

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

**Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Sixty-Ninth Meeting

Department of the Interior, Room 3004

June 9, 2005, 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan (Chairman)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) – not voting
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Ed Harne	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Barbara Ryan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

Roger L. Payne	Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names
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Staff

Lesley Levi	BGN Administrative Assistant
Lou Yost	
Jennifer Runyon	

Guests

Scott Zillmer	National Geographic Society
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1. Opening

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the 669<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Domestic Names Committee.

2. Minutes of the 668th Meeting

The minutes were approved with the requested addition of a paragraph in 3.4, Executive Secretary's Report, regarding the recent developments related to the development and migration to GNIS of the Federal Information Processing Standard 55 (FIPS55) database. The paragraph added is as follows: "Mr. Payne announced that the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 guideline, retired by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), is planned to no longer be maintained in its current form. Instead, a new coding standard using the GNIS Identifier is proposed to be used. An announcement of this change for posting on the FIPS webpage within the Geographic Names pages is planned pending Census Bureau agreement with the wording and timing. The Census Bureau is still reviewing the announcement. The GNIS will be modified to accommodate some additional data that is

now part of the separate FIPS database. The use of the GNIS ID also as the feature standard code will enhance the GNIS for use in data transfer for additional feature types, most notably features included in the FGDC Governmental Unit Boundary standard."

### 3. Communications and Reports

#### 3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on May 25 at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Reston. Several members were required to cancel because of scheduling conflicts, so the meeting was rescheduled for Thursday, June 16, at 1:00 p.m.; also at USGS.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) geographic names course has been scheduled for August 22 to September 2, 2005, in Panama City, Panama.

The annual meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place September 14 to 17, 2005, in Edmonton, Alberta, and is by invitation only.

Austria will be hosting the next meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, to be held in March and April 2006.

The biennial appointment letters have been delayed and will most likely be sent forward sometime next week. Members will be notified when the letters are sent to the heads of their respective departments and agencies.

#### 3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

Payne noted that the DNC has received a considerable amount of correspondence regarding the proposal to rename Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County, California. Of the more than five dozen letters and e-mails received thus far, only two are in support of the name change. Since the proposal for Mount Kawukum was placed on Docket 388, two additional proposals have been received, to rename the summit to either Mount Miwok or Mount Ohlone. Both names were added to Docket 389.

#### 3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne reported on the status of the DNC's *Principles, Policies and Procedures* (PPP) document. He asked the members for guidance regarding the use of a private editorial service and how the Board wants the final product to look. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the PPP still needs to be presented as a policy document, but clearly the latest draft version still needs to be reviewed thoroughly. Copies of the PPP will be available at the COGNA conference, and perhaps a more user-friendly version or a "quick reference guide" can be completed at a later date. Gilbert, the Board's representative from the Government Printing Office, has volunteered to look at the document to determine whether he might be able to edit it. Meanwhile, the private editorial service has offered to meet with the DNC staff to provide an initial consultation, and so Payne will pursue this. Payne mentioned that the PPP version will be posted at the BGN website once the Secretary's Office has given its approval.

Payne noted that he is scheduled to provide an overview of the Board and its responsibilities, as well as the role of GNIS in *The National Map*, to Ivan DeLoatch of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), Secretariat in the Geospatial Information Office at USGS. He will also be providing a briefing

to members of the FGDC on July 12. The FGDC has expressed some interest in establishing a geographic names committee, but Payne noted that the Board already has established standards and policies, and cautioned against the need to create another committee that might duplicate this effort. The FGDC definitely should do whatever it can to support and promote maintenance of GNIS, and should be encouraged to seek additional representation on the Board.

### 3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the May 12 meeting:

21 cases written  
120 inquiries received and answered  
137 letters written (answered and initiated)  
72 e-mail messages

Runyon noted that Docket 389 has been completed and was distributed electronically to all interested parties. It has also been posted on the Board's website.

At its April meeting, the Board voted not to approve a proposal to change officially the name of Peterson Lake in King County, Washington, to Griffin Lake. The Board's staff has been contacted by telephone and e-mail by the King County Council and the attorney for the Griffin family requesting that the Board revisit its decision. The attorney reported that in acquiring the property from the Peterson family, he was told specifically that the family would have no objection if the lake were to be renamed. The Board did not consider this sufficient new evidence to reopen the case and declined to consider reversing its decision.

At the May meeting, the Board approved several new names for bays and arches in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. During its review of those proposals, the Board learned that several names had been disapproved by the Utah State Names Committee because the features were labeled with other names on a map published by an individual named Stan Jones. A copy of Stan Jones's map was distributed at this meeting for the Board's review. Runyon indicated she will compare the names on this map with those in GNIS to determine which are not included.

As a result of a recent inquiry, the Board's staff informed the members that any map, brochure, report, document, or website published by a Federal agency is considered an official source for names. The staff and Geographic Names Office do not have the ability or resources to determine whether such products might be intended as "official" or "unofficial." In fact, if any product digital or conventional, is available to the public, the names are official regardless of intent, and therefore, must be from GNIS.

The Geographic Names Office has been asked by the Alaska Volcano Observatory to add the new name Amchxtam Chaxsxii to GNIS. Scientists have applied this name, which is of Atka origin, to a newly-discovered underwater volcano off the coast of southern Alaska. The Alaska State Names Authority has indicated it has no objection to the name, but the DNC members suggested that an appropriate generic must be added to the name to aid map users in identifying the type of feature. The staff will consult with the Board's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features to determine which generic might be appropriate and then advise the proponent of their findings. It was noted that the AVO has applied inadvertently numerous similar names to features in the area, and so staff will check to see which others are not in GNIS.

### 3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost noted that at 2:00 p.m. today, the Request for Proposals (RFP) for Phase II data compilation for the eastern half of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will close.

The new GNIS data maintenance forms have been released and are being tested and used by several Federal partners. Users are reminded that if they experience technical difficulties in using the new software, they should contact Dwight Hughes in the Geographic Names Office.

The Geographic Names Office has provided partnership grants to the States of Oregon and Florida. It is anticipated that up to six additional grant requests will be received in 2006.

### 4. Docket Review List

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

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

Change Bannon Creek to Banning Creek, Arizona (Prescott National Forest) (Docket 384)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Sammie Rock, Arizona (Bureau of Land Management) (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the lack of local, State, or BLM support.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Mount Bartholomew, California (Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness) (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the lack of support of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service, and a lack of evidence that the proposal warrants an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Goat Mountain**, Montana (Gallatin National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness) (Docket 382)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the lack of local, State, and U.S. Forest Service support, and the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**McKernan Creek**, Oregon (Docket 388)

A motion was made by the member from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and seconded to defer a vote on this name, until it could be determined whether the feature might fall within an area of interest to that agency.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Freedom Peak**, Utah (Uinta National Forest) (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name, citing evidence of county support.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
2 abstentions

Change **Silver Lake** to **Lake Valhalla**, Wisconsin (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing the lack of local and State support.

Vote: 7 in favor  
3 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposal is legitimate as it would eliminate a duplicate name in Oneida County.

**III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties****Adler Creek**, California (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Lake Annabelle Reed**, Florida (Docket 384)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Magone Mountain**, Montana (Lolo National Forest) (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Jewett Pinnacle**, Wyoming (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**IV. Revised Decisions**

Change **Chiavria Point** (BGN 1932) to **Echeverriah Point**, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve) (Docket 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing the lack of support from the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the National Park Service, both of which stated there was little historical evidence to support the proposed spelling.

Vote: 9 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the proposed spelling provides a more accurate historical connection to the honoree.

Change **Lonewood Lake** (BGN 1957) to **Lake Elaine**, Wisconsin (Docket 384)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties****Swan Lake**, Arkansas (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Wildwood Creek**, Arkansas (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Silver Spring**, Missouri (Docket 386)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Silver Spring Creek**, Missouri (Docket 386)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**The Swampy**, Pennsylvania (Docket 382)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Hidden Creek**, South Carolina (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held July 14, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

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Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Chick Fagan

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Chick Fagan, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee



**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET REVIEW LIST  
June 2005**

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

Change **Bannon Creek** to **Banning Creek**, Arizona  
(Prescott National Forest)  
(Docket 384)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3820295&e=364451&s=50&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3816526&e=369841&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Prescott who believes the name of Bannon Creek in Yavapai County should be changed to Banning Creek. The stream is a 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of Granite Creek and lies within Prescott National Forest. The proponent reports that “prior to the USGS map of 1947 [the earliest available Federal map of the area], the creek was named Banning Creek.” All evidence suggests the stream was named for William F. Banning, who owned a ranch nearby. The Banning family was listed in territorial census records in 1864 and 1870, and an 1872 General Land Office plat showed the Banning’s house along the stream. Mr. Banning’s 1899 obituary stated “Banning Creek just south of town received its name from him.” A 1907 water rights document and the 1920 Yavapai County road map both refer to the stream as Banning Creek.

A search of the Internet yielded references to both names. An article describing a school field trip mentioned Bannon Creek, as did a website produced by the Prescott Creek Preservation Association. However, another website describing Prescott area day hikes refers to a trail “at Banning Creek,” while another entitled “Yavapai Trails” mentions both Banning Creek and Bannon Creek in the same article.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), after determining that the Yavapai County Commissioners and the City of Prescott are in support of the proposed change, has recommended approval of the proposal. The U.S. Forest Service also supports the proposal. The AZBGHN contacted the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation and the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but neither responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Sammie Rock**, Arizona  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.949444444444&lon=-114.468055555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Tucson, to name an unnamed pillar located along the Colorado River, Sammie Rock. The feature lies in Yuma County, 33 km (21 mi) north-northeast of the city of Yuma, and 8 km (5 mi) north of Imperial Dam. The proponent reports that he and his family have been vacationing for many years along the lower Colorado River, and several years ago, they purchased a house there. For ten years, the family owned a golden retriever named Sammie, who liked to play on the sandbars along the river. Following her death in 2000, the family noticed that the rock formation that overlooks the sandbars resembled a dog, and they and their friends began referring to it as Sammie Rock. There are no other geographic features in Arizona that are known to be named “Sammie”.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) contacted the Yuma County Board of Supervisors, which recommended disapproval of the proposal. The County noted that it was unaware of any other geographic or historic place in Arizona named for a family pet and stated it did not wish to set a precedent. The AZBGHN also contacted the Cocopah Tribe of Arizona and the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but neither responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing the lack of local support and “no historical basis for naming the feature after the dog,” the AZBGHN did not approve the proposal. The Bureau of Land Management also does not support the proposal.

**Mount Bartholomew**, California  
(Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness)  
(Docket 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4167786&e=306515&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new commemorative name was submitted by the son of Orland Bartholomew, who wishes to name the unnamed summit in his father’s honor. The summit lies along the Ritter Range, 10 km (6 mi) south of Mount Ritter, and within the Sierra National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness. Orland “Bart” Bartholomew (1899-1957) was an adventurer and hydrographer, who in 1929 skied the crest of the Sierra Nevada from south of Mount Whitney to the Yosemite Valley, “a feat of mountaineering and skiing that is legend among outdoor enthusiasts of the Sierra” (*Fresno Bee*, 1999). Bartholomew traveled the 300 miles alone, “on six foot long wooden skis, using ski poles fashioned from hickory garden-rake handles. Skiing and scrambling up frozen granite passes at 11,000 and 12,000 feet, he carried a 70-pound pack and a folding-bellows camera.” He was the first person to reach the summit of Mount Whitney in winter. During the three month expedition, Bartholomew took 320 photographs and kept a detailed diary of the adventure. The book *High Odyssey* (Glen Rose, 1994) described Bartholomew’s journey, which

the author portrayed as a “grueling adventure.” A description of the expedition is available online at <<http://www.sierrastar.com/past/9-01-00/90100ski.html>>. Bartholomew was later employed by the USDA Forest Service. In 1999, four skiers re-enacted the trip (<<http://www.fresnobee.com/man/trek/story.html>>).

The proposal to name the unnamed summit Mount Bartholomew has the support of Congressman George Radanovich, who in 1999 submitted remarks referring to Mr. Bartholomew’s accomplishments into the Congressional Record, adding, “I will renew my efforts to ensure that the United States Geological Survey name a Sierra peak in honor of Orland “Bart” Bartholomew, a Sierra High Adventurer.” (The Congressman provided a letter of support to the Board in 1999, but the formal proposal was not received until 2004). Letters of support were also received from the Huntington Lake-Big Creek Historical Conservancy and the Tehipite Chapter of the Sierra Club. The latter organization stated that it does not normally support such requests (naming features in wilderness areas), but citing Mr. Bartholomew’s accomplishments, believes an exception to the policy is justified. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California, the Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Dresslerville Colony), the Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, and the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony. With the exception of the Big Sandy Rancheria, no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Big Sandy Rancheria stated that it does not support the proposal, because there is already a Mono Indian word for the summit. The Vice Chairwoman of the Tribe noted the feature is already called “Mt. Tahoot,” meaning “Deer Mountain.” The Tribe was asked whether it wished to submit that name for Board consideration, but no response was received.

The Supervisors of Madera County have recommended approval of the proposal for Mount Bartholomew. However, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) and the U.S. Forest Service both do not support the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that it warrants an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy. The CACGN suggested that “personal accomplishment alone is not a compelling reason for public education as compared with personal contributions that benefit society in some form such as conservation or science.”

**Goat Mountain**, Montana  
(Gallatin National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness)  
(Docket 382)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4972642&e=465646&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal for the new name Goat Mountain was submitted by a resident of Mitchell, Nebraska, who reports that during numerous hiking trips, he has discovered that the 3,298 m (10,820 ft) high unnamed summit “is frequented by numerous Mountain Goats, far more so than the surrounding peaks.” The summit lies within the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in Gallatin National Forest, in southeastern Madison County. There are currently eighteen other summits in Montana named “Goat,” although none are in Madison County.

The County Commissioners of Madison County have stated they do not support the proposal, noting “we do not believe every little high spot needs a name.” The Montana State Board on Geographic Names, citing the County’s lack of support, also does not support the proposal. The U.S. Forest Service cited the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and recommends disapproval. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Crow Tribe of Montana and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are Federally-recognized, but neither responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**McKernan Creek**, Oregon

(Docket 388)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5030328.00015915&e=504103&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5032137&e=510951&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This commemorative name was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Aloha. The proponent wishes to honor her great-great-grandfather John McKernan by making official the name McKernan Creek for an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of the Tualatin River in southeastern Washington County, just to the southwest of Beaverton. Mr. McKernan was a native of Ireland, who traveled west with the U.S. Army in 1854. John McKernan and his family purchased property along this stream in 1859, and Mr. McKernan continued to serve in the military for twenty years, fighting in the Indian Wars.

A local history, published in 1976, included a sketch map that labeled the stream McKernan Creek. The Washington County Surveyor was unable to locate any other name for the stream in county records, and recommends approval of the proposed name. The proponent contacted all owners of property along the stream, and with the exception of one neighbor, received overwhelming support for the name. The negative comment was from an individual who stated she was not familiar with the McKernan name and recommended that the name of some other long-time area family be used instead. No other proposal was submitted.

The OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked its members to review and comment on the issue. No response was received, so it is presumed that the Federally-recognized Tribes having a possible interest in the area do not have an opinion. The Washington County Historical Society has indicated support for the proposal, as did the OGNB.

**Freedom Peak**, Utah

(Uinta National Forest)

(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4456878&e=453675&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Freedom Peak was submitted by a resident of Orem, who would like to apply a name to this unnamed 3,292 m (10,801 ft) high summit that lies within the Wasatch Range and just inside the corporate boundaries of the City of Provo. The proponent stated he could not

believe “a peak of such magnitude” that is so prominent on the horizon above Provo was not named, and so he has suggested a name that would recognize the patriotism of the area’s population. He also reports that the Freedom Festival, “the nation’s largest Independence Day celebration,” takes place in Provo. The Utah County Commission voted unanimously to endorse this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Utah County known to be named “Freedom.”

Although the County endorsed the proposal, the Utah State Geographic Names Committee does not recommend approval. It stated, “The Freedom Festival can be moved to another site (the Festival will be moved to Salt Lake next year); the name is not really commemorative or descriptive; no local usage; trendy.” The Committee further stated that it does not object to naming the summit, but would prefer an alternate name. The proponent responded to the State’s comments by noting that the relationship to the Festival was of “secondary importance” in suggesting the name. He suggests, “The concept of freedom is an enduring one and certainly not trendy.” The U.S. Forest Service has indicated it has no objection to the name. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but neither responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Silver Lake to Lake Valhalla, Wisconsin  
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5037862.78233738%20&e=327858.448627304&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change the name of Silver Lake, located in the Town of Enterprise in southern Oneida County, to Lake Valhalla. The proponent reports that she and her family recently purchased property that includes this 21-acre lake, and they intend to name their new home “Valhalla.” The word is Norwegian and means “piece of heaven,” which the proponent believes is descriptive of “the serenity of the nature, woods, land, and lake.” She would like to rename the lake to agree with that of the property name. There are currently three lakes in Oneida County named Silver Lake and 25 others throughout the State that are so named. The lake in question has been named Silver Lake on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1940. There is one natural feature in Wisconsin named “Valhalla”; a summit named Mount Valhalla is located in Bayfield County, approximately 199 km (123 mi) to the northwest of the lake in Oneida County.

Both the Town of Enterprise and the Oneida County Board of Commissioners submitted letters of opposition to the proposed name change, although neither offered a specific reason. Citing this lack of local support, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also denied the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin, which is a Federally-recognized Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

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

**Adler Creek**, California  
(Docket 386)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3686246&e=481915&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3689464&e=480648&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Adler Creek for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long stream in northwestern San Diego County, in the vicinity of the community of San Luis Rey Heights. The name would honor Robert E. Adler (1947-1999), who lived in the area for many years and who helped to preserve and protect the stream. The name Adler Creek has been applied to the Thomas Brothers Map of San Diego County for three consecutive years, and it is also printed on a local real estate map. There is one other stream in California named Adler Creek; it is located in Shasta County, approximately 950 km (590 mi) to the north-northwest of the stream in San Diego County.

The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has confirmed the stream is not named on any official county maps or documents, and is not opposed to making official the name Adler Creek. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names has also endorsed the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians, the Jamul Indian Village, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, the Sycuan Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, and the Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians. Of these, only the San Pasqual Band responded, with a letter of support for the proposal. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Lake Annabelle Reed**, Florida  
(Docket 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.6863888888889&lon=-81.7708333333333&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Howey-in-the-Hills to make official a name that has reportedly been in local use for a few years. The proponent reports that she is responsible for monitoring the seven-acre lake for Florida LakeWatch, and that the lake was named for her daughter who died in 1994 at the age of 25. A search of the LakeWatch 2002 Data Book confirms that the lake is listed under the proposed name. The proponent reports that her daughter was “a champion for the lake, was very concerned about its water quality, knew about the aquatic life and [was] concerned about the riparian plant life.”

The Chairman of the Lake County Water Authority submitted a letter indicating that his office supports the proposal, and the Florida Board on Geographic Names, citing the county’s support

and the published use of the name, recommends approval. The Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, was asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Magone Mountain**, Montana  
(Lolo National Forest)  
(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.10861111111111&lon=-114.8527777777778&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by a couple residing in Superior who would like to apply the new commemorative name Magone Mountain to an unnamed summit located approximately 10 km (6 mi) south-southeast of Superior. The summit has an elevation of 1,708 m (5,605 ft) and lies within Lolo National Forest. The new name would honor Hugh Paul Magone (1881-1959) and Margaret Perkins Magone (1889-1963), who homesteaded approximately one mile north of the summit in 1929 and whose ranch is still operated by the family. There are no other features in Mineral County known to be named “Magone.”

The Montana Board on Geographic Names received a letter of support for the proposal from the Mineral County Commissioners who noted that “the Magone families are an important part of the local history.” After determining that the State’s Trust Land Management Division and Water Resources Division had no objection to the name, the State Board recommended approval of the name. The U.S. Forest Service also supports the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Coeur d’Alene Tribe of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Jewett Pinnacle**, Wyoming  
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.89833333333333&lon=-110.38972222222222&u=2>

The new commemorative name Jewett Pinnacle is proposed for a feature described as “a prominent cone-shaped peak dominating the landscape.” The proposal was submitted by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Daniel who would like to honor two brothers, Dean Jewett (1915-1981) and Donald Jewett (1909-1986). Lifelong residents of Wyoming, the Jewetts ranched for many years on property immediately to the south of the summit. Dean Jewett was the recipient of ten Bronze Stars during World War II, after which he returned to Wyoming to work with his father and brother in the family’s land and livestock company. Donald Jewett, in addition to his more than sixty years of ranching in the area, served as a Wyoming State Senator and Representative, and for a short time, as State Senate President.

The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Jewett Pinnacle, and the Wyoming State Board also recommends approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Crow Tribe of Montana and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Chiavria Point (BGN 1932) to Echeverriah Point, Arizona  
(Grand Canyon National Park/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve)  
(Docket 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.17389&lon=-111.8925>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Chiavria Point, a cliff in Grand Canyon National Park approximately 16 km (10 mi) east-southeast of the community of North Rim, to Echeverriah Point. The proponent is a resident of Las Vegas who reports that he is the great-great-grandson of Juan Jose Echeverriah, a Pima Indian Chief. He says that a plaque placed near the feature states it was named “Chiavria Point, for Juan Chiavaria [sic], Noted Maricopa Chief.” He is asking that this be corrected, because the spelling of the name of his ancestor is incorrect and because he was a chief of the Pima, not the Maricopa. The proponent acknowledges that his family’s name has been spelled various ways over the years; his own surname is spelled Chavarria.

The Board made official the new name Chiavria Point in 1932. U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published in 1983 and 1988, as well as the 1971 Coconino County highway map, all label the feature Chiavria Point. A website dedicated to the place names of the Grand Canyon states that Chiavria Point was “named by Frank Bond [sic] for Juan Chiavria, a noted Maricopa chief,” and Nancy Brian’s 1992 book *River to Rim: A Guide to Placenames Along the Colorado River* includes an entry for “Chiavria Point, named for Juan Chiavria, a Maricopa chief at the battle of Bloody Tanks. Chiavria’s and King S. Woolsey’s men massacred a group of visiting Apaches whom they had invited into their camp and whom they thought were hostile.”

An Indian Affairs Commissioner’s report dated 1859 records Juan Cheveriah as one of the Maricopa captains living in the area, while the 1860 New Mexico Territorial Census listed his name as Juan Echevaria. A 1986 account of the Gila River Massacre variously referred to the Maricopa chief as Juan Chevereah, Chiavria, Cheveriah, and Echevaria.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) contacted the Coconino County Board of Supervisors, which expressed support for the change to Echeverriah Point. However, the National Park Service (NPS), citing a lack of evidence to justify endorsing the proposed name over any of the other spellings, recommends disapproval. The AZBGHN, citing the NPS recommendation, also does not support the change. The AZBGHN contacted the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, and the Navajo Nation, all of which are Federally-recognized, but none responded which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.



Change **Lonewood Lake** (BGN 1957) to **Lake Elaine**, Wisconsin  
(Docket 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5116033&e=322682&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Lonewood Lake, located in northern Vilas County in the Town of Land O'Lakes, to Lake Elaine. The lake lies on the campus of a private boarding school that opened in August 2002 at the behest of the late James R. Lowenstine, formerly President and Chairman of the Board of Central Steel and Wire Company. The proponent, a teacher at the school, reports that the lake became known as Lake Elaine following the 1994 death of Mr. Lowenstine's wife Elaine. He states that in the early twentieth century, the lake was known as Weisse Lake in recognition of area resident Emil Weisse, but after the Lowenstines acquired the property in the 1940's, it became known as Lowenwood Lake. The current name, Lonewood Lake, was made official for Federal use by a decision of the Board in 1957, following a request from the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC). There is no information in the 1957 case file regarding the origin of the name, although the proponent of the name Lake Elaine suggests it was likely a corruption of "Lowenwood." The WGNC also did not indicate whether the proposed name was in local use at the time of the 1957 decision, although it had already been applied to a U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute topographic map published in 1955. One of the residence halls on the school's campus, located closest to the lake in question, is named "Elaine House"; a map of the campus already applies the name Lake Elaine to the lake.

Letters of support for the proposed change were received from the Vilas County Board of Supervisors, the Town of Land O'Lakes Board of Supervisors, and the Black Oak Lake Riparian Owners Association. The Land O'Lakes Chamber of Commerce indicated it had no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Sokoagon Chippewa Community, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, and the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing the preponderance of local support and usage, and a belief that the current name is likely a corruption of "Lowenwood" (and therefore from the Lowenstine family name), the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council recommends approval of the proposal.

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

**Swan Lake**, Arkansas  
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.7738888888889&lon=-92.4933333333333&u=2>

The new name Swan Lake is the first of two proposals submitted by the Director of Gardens for Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts, located 17 km (11 mi) west of the center of Little Rock. The park, which frequently offers musicals and operas, has become "a popular attraction in central Arkansas." The manmade lake provides a focal point for the park, and there are two swans named Tosca and Lucia who frequent the lake. There are no other geographic features in Pulaski County known to be named "Swan." The proponent has also requested that the new

name Wildwood Creek (q.v.) be applied to the unnamed stream that flows through the lake and the park.

The Pulaski County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal. The second letter indicated that if no response was received by June 6, the Board would presume the County had no objection to the names. The Arkansas State Geologist, who serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, agrees that the name is appropriate and recommends approval. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Wildwood Creek**, Arkansas  
(Docket 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=3850672&e=542797&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.7636111111111&lon=-92.4797222222222&u=2>

The new name Wildwood Creek is proposed by a representative of the Wildwood Park for the Performing Arts. He reports that the 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of the Little Maumelle River appears to be unnamed on all local and Federal maps and suggests it should be given the proposed name because it flows through the park. There are no other natural features in Pulaski County known to be named “Wildwood”.

The Pulaski County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal. The second letter indicated that if no response was received by June 6, the Board would presume the County had no objection to the name. The Arkansas State Geographic Names Authority agrees the name is appropriate and recommends approval. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Silver Spring**, Missouri  
(Docket 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.8436111111111&lon=-90.8338888888889&u=2>

The new name Silver Spring is proposed for a group of three small springs located along an unnamed stream in Cuivre Township in northwestern St. Charles County. The name was suggested by a resident of nearby Wentzville following a suggestion by the Missouri Stream Team (of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources) that the spring needed to be named, because “features with names are more likely to be protected.” A separate proposal has been submitted to name the unnamed stream Silver Spring Creek (q.v.). The proposed names are descriptive because the stream has “a silvery appearance in the sunlight.” The City Council of Wentzville is in support of both proposals. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) asked the government of St. Charles County to provide input, but after no response was received, the MOBGN recommended approval of the name. There was some discussion

regarding the use of the singular form of the generic for the three springs collectively, but the DNR responded that the springs are so close together that they appear to be one feature.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, and the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other springs in Missouri that are known to be named “Silver Spring”, although there is one named Silver Lake Spring in Stone County, approximately 320 km (200 mi) to the southwest of these springs.

**Silver Spring Creek**, Missouri

(Docket 386)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4301632&e=688710&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4299751&e=687721&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Silver Spring Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Enon Branch in Cuivre Township in St. Charles County. The name was suggested by a resident of nearby Wentzville following a suggestion by the Missouri Stream Team (of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources) that named streams are more likely to be protected. The proposed name is descriptive as the stream has “a silvery appearance in the sunlight.” The City Council of Wentzville is in support of the proposal. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) asked the government of St. Charles County to provide input on the proposal, but after no response was received, the MOBGN recommended approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, and the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are eight other streams in Missouri that are known to be named “Silver”, but none are in St. Charles County.

**The Swampy**, Pennsylvania

(Docket 382)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509453&e=407117&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new descriptive name is proposed for small body of water located along Swampy Creek, near Kaska in Blythe Township. The proponent reports, “[Swampy Creek] flows freely until it fills a large man-made water basin referred to as *The Swampy* to most local residents.” The name is one of fourteen submitted by the Schuylkill Headwaters Association, which would like to establish new names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County. The other thirteen names were approved by the Board at its May 2005 meeting.

A proposal to name this stream Swampy Pond was presented to the Board at the May meeting, but a decision was deferred after it was noted that the proponents originally submitted the name The Swampy and only added the generic “Pond” after discussions with the Board staff regarding

the use of generics to make names more easily understood. Staff has since contacted the proponent and has learned that the local preference is still for The Swampy. The Schuylkill County Commissioners have also recommended approval of the name The Swampy, and the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection.

**Hidden Creek**, South Carolina  
(Docket 388)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3871629.00009479&e=500852&u=2>

Source:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3868561&e=500019&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

The new name Hidden Creek is proposed for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of the Catawba River in the City of Rock Hill in York County. The proponent serves as the Project Manager for an environmental company based in Charlotte, North Carolina, that has been involved in recent months in a water quality maintenance program with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. The proponent suggests a name is needed for the feature “to raise awareness and encourage public participation in maintaining water quality standards.” The stream is also the subject of a recent grant administered by the State under the Clean Water Act.

The proponent and the City of Rock Hill conducted a public naming contest to select a name for the stream, with the name Hidden Creek being chosen as the winning entry. The Mayor of Rock Hill and the York County Commissioners are in support of the proposal, while the South Carolina State Geographic Names Authority has no objection. The Catawba Indian Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, was asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other streams in South Carolina or neighboring North Carolina that are known to be named “Hidden.”