Names Board of Canada was well attended and well received. Both boards presented on their structure, policies and procedures, and items of current interest, notably Tribal/First Nations engagement and ongoing efforts to change derogatory names. The meeting was part of a broader effort to reinvigorate the U.S./Canada Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

Danfora shared the newly developed BGN Collaboration site, which is available via SharePoint. Guempel is hoping that the SCC might be able to own and manage the site. He noted that all members will be given access in the coming week and that they are encouraged to add any items of interest, such as meeting documents, news articles, etc.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

See attached report.

The Council of Geographic Names Authorities (CoGNA) will hold its annual meeting in Frederick, Maryland, September 13-16, during which the DNC will conduct its monthly meeting. More details are available at the CoGNA website, Conferences (cogna50usa.org).

Newly received proposals are being processed and Quarterly Review List 448 will be released around the end of the month.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

There was no written report. The technical issues with the GNIS website are ongoing.

3.7 Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Communication (Kanalley)

There was no written report. Kanalley noted that the committee will meet following this meeting.
4. **Docket**

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal.

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

Change **Negro Hill** (FID 1021612) to **Hellbender Summit**, North Carolina (Pisgah National Forest – proclaimed boundary) (Review List 440)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

- **Vote:** 13 in favor
- 1 against
- 0 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited the lack of local support, while recognizing that the name should be changed.

II. **Disagreement on Docketed Names**


A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the lack of State and Federal agency support.

- **Vote:** 14 in favor
- 0 against
- 0 abstentions

One member joined the meeting.

**Burrowes Pond** and **Smith Pond** or **Peanut Pond**: **Burrowes Brook** or **Dublin Brook**: **Oldis Pond** or **Sun Pond**, New Jersey (Review List 447) (FIDs 2830658-2830661)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names **Burrowes Pond**, **Smith Pond**, **Burrowes Brook**, and **Oldis Pond**.

- **Vote:** 15 in favor
- 0 against
- 0 abstentions
Change **Harney Channel** (FID 1505397) to **Cayou Channel**, Washington (Review List 446)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

  Vote: 15 in favor  
  0 against  
  0 abstentions

**Riley Cove**, Washington (Review List 446) (FID 2830664)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

  Vote: 15 in favor  
  0 against  
  0 abstentions

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

**Lake Lejeune**, Georgia (Review List 447) (FID 2830655)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

  Vote: 15 in favor  
  0 against  
  0 abstentions

Change **Eddy Pond** (FID 876091) to **Jeddys Pond**, New Jersey (Review List 447)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

  Vote: 15 in favor  
  0 against  
  0 abstentions

**Stewart Branch**, South Carolina (Review List 447) (FID 2830663)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

  Vote: 15 in favor  
  0 against  
  0 abstentions
Change **Chain Hill** (FID 1510870) to **Chaenn Hill**, Washington (Review List 446)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

   Vote:   15 in favor  
          0 against  
          0 abstentions

The GNIS staff will investigate whether the name applies also to a physical feature, i.e., a summit near the community. If so, a second proposal would need to be initiated to address that name.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

**Lake Longinus**, Indiana (Review List 445) (FID 2830656)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

   Vote:   13 in favor  
          0 against  
          2 abstentions

**Tl’useɬ Vena**, Alaska (Review List 447) (FID 2830653)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

   Vote:   15 in favor  
          0 against  
          0 abstentions

**Unhghenesditnu**, Alaska (Review List 447) (FID 2830654)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

   Vote:   15 in favor  
          0 against  
          0 abstentions

**Blackberry Spring Run**, Pennsylvania (Review List 447) (FID 2830662)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.
Vote:  15 in favor
       0 against
       0 abstentions

5. **Other Business**

The members requested more specifics regarding the upcoming CoGNA meeting. The Executive Secretary of CoGNA has requested an overview of the BGN’s policies and procedures, and there will be a session that addresses issues related to Native names and Tribal communication. Kanalley reported that the U.S. Forest Service is hoping to fund the attendance of representatives from Tribal groups.

6. **Closing**

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m. The DNC moved to a closed session.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting is scheduled to be held virtually on August 11, 2022, at 9:30 a.m.

(signed)

______________________________
Glenn Guempel, Executive Secretary
Domestic Names Committee

APPROVED
(signed)

__________________________
Susan Lyon, Chair
Domestic Names Committee
BGN CHAIR REPORT
July 14, 2022

1) FOREIGN NAMES COMMITTEE
The next FNC Meeting is scheduled for September 20, 2022. Please note that this is one week later than as is usually scheduled. Contact FNC Staff Assistant Alex Boyd Alexander.Boyd.ctr@nga.mil to receive the Webex invitation and meeting documents should you wish to attend.

2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF)
ACUF 361 was held on July 7. Names proposals were considered from the Canadian Geographical Names Database and the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names. Two prospective new ACUF members were considered.

4) FOUNDATION GEOINT MODERNIZATION (FG MOD)
Foundation GEOINT Modernization efforts continue at NGA. The new production system and Geographic Names Server were initialized 29-30 June. Please visit the new GNS at https://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html/ You may now view the GNS in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish in addition to English.

5) NEXT FULL BOARD MEETING
The next Full Board Meeting, BGN 286, is scheduled for Tuesday, July 19, 2022.

At Your Service,

Marcus Allsup

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BGN/Domestic Names Committee Meeting 844
July 14, 2022
Staff Report

Meetings and Presentations

Staff attended Foreign Names Committee Meeting 410, held virtually on 14 June.

On June 22, members and staff participated in a meeting with representatives of the Geographical Names Board of Canada and provincial and territory naming authorities. The session included discussions on reinvigorating the U.S.-Canada relationship, notably the divisional report to UNGEGN; the structure of the two countries’ naming boards; overviews of principles and policies; outreach to Tribes and First Nations; and addressing derogatory names.
Runyon attended a meeting of the Derogatory Names Task Force held June 27-28 at the Department of the Interior. The task force working groups met to coordinate their lists of recommended “sq__” replacement names and to discuss next steps in the renaming effort.

Runyon and Rodriguez participated in Meeting 408 of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, held virtually on June 30. ACAN recommended approval of 16 names, which will be presented to the Full Board at Meeting 286. The members rejected one new proposal for further consideration.

Staff attended the July 6 meeting of the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names.

Items of Current Interest

Staff continues to provide support as needed to the Derogatory Names Task Force. The Task Force requested the Department of the Interior’s guidance on how to manage the names of unincorporated populated places, of which there are seven that contain the word “sq__.” After reviewing a number of options, DOI concurred with the recommendation that the Task Force take on the role of proponent, and where there are no proposals already in process, submit a name to the BGN for its consideration. This will provide a more deliberate process than is currently allowed for under S.O. 3404 for communities to determine a replacement name. DOI requested a plan and timeline to accomplish the changes. The BGN is expected to receive the proposals from the Task Force on or around July 25, so Quarterly Review List 448 will be delayed until the end of July to accommodate these.

The BGN staff has received a number of objections from local residents to efforts to rename Sq__ Island, Massachusetts. They have been apprised of the S.O. and Task Force activities.

The staff discussed with the Alabama State Names Committee a new proposal that has been received to apply the new commemorative name Georgia Falls to an unnamed feature along the Tennessee River. The DNC will be asked if the feature falls under its purview or if it is considered a man-made feature (reservoir spillover).

A proposal has been pending since 2019 to change the name of Negro Bar in Sacramento County, California to Freedom Bar (Review List 435). California State Parks recently announced that it has temporarily renamed the associated recreation site to Black Miners Bar Recreation Site, and as part of that effort, the agency submitted a proposal to the BGN to rename the geographic feature to Black Miners Bar.

There are two proposals pending before the BGN to rename Negro Mountain, a 29-mile-long ridge in Garrett County (MD) and Somerset County (PA). The President of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History has informed the BGN staff that his organization is opposed to any change, and that they specifically object to the pending names Mount Nemisis and Malcolm
Mountain (Review List 437). Additional letters objecting to the change have been received from other Black leaders and from the Garrett County Historical Society Board of Directors, although there is clearly some confusion between the name of the geographic feature and the associated historical marker. Several of the letters have requested that the name be changed to Negro Mountain African American Historic Site.

At its June 7 meeting, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names voted not to support a name change from Suicide Peaks to Yuyang’ Ch’ex. The proponent of the change contacted the BGN staff to express his disappointment with the decision and to request that the BGN consider the proposal; an application has been received and will be included on the upcoming Review List.

There was considerable media coverage of the DNC’s June 9 approval of the change from Mount Doane to First Peoples Mountain for a summit in Yellowstone National Park. The staff received a number of negative comments regarding the decision.

The Superintendent of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve has requested the addition of several dozen Inupiat names as variant names to existing GNIS entries, so that they can be included on a new park brochure and map.

A representative of the Guam Kumísion on Place Names has expressed an interest in submitting to the BGN a number of name changes for geographic features on the island.

State Names Authority and State Partner Activities
CoGNA will hold its in-person conference September 13-16 in Frederick, Maryland. Further details and a link to register are available at Conferences (cogna50usa.org). The DNC will hold its monthly meeting during the conference, and all interested parties are invited to submit topics for the State-Federal Roundtable.

Staff held informal discussions with representatives of the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the Vermont Board of Libraries regarding the BGN’s policies and procedures.

Misc. Staff Activities

The BGN continues to receive new proposals to apply new names and change existing names, and the staff is assembling the next Quarterly Review List, which will be released shortly after July 25.

The staff was asked by the USGS National Geospatial Program if it should rely on GNIS or the Federal Register Notice (“Indian Tribal Entities Recognized by and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs”; see 2022-01789.pdf (govinfo.gov)) as the authoritative source for the names of Tribal lands. USGS is seeking this information for inclusion on future topographic maps. They were informed that the data included in GNIS may be outdated, while the
FRN provides the authoritative list of Tribes’ names rather than geographic entities. The inquirers were directed to the upcoming meeting of the Tribal Lands Working Group.

A reporter at the Kitsap Sun inquired about the BGN’s involvement in the naming of Mount Hood.

The relocation of the BGN’s archives and place name books to the second floor of the USGS building was completed in mid-June, but there is a lot of organization yet to be done.

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U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
July 2022

Unless otherwise specified, in accordance with the BGN’s Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing each proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal. The Otoe-Missouria Tribal Historic Preservation Office responded to the Review List 443 notice, stating it has “no objection to the proposed name changes on Review List 443.” If no response(s) were received regarding a proposal, it is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

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

Change Negro Hill (FID 1021612) to Hellbender Summit, North Carolina
(Pisgah National Forest – proclaimed boundary)
(Review List 440)

<table>
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<th>Local government</th>
<th>Avery County</th>
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<tr>
<td>State Names Authority</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>No opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agency</td>
<td>U.S. Forest Service</td>
<td>No objection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No response</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This proposal is to change the name of Negro Hill, a 3,740-foot summit located along the Linville River in Avery County, to Hellbender Summit. It is on private land within the proclaimed boundary of Pisgah National Forest.
The proposed name refers to the Eastern Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis*), a large aquatic salamander native to much of the Appalachian Mountains. Hellbenders are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in most States within their range. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission has designated the Eastern Hellbender as a species of Special Concern and their conservation status is currently being evaluated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Negro Hill has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1935. The origin of the name is unknown. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of “Summit” as a generic term for a summit in North Carolina.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Tammo Island**, Alaska  
(ALaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge)  
(Review List 443)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local government</th>
<th>Aleutians East Borough</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Names Authority</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Agency</td>
<td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No response to Review List notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Native groups</td>
<td>Aleut Corporation</td>
<td>No response to AKBGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Akutan Corporation</td>
<td>No response to AKBGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Village of Akutan</td>
<td>No response to AKBGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Mountaineering Club of Alaska</td>
<td>No objection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This proposal is to apply the new name **Tammo Island** to an unnamed one-acre island located off of the coast of Akun Island, in Surf Bay, in Aleutians East Borough and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The proponent is a resident of the Netherlands; he reports that the word “tammo” means “little one” in the Netherlands province of Groningen.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not support the proposal, citing the response from the refuge manager:

I do not support the proposal. Akun Island is immediately adjacent to the village of Akutan. No official name should be placed on this island without first consulting with the community of Akutan. There is quite likely a traditional name for the island, currently used or historically used in Akutan or among the Unangax people. Even if there is no known traditional name, there is some western value in having unnamed islands in the wilderness matrix of Alaska Maritime NWR. I certainly wouldn’t establish a name with no local context and with no local advocacy.
The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration also does not support the proposal, stating “[t]he Native Village of Akutan should be consulted as the proponent has no reported connection to the island. The proposed name has no tie to the local language of the island community.”

**Burrowes Pond** and **Smith Pond** or **Peanut Pond**;
**Burrowes Brook** or **Dublin Brook**;
**Oldis Pond** or **Sun Pond**, New Jersey

(Review List 447)

| Burrowes Pond: 40.307863, -74.819975 |
| Smith Pond: 40.308059, -74.819309 |
| Peanut Pond: 40.307876, -74.819932 |
| Burrowes Brook or Dublin Brook: Mouth: 40.30746, -74.82642 / Source: 40.3089, -74.80659 |
| Oldis Pond or Sun Pond: 40.30839, -74.81542 |

**Peanut Pond, Dublin Brook, Sun Pond:**

| Local government | Hopewell Township Committee | Oppose |
| State Names Authority | New Jersey | Oppose |
| Tribes | No response |
| Other | Hopewell Valley Historical Society |
| | Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission | Oppose |

**Burrowes Pond, Smith Pond, Burrowes Brook, Oldis Pond:**

| Local government | Hopewell Township Committee | Support |
| State Names Authority | New Jersey | Support |
| Tribes | No response |
| Other | Hopewell Valley Historical Society [proponent] |
| | Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission | Support |

The first set of three proposals (**Peanut Pond**, **Dublin Brook**, and **Sun Pond**) was submitted by a resident of Lawrenceville to apply new names to a stream and two small waterbodies in Hopewell Township in Mercer County. She reports that there are plans to develop the area with new homes
and shops, and so she “strongly feels that [the features] should bear suitable and identifiable name[s], as people look for a place to find solace . . . [and] an area of peace and quiet.”

The name *Dublin Creek* is proposed for an unnamed 1.1-mile-long tributary of Woolsey Brook. The name was chosen because the stream heads near Dublin Road.

The name *Peanut Pond* is proposed for a 0.3-acre peanut-shaped pond; it is located along the unnamed stream proposed to be named *Dublin Creek*.

The name *Sun Lake* is proposed for an unnamed 1.6-acre pond located along the unnamed stream. According to the proponent, the lake is “a body of water that, in the sun, attracts a variety of animals to come and enjoy the sun. If one sits quietly at the lake you will most certainly be visited by the local wildlife that includes a variety of ducks, geese, herons, egrets, deer, fox, groundhogs, squirrels, chipmunks, and various aquatic life. An occasional eagle or hawk can also be seen catching their dinner!”

The second set of four proposals (*Burrowes Pond, Smith Pond, Burrowes Brook, and Oldis Pond*) was submitted by the Hopewell Township Mayor and Committee in response a request for comment on the first set of names. The Township also noted that the more westerly of the ponds...
is actually two bodies of water, despite being recorded as just one in the National Hydrography Dataset.

Close-up from Google Maps:

The Hopewell Valley Historical Society agrees that the features should be named and suggested the four names to the Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission; the names would commemorate families who owned and farmed the land since the 1700s. The commission’s resolution states:
Hopewell Township is a place with a rich historic heritage, particularly in the location of the three bodies of water, which lie on land that, according to the Historic American Buildings Survey of the Oldis Farm, prepared by architectural historian Stacey Spies in 1999, was originally settled by the Burrowes family in 1699. Spies notes that the Burrowes family “maintained a presence in the area for 270 years.” Further, she notes that the Smith family resided at the farm in the mid-19th century, and that the Oldis family moved to the farm in 1912 and owned it until 1998. . . .

The names Burrowes Brook and Burrowes Pond would commemorate Thomas Burrowes, Sr. (1676-1756) and four subsequent generations of the family who farmed and lived on the property around the stream. A local journalist provided the following summary of the family’s local association:

(“Burrowes” was the spelling used in 1700s; later “Burroughs” became more common.) Hopewell Valley was settled mainly by families from Jamaica, NY in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Edward Burrowes (1655-1705), who seems to have never left Jamaica, purchased the property on November 17, 1699 and immediately conveyed it to his son Thomas (1676-1756). Thomas soon thereafter built and occupied the house that still stands and is thought to be the oldest surviving house in the Hopewell Valley.

Records from 1722 indicate the homestead comprised 297 acres of Hopewell Valley land. At least five generations of the Burrowes family owned and lived at this homestead. Thomas Burrowes, Sr. (1676-1764) passed the property to his son Stephen Burrowes, Sr. (ca.1712-1792), and he passed it to his son, Major Stephen Burrowes, Jr. (1755-1805). Stephen Jr. was a Revolutionary War officer and a scout during General Washington’s attack on Trenton Christmas Day, 1776. Stephen’s wife was Sarah Hart Temple Burrowes, a sister of John Hart who signed the Declaration of Independence representing New Jersey. Stephen was also a well-known saddle-maker and inventor; late in his life, he gifted a saddle to President Thomas Jefferson who, in a return letter, insisted on paying for it.

Town records for Hopewell list Thomas Burrowes in 1726/27 as an “overseer of poore” [sic].

The name Oldis Pond is proposed for a 1.25-acre reservoir on the proposed Burrowes Brook. It would commemorate Frank Oldis (1868-1956) and Ida Van Wagoner Oldis (1865-1937), who purchased and restored the property around the reservoir in 1912. A local journalist provided the following summary of the Oldis family’s local association:

Frank Oldis (1868-1956) purchased the property in 1912 from the heirs of James Bergen. In the years that Bergen owned the property, it was likely rented out and was reported to be in a ‘sad state of repair’ when purchased by Oldis. Frank and Ida (Van Wagoner is another old Hopewell family whose homestead still stands around the corner from the property) saved the historical nature of the house, and the family fully participated in the Hopewell community, with their
children attending the Hopewell Valley schools including the Hart’s Corner school house. Their
daughter Maude (1903-1999) taught at the Marshall’s Corner School House and the Hopewell Township High School. Oldis family members are buried at the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing Cemetery.

The name Smith Pond is proposed for a 0.3-acre reservoir along the proposed Burrowes Brook. It would commemorate Harriet Burrowes Smith (1787-1840), Major Ralph Hart Smith (1792-1822), and their son Stephen B. Smith (1813-1883), who owned the property around the reservoir between 1811 and the mid-1800s.

The proponent of the first set of names (Dublin Creek, Sun Lake, and Peanut Pond) was informed of the new proposals but still wishes to have her names considered. She reports that the pond she proposed as Peanut Pond is a single waterbody, not two. She is concerned that some people may wrongly associate the name Burrowes with Major John Burrowes who lived in Matawan in Monmouth County and who was known to have owned enslaved persons (the two locations are 30 miles apart). She is also concerned that some people may wrongly associate the name Oldis, specifically the “Oldis Farm,” with what she claims to be “the first Google search result which [refers to] the name of a Russian drug store company.”

She had previously requested that names be applied “in light of the numerous construction projects that have been planned and are ongoing surrounding [the features]. My end goal is to have these water bodies formally acknowledged on our US maps . . . .” She would like her proposals to be considered by the BGN in case the ones proposed by the township are not approved so that the features may still be named.

Change Harney Channel (FID 1505397) to Cayou Channel, Washington (Review List 446)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local government</th>
<th>State Names Authority</th>
<th>Federal Agency</th>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Juan County</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>No response</td>
<td>Saltwater People Historical Society Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Former Lummi Nation Chair Support</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Cayou’s grand-niece, a Samish cultural educator Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former Washington State Senator Kevin Ranker Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This proposal is to change the name of Harney Channel in San Juan County to Cayou Channel. The two-mile-long channel connects West Sound to East Sound between Orcas Island and Shaw Island. The current name has appeared on Office of Coast Survey charts since at least 1900 and was on British Admiralty charts as early as the 1860s; it was first labeled on USGS maps in 1943.

The proposed change was submitted to the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) by two local residents. They believe the name should be changed because “General William S. Harney committed a range of reprehensible crimes against humanity and is unworthy of the honor of commemoration in the State of Washington.” They note also that Harney “only visited the San Juan Islands once during an inspection trip and likely did not pass through this channel. It is unclear why the British Admiralty would have named it after an American officer with anti-British sentiments.”

The replacement name would commemorate Henry Cayou (1869-1959), who was born on Orcas Island to an early White settler and a mother with Samish and Lummi ancestry. The proponents report that “Many Native people in our area consider Henry Cayou as a relative and his relations can be found throughout the Salish Sea, including Lummi, Swinomish, and Samish.” Mr. Cayou operated a fish processing plant at Deer Harbor on Orcas Island, a steam tug and boatyard on Decatur Island, and a farm on Waldron Island. He would have used the channel to travel between the properties. He also helped initiate a local electric cooperative in the early 20th century, which still operates as the Orcas Power and Light Cooperative. He served as a San Juan County councilmember for 29 years (part of the time as chair) and is the only Native American to have served on the council.

The proponents state that the name “will finally give wide recognition to a life-long resident who was instrumental in shaping the economic and political framework of our county. . . . he was a bridge between the indigenous and white cultures, and adopting his name will honor the First Peoples who lived in harmony with the natural world for millennia before us.”

In 2016, the BGN renamed Harney Peak, the highest summit in South Dakota, to Black Elk Peak. For more information about General Harney, visit https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_S._Harney.

GNIS lists a small island named Cayou Island 8.2 miles to the southeast of the channel in question and off the coast of Decatur Island. This name was made official by the BGN in 1981 and also commemorates Henry Cayou. It is close to Cayou’s Decatur Island boatyard. A small commercial marina near Cayou’s former fish processing plant also uses the name “Cayou.”
The proponents of this name change initiated a change.org petition in support of the renaming, which at the time of this summary has 1,170 signatures.

The author of Maritime Place Names: Inland Washington Waters wrote to the WSCGN to recommend against changing the name for the following reasons:

- The 1923 volume Origin of Washington Geographic Names seems to be the first to report that the channel was named for William Harney and that the entry reports that Captain George Richards “evidently” named it for Harney. The true significance [sic] of the name Harney Channel can never be known. The proponent even pointed out that it would be odd for the British Captain Richards to name something for General Harney who had well-known “anti-British sentiments.”
- The WSCGN should protect old names as long as they are not pejorative but not change names “simply because we don’t like for whom it was named. I’m not suggesting that we celebrate the name. But it is part of our history. We can at least understand it regardless of whether political correctness would permit assigning the name today. If our names are not offered this protection, it’s my guess the Board will begin receiving proposals, for example, to change the name of our state because George owned slaves.”
- Henry Cayou is already honored with the name of a marina in Deer Harbor and an island in Lopez Sound.

A search of online genealogy records does not yield any individuals with the surname Harney in San Juan County.

**Riley Cove, Washington**

(Review List 446)

47.593599, -122.23779

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<thead>
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<th>Local government</th>
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<td>Snoqualmie Indian Tribe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation</td>
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</table>
This proposal is to make official the name Riley Cove for an approximately 50-acre bay on the north shore of Mercer Island in King County.

The proponent is the Commander of VFW Post 5760 in Mercer Island and submitted the proposal to the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) on behalf of the VFW Post.

The name would commemorate Huston “Hu” Riley (1921-2011), who lived his whole life on the shore of the cove except while training for and serving overseas in World War II. He participated in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Normandy as well as the Battle of the Bulge. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Riley was one of two soldiers from his landing craft to make it to shore after it ran aground on a sandbar far from shore and was hit by enemy fire. Riley swam to shore and was photographed by Life magazine war photographer Robert Capa. This image would become a well-known image from the Normandy invasion and WWII, known variously as “The Face in the Surf,” “The GI in the Surf,” or “The Soldier in the Surf.” The image was published in a June 1944 edition of Life.

The proponent states that the name is fitting “[g]iven Riley’s association with the property on Mercer Island and his exceptional service to our country during World War II.” Riley was a founding member of the VFW Post, which purchased a building on the cove in 1966.

In 2009, a Mercer Island resident led an effort to name the bay Riley Cove on behalf of the Riley family. Reportedly, 94% of neighbors who lived on or near the cove supported the name and the Mercer Island City Council issued a proclamation in support of it. The WSCGN reviewed the proposal but noted that Huston Riley was still living, and so the resident was encouraged to resubmit the proposal once Riley has passed away.

The proponent reports that he obtained support for the name from the following:

- 43 residents “between the street [SE 22nd Street] and Riley Cove” who responded to the proponent’s request
- 125 members of the Mercer Island VFW Post 5760
- 200 “cove neighbors, island residents, and island leaders”
- the Mercer Island City Council
- the King County District 6 Councilmember (representing Mercer Island)
- the Mercer Island Historical Society (who wrote in support of changing the name of “McGilvra Cove” [sic] to Riley Cove)
The WSCGN asked the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation to comment on the proposal; their Cultural Resource Department archaeologist suggested that WSCGN consult with the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation despite the bay being within the Squaxin Island Tribe’s “treaty and traditional area.” The WSCGN requested input from the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation but did not receive any responses.

One Mercer Island resident who lives on the cove does not support the proposal (and did not support it in 2009). She states that although she respects the Riley family and in particular Huston Riley’s commitment to the community and his country, she and other north island residents would like to see the cove “have a name that reflects an earlier and broader history.” She states that it should be (or already is?) named “McGilvra Cove” or “McGilvra Bay,” in reference to “McGilvra Dock” where ferries would stop, while also noting that early pioneers called it “Serena Cove.” The properties adjacent to the cove were designated by the county as “McGilvra’s Addition,” honoring Seattle Judge John McGilvra (1827-1903). GNIS lists an unincorporated populated place named McGilvara, which was recorded on Office of Coast Survey charts as early as 1934; the name may be misspelled and may be designating the name of the dock, now known as Lincoln Landing.

This same resident wrote to the City Council and neighbors in 2009 urging them to support the name “McGilvra Cove,” citing concerns that a name should not honor a single individual, that it should recognize “the significance of early passenger ferries to the life and economy of pioneer families,” and that a two-week survey of 55 households in 2009 “does not provide an accurate picture of the opinions and preferences of the residents of either the North End or Mercer Island as a whole.” She did not initiate a separate proposal for “McGilvra Cove.”

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

**Lake Lejeune**, Georgia
(Review List 447)

34.58327, -83.82794

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<td>Tribes</td>
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The new name *Lake Lejeune* is proposed for a 3-acre reservoir in White County. The reservoir is located on land owned by the Gold ‘N Gem Grubbin’ Historic Gold Mine, owned by the proponent and his family.

The name would commemorate Susan Lejeune Tamburino (1954-2016), the proponent’s mother. Ms. Tamburino purchased the property in 1992, and according to the proponent, was “one of the only women to obtain a commercial gold mining license in the state of Georgia . . . . She opened
the gold mine to the public, allowing people the opportunity to learn the fundamentals of gold panning and gem screening while also learning about the history of gold mining in North Georgia.”

The proponent believes his mother should be honored with the name (he recommends use of her more commonly used maiden name) “because of her outstanding accomplishments on this property and for her community.” The application states:

In 2010, Susan opened a non-profit animal rescue located on the property named Save the Animals of Northeast Georgia (SANG). Our local county animal control center was overpopulated and many of the animals that were lost and found locally were not taken care of properly. Susan decided that she needed to do something to help. After her animal rescue was opened, she was able to save hundreds of animals lives while helping find their forever homes. In the mid-1980s Susan wrote an Introduction to Computers booklet (computers had just hit the market for the first time). She then taught herself accounting and opened her own accounting firm. Susan and her children decided to move close to the North Georgia mountains in 1990, where she ultimately became an entrepreneur in the field of gold and gem mining. She taught families and individuals how to do their own mining and treasure hunting, and was an amazing mother, grandmother, best friend, and animal lover that made the world a better place!

Change **Eddy Pond** (FID 876091) to **Jeddys Pond**, New Jersey (Review List 447)


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This proposal is to change the name of **Eddy Pond** in the City of Bridgeton in Cumberland County to **Jeddys Pond** to recognize longstanding local use and to correctly commemorate the intended honoree.

The reservoir is located at the mouth of Muddy Run and was formed in the 1800s by the construction of a canal between Sunset Lake and the Cohanse River. (The canal is known locally as “the Raceway” or “the Race” and is labeled on USGS maps as “Raceway.”)

Although USGS maps have applied the name **Eddy Pond** since 1953, local and historical use has overwhelmingly been **Jeddys Pond**. The proponent states “All historical maps and documents refer to this pond as Jeds (earliest spelling) or Jeddys Pond except the USGS quad maps and its derivatives which appear to erroneously show it as Eddy’s [sic] Pond.”
The origin of the name was reported in an anonymous work titled *Cumberland County Old Names & Places*, written around 1915:

**Jeddy’s Pond**: The small pond north of West Commerce St and in Tumbling Dam Park. So called for Jedediah Davis, a prominent surveyor who laid out the Tumbling Dam and raceway, which latter crosses Muddy Branch [*sic*] and so makes this pond.

Jedediah Davis (1765-1829) is buried in a cemetery four miles from the pond.

The name **Jeds Pond** appeared on the 1862 *Map of Cumberland Co., New Jersey*, but seven years later it was recorded as **Jeddy’s Pond** (*History of the Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County, New Jersey*, 1869) and as such in most other historical publications, including Sanborn fire insurance maps and an 1889 booklet advertising the city. Other variants include:

- **Eddy’s Pond** ([USACE inspection report for Sunset Lake Raceway Dam, 1981](#))
- **Jeddy Pond** ([Cumberland County rails to trails project feasibility study, 2010](#))
- **Jeddy Pond** ([Sanborn fire insurance map, 1923; USGS/EPA National Water Quality Monitoring Council](#))
- **Crystal Lake** ([1895 booklet, old postcards](#))
- **Silver Lake** ([Cumberland County Historical Society newsletter, 2020](#))

**Stewart Branch**, South Carolina  
(Review List 447)  
Mouth: 35.03242, -82.2919 / Source: 35.04339, -82.30305

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The new name **Stewart Branch** is proposed for a one-mile-long tributary of Thompson Branch, located between Greer and Tigerville in Greenville County.

The proponent, whose last name is Stewart, owns and farms the property at the head of the stream and wishes to commemorate several generations of the Stewart family. He reports:

Edward Stewart (1765-1842) moved from Amelia County, Virginia to this area [Upper Greenville County SC] in the late 1780s. His descendants also lived and are buried within approximately five miles of the farm and branch. Those descendants are: Burrell Stewart, Esq. (1807-1879), buried at Glassy Mountain Church; Alfred A. Stewart (1827-1906) and John G. L. Stewart (1854-
1890), both buried at Cross Plains Church; James Luther Stewart (1886-1933), buried at Mountain View Cemetery; and James Landrum Stewart (1918-1998), my Father, buried at Camp Creek Church.

The proponent also reports that “the present farm, springs and branch were purchased in 1951 by my father. It has been used as the Stewart Residence and farm since that time. I presently reside there and continue using the property for agriculture” and that “by naming the branch after my Stewart Ancestors, and especially my father (who died in 1998), the surname of Stewart will be honoring their love and devotion to the Blue Ridge Community. Also, by giving the branch a name, it will help in the identification of a specific location on Fews Chapel Road in case of emergencies.”

The stream flows though several other privately-owned parcels of land below the Stewart farm. The proponent reports that he “talked with numerous local people and none have any problem with the proposed naming” and noted support from a local Fire Department Captain, a Greenville County Council Member, and a Greenville County School Board member.

Change **Chain Hill** (FID 1510870) to **Chaenn Hill**, Washington (Review List 446)


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This proposal is to change the name of Chain Hill, an unincorporated community north of the City of Tenino in Thurston County, to Chaenn Hill. The name would recognize Charles Chaenn (1839-1910), who in 1884 purchased land near the community.

The proposal was submitted to the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names by the Tenino City Historian, who is related to Charles Chaenn. He states, “It has always been known that the hill [sic] was named for Charles Chaenn, but the spelling has constantly varied. Adopting the correct spelling will reduce any future confusion and misinformation.” He notes that the community’s name has been variously spelled as “Chaen,” “Chaenn,” “Chain,” “Chaine,” “Chainne,” “Chane,” and “Chein.” The first published use of a name was Chainne Hill in a 1912 Tenino News article.

According to the proponent’s research, Chaenn was born Jean Charles Thiebaud Tschaine in France in 1839 and married in Texas in 1876 under that name. By the time of the 1879 Washington Territorial Census, he was listed as Charles Chaenn. In 1884, he and his wife purchased 80 acres in the area that would become the community; the deed spelled his name Chaenn and he signed his
name as such on an 1887 receipt. He later relocated King County, but then returned to farm the property in Thurston County. He died there in 1910 (his death notice spelled his name as Chein).

Although the proponent referred to the location as a hill rather than a community, he confirmed there is no summit and that the name refers only to the community. The Tenino City resolution and online sources consistently refer to the feature as a hill.

The name Chain Hill has been shown on USGS maps since 1944. On that first map, the name was placed parallel to the road and passing through the gap over the ridge. By 1959, the label appeared to refer to a populated place or locale.

Thurston County atlases published by Metsker Maps used the name Chain Hill in 1962, 1977, and 1985 and Chein Hill in 1973; the location of the label varies among the different editions.

Thurston County Place Names, published in 1992, recorded the name as Chein Hill and noted that it is “[a] hill on Old Highway 99 just north of Tenino. It is named after Charles Chein [sic] who had a farm there in the 1890s . . . . The hill was one of the roughest sections of the old wagon road from Tenino to Olympia and was universally disliked by stagecoach and wagon drivers.” A road near the community is named Chein Hill Road SE.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Tl’useł Vena, Alaska
(Review List 447)

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<td>No objection</td>
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This proposal is to make official the Dena’ina name Tl'useɬ Vena for an approximately 300-acre lake in Lake and Peninsula Borough and on State-managed land south of the Mulchatna River. The name is the traditional Dena’ina name for the lake; it means “pants lake” and describes the shape of the lake. It is pronounced Tluu-seth veh-nah, and the Alaska Native Language Center has confirmed the spelling.

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) Land Manager submitted this proposal to the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN) in response to a previous proposal submitted by a resident on the lake, who wished to name it Jade Lake (BGN Review List 443). Citing the feedback from the BBNC, the AKBGN did not recommend approval of the name and the BGN rejected it at its February 2022 meeting. The BBNC Land Manager noted:

The mission of [BBNC] is “Enriching Our Native Way of Life.” Over the last couple decades, that has included a concerted effort to collect and preserve the Native place names of Bristol Bay and make them accessible to the region. This effort includes a website with GIS maps linked to a database of place names and their pronunciations, and land status of different locations. The place names on our website can be accessed at https://bbonline.bbnc.net/. This is a dynamic project, place names are added annually, and we are aware of place names that haven’t been entered into the database.

Part of our work is to raise awareness of the importance of place names and that they often exist even though a geographic location may appear to be unnamed. A similar case from Southeast Alaska illustrates the need for this work. In 2015, USGS [sic] decided to officially recognize the naming of a Southeast mountain peak with its traditional Tlingit name, Tlax?satanjin [sic] (BGN approved Tlaḵsatanjín) instead of renaming it after a person. We ask
the Alaska Historical Commission to take the same action here and formally adopt the name Tl’useɬ Vena for this lake.

The Bristol Bay region is home to three cultures who have lived on this land and known the land for thousands of years. They also named the land—not in recorded documents, but through collective experience. Through place names, we understand the power and meaning of the landscape, as experienced through generation upon generation of our ancestors. Our cultures are still alive today, and are increasingly reclaiming and using our Native knowledge, including place names.

The minutes of the AKBGN meeting also quoted a BBNC geologist, “The Dena’ina name might be very old,” and “A cultural anthropologist documented the indigenous name in the 1970s.” The proposed name was listed in a 1983 document titled “Lake Clark Sociocultural Study: Phase I,” published by Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

**Unhghenesditnu, Alaska**
(Review List 447)
Mouth: 60.416932, -151.292237 / Source: 60.398112, -151.204518

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This proposal is to make official the name **Unhghenesditnu** for a 4.3-mile-long tributary of Cook Inlet in Kenai Peninsula Borough. The name is Dena’ina for “the furthest creek over” and was published in a 1983 article by the proponent, titled “Kalifornsky, The Californian from Cook Inlet” in *Alaska in Perspective*, Vol. V, No. 1. The article described the life of Nikolai Kalifornsky, an Outer Inlet Dena’ina who established a village at the mouth of the stream. He was given the name “Kalifornsky” because he worked for Russians as a sea otter hunter at Fort Ross in California. The article reported:

During Kalifornsky’s absence his father, who had been chief, had died. Upon his return Kalifornsky declined to succeed his father as chief and left Shk’ituk’t [near modern Kenai] to establish his own village at the small creek known as **Unhghenesditnu** that means ‘the furthest creek over.’ The Russians called the village Kalifornsky for its founder.
In his application to the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN), the proponent notes “[the] Kenaitze Indian Tribe owns many parcels in the area around this creek. Literally [the] name is unh ‘farther’ ghenes ‘ahead, in front’ di ‘the one that’ tnu ‘stream.’ . . . [A] search of GNIS shows Unhghenesditnu as the Dena’ina name for the area but [it] is not associated with the creek.” The name is recorded in GNIS as a variant for Kalifornsky, citing the proponent’s *Dena’ina Topical Dictionary*, and is listed as the name of the village, with the translation of “farthest creek over,” in the following sources:

- a list of Dena’ina Placenames on the Dena’ina Qenaga website, ([http://qenaga.org/placenames.html](http://qenaga.org/placenames.html))

Unhghenesditnu is recorded as the name of the stream in a list of Dena’ina Territory and Place Names on the Dena’ina Language Home Page (Kahtnuht’ana Qenaga, [http://web.kpc.alaska.edu/denaina/pages/territory_pages/territory_and_placenames.html](http://web.kpc.alaska.edu/denaina/pages/territory_pages/territory_and_placenames.html)), with a translation of “farthest down river” and with the English name “Kalifornsky Village and Creek.” It is also applied to the stream in:

- *Shem Pete’s Alaska*, 2016 by James Kari and James Fall, translated as “farthest ahead stream”
- a 2012 *Native Times* article, translated as “farthest over river”

**Lake Longinus**, Indiana
(Review List 445)

41.58493, -86.32889

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The new name Lake Longinus is proposed for a 1.5-acre reservoir in the Township of Greene in Saint Joseph County and southwest of South Bend. The reservoir was built sometime between 1965 and 1975.

The proponent owns the land around the lake and requests that the “approximately 7 acre [sic] oblong lake” be named for Longinus, “the Roman Centurion who pierced the Heart of Christ with his lance. Following this event, he left military service and became a Christian monk in Cappadocia, where he was martyred for the faith. Just as Longinus is hidden from history, this small lake
remains hidden between dense forest on either side. This site, especially with the lake, possesses a peaceful, sanctuary-like atmosphere befitting a monk who wishes to live a hidden life.”

Regarding the history of Longinus, the following details can be gleaned from online sources:

- the Christian Gospel of John refers to, but does not name, a soldier who pierced the side of Jesus at the Crucifixion
- the Christian Gospel of Matthew and Gospel of Mark refer to, but does not name, a centurion who attested to Jesus’ divinity after witnessing the Crucifixion
- the name Longinus was first used the fourth century apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus to refer to the soldier who pierced the side of Jesus
- the name Longinus may come from the Latinized form of the Greek word for lance used in the Gospel of John
- details about Longinus’ life were added to and embellished throughout history, but Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox tradition generally concur that Longinus lived in Cappadocia and was martyred for his Christian faith
- other than the canonical and apocryphal Gospel mentions of a soldier (John, Nicodemus) and a centurion (Matthew, Mark), the only details about Longinus come from church traditions and medieval stories and Passion Plays

**Blackberry Spring Run**, Pennsylvania

(Review List 447)

Mouth: 40.2557, -76.9297 / Source: 40.2488, -76.9271

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local government</th>
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<td>Camp Hill Borough Council</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Cumberland County Commissioners</td>
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<td>State Names Authority</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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This proposal is to apply the new name Blackberry Spring Run to a 0.5-mile-long tributary of Conodoguinet Creek in the Borough of Camp Hill in Cumberland County. The stream flows completely within Christian L. Siebert Memorial Park.

The proponent, a member of the Camp Hill Borough Recreation Commission, states that the stream is “an iconic feature within the natural area of a municipal park and provides the community many benefits,” including an adjacent public bike and walking path, a place for children and families to explore, and natural habitat. He believes the name would improve “community recognition of its existence and the need for related conservation and protection” and would be “helpful in casual communication, or in case there is ever a need to direct emergency services.” The name references “the immediately surrounding habitat [that] currently incorporates several species in the Rubus genus that includes blackberry.”
The proponent further states “The name was developed as a thoughtful meld of associated local history, natural life, topographic form, and colloquial reference.” He included a copy of a 1764 survey map by John Armstrong, “in pursuance of ‘the Honorable the Proprietaries’ warrant of resurvey for ‘a Draught of land known by the name of the Manor of Lowther Situate,’” that depicts “Blackberry Spring.” It is not clear if this name refers to the stream or a spring (note: another nearby stream is labeled “Cedar Spring” on that map but is recorded in GNIS as Cedar Run; it is also known locally as Cedar Spring Run).

The stream is not shown on USGS topographic maps, or recorded in NHD, but local maps and images note the presence of a stream. GNIS does not list any nearby features with names that contain “Blackberry.”