

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

Six Hundred Ninety-second Meeting  
Ramada Inn and Conference Center, Lexington, KY  
October 3, 2007 – 11 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Elizabeth 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)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

John Fenniman, U.S. Geological Survey  
Kenneth Fox, U.S. Geological Survey  
Sandra Hoyle, U.S. Geological Survey  
Renee Hughes, U.S. Geological Survey  
Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey  
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey  
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 11:05 a.m. Chairwoman Kanalley thanked the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee for hosting the COGNA Conference and the DNC meeting. She then asked the DNC members and staff to introduce themselves.

At this point, Chairwoman Kanalley declared that this meeting concludes her two-year term as DNC Chair, and that the position would now be assumed by the Department of Commerce. The new Chair, Curt Loy of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), thanked Ms. Kanalley for her service to the Committee and said he was looking forward to serving for the next two years. Yost added that it is customary for the former Vice Chair of the BGN to then serve as Chair; elections will take place at the next full BGN meeting.

## Comments from the BGN Chairman (Kanalley for Boughton)

Kanalley reported that following the Executive Committee's completion of its review of the BGN's bylaws, copies were distributed to the members for review. It is hoped that they can be finalized at the upcoming full BGN meeting, on October 16<sup>th</sup>. Among the issues discussed by the Committee were the role of the BGN Executive Secretary and the format of the Publicity Committee, as well as the need for an increased presence at geospatial meetings and conferences. Leo Dillon, BGN member from the State Department, is investigating the possibility of having the BGN be included on the agenda of ESRI's Federal User Conference in Washington, DC in February and the AAG Conference in Boston in April.

## Minutes of the 691<sup>st</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the September 13<sup>th</sup> meeting were approved pending two corrections. Doug Vandegraft of the Fish and Wildlife Service was added to the attendance list, and the word "complied" under Item 3.5, sixth paragraph, was corrected to "compiled."

### 2. Communications and Reports

#### 2.1 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The full BGN is scheduled to meet Tuesday, October 16<sup>th</sup> at the USGS in Reston, at 1:30 p.m.

The membership reappointment letters for the 2007-2009 term have been finalized and have left the Office of the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. They are now under review by the Secretary of the Interior. Members will be notified when they leave the Department of the Interior for their respective departments.

Yost noted that the panels that were produced on the accomplishments of Meredith "Pete" Burrill and which were displayed at the UN Conference in August were well received.

On September 26<sup>th</sup>, members and staff of the BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names participated in a conference call to discuss the forthcoming meeting of the Working Group on Geography and Geodesy of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR), to be held October 8-10 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. At the meeting, at which ACAN will be represented by Jerry Mullins of the USGS Polar Programs Office, it is expected that Australia will announce it is assuming from Italy much of the database maintenance activity for the SCAR Composite Geographic Names Database. Italy will continue to receive updates from the various countries with naming programs in Antarctica.

The American Name Society is scheduled to hold its next annual meeting in Chicago, January 3-6, 2008. In late April 2008, the BGN will meet with the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in London. The next conference of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences will take place in August 2008 at York University, Toronto, Canada.

It was noted that Kathleen O'Brien, of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will be retiring in December.

## 2.2 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The DNC has completed its review of the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures: Domestic Geographic Names* document. Once staff completes its edit and the corrections are incorporated, the document will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for review.

On October 17-19, the DNC staff will participate in a Technical Exchange Meeting with representatives of the USGS Structures Team. This group, based at USGS in Denver, has been collecting geospatial information, including names, locations, and other attributes for inclusion in *The National Map*, and it has been suggested that efforts need to be made to synchronize that data with what is already in GNIS.

Kanalley asked that thanks be extended to Dwight Hughes of the USGS Geographic Names Office for his assistance and participation in recent discussions with the U.S. Forest Service on the synchronization of names data between GNIS and the USFS Print on Demand products.

## 2.3 Staff Report (Runyon)

Review List 396, comprising approximately 60 new proposals received since June, is being prepared. Among the names on the list are 26 proposals from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, to change names in Montana containing the word "Squaw" and approximately one dozen from Oregon, also to eliminate the word "Squaw."

Runyon provided a brief summary of the BGN staff situation. Following the closure of the National Geospatial Technology Operations Center in Reston in January, two individuals from the NGTOC III in Rolla, Missouri, are now working as BGN support staff, while four individuals from NGTOC II in Denver are responsible for maintaining GNIS. These new staff members were introduced to the COGNA audience. State Names Authorities and others in the toponymic community can expect more interaction in the future with Rolla and Denver.

The DNC has been asked by the Oregon Geographic Names Board to revisit its May 2006 decision to reject the proposal to rename Daley Lake in Tillamook County to Winema Lake. The proponent sought the OGNB's guidance and suggested that the DNC did not have all the necessary information in order to render a fair decision. Having previously received a copy of the proponent's letter, the DNC was asked whether they saw enough additional evidence to warrant revisiting the proposal. After further discussion, the members agreed the issue should be readdressed at the next meeting.

The DNC has received a proposal to name a summit in Colorado, Don Spencer Mountain. The proponent noted in her letter that she would be willing to amend the name to either Don Spencer Peak or Spencer Peak because she understood there might be another summit named Spencer Mountain in the area. Following some discussion, a motion was made and seconded to advise the proponent that her proposal would be processed as Spencer Peak.

Vote: 5 in favor  
3 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the DNC should not be suggesting amendments to proposals and should only consider names exactly as submitted.

The proposal for Pula Lake in Alaska (Review List 394) has been withdrawn by the proponent, in favor of an alternative name, Ashana Lake. The Alaska State Names Authority was expected to vote on this new name at its August meeting.

The DNC has received a proposal to name an unnamed stream in Pennsylvania Neruda Run. This name is intended to honor Pablo Neruda, the Chilean Nobel Prize winning poet, whose poetry often described the beauty and peacefulness of streams such as the one proposed to be named. The staff wished to know whether the proposal should be accepted, since Neruda presumably did not have any association with the stream in question. The DNC responded that because of his international celebrity, one of the criteria of the Commemorative Naming Policy, the proposal should be considered.

The DNC staff has been involved in efforts to reconstitute the Connecticut State Names Authority following the retirement and/or reassignment of its previous members. A representative of the Connecticut GIS Council has offered to pursue the matter. It is important that a new Board be established as the DNC is waiting to vote on a proposal and 16 counter-proposals to name a body of water in the Town of Stonington. The issue has proven to be quite contentious and with no County governments in Connecticut, the input of the State will be critical to the DNC's deliberations. It is also hoped that in the future the State GIS Council can participate in ongoing efforts to maintain GNIS.

The DNC has received a letter of appreciation from the proponent of the recently-approved change from Saint Marys Nipple to Saint Marys Knoll for a summit in Idaho. The DNC provided the audience with a brief synopsis of the renaming effort. The Chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe also thanked the DNC for approving at its September meeting changes to eight "Squaw" names in Idaho.

The BGN staff has been participating in discussions with representatives of the Montana Fire BaseMap Committee, which is endeavoring to establish a Statewide geospatial database, with GNIS to be used as the model.

Runyon announced that she would make available the current "State Names Authorities and Staff" list, and asked that the COGNA attendees please review it for additions or corrections. She noted that many USGS Geospatial Liaisons were in attendance at this conference, which the DNC staff and members appreciate.

Roger Payne, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, will be participating in an International Symposium on Geographic Names to be held October 14-16 at East Carolina University.

## 2.4 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

New GNIS compilation contracts were recently awarded, to collect geographic names data for the State of Alaska, the western half of Kentucky, and the east coast of the United States. In addition, cooperative agreements have been signed with several State partners in an effort to develop data stewardship agreements. These include New Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Oregon, and Montana. The DNC staff thanked the USGS Geospatial Liaisons for becoming increasingly involved in these efforts.

Since January, the staff at NGTOC II have committed 16,256 new records and 11,960 corrections or enhancements. In addition, Payne, working as a rehired annuitant, has answered 1,338 inquiries and committed 285 new records and 231 corrections or enhancements. The DNC staff extended their appreciation to Payne for his continued interest and assistance.

## 3. Public Presentations

Dr. Owen Hoffman, a supporter of the proposal to make official the name Sharsmith Peak for a summit in California (Review List 392), made a presentation on the naming effort and distributed additional evidence in support of the proposal to the DNC members. It was noted that Google Earth has a link to the proposal for Sharsmith Peak at its site, which led to a brief discussion regarding the usefulness of such community-based postings to disseminate information about the BGN and specific ongoing issues.

## 4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

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

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1098471) to Numu Creek, Oklahoma (Review List 392)

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

Vote:   8 in favor  
      0 against  
      0 abstentions

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1098469) to Pepper Creek, Oklahoma (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Herman Lake** (FID 1566319) to **Hermanson Lake**, Wisconsin (Review List 377)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Trembath Mountain**, California (Review List 393) (FID 2355669)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and a concern that the name could be construed to be commercial in nature.

Vote: 2 in favor  
5 against  
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name was appropriate. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 5 in favor  
2 against  
1 abstention

**Cloud Peak** vs. **Cusack Point** vs. **Rusk Peak** vs. **Triage Point**, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/ Sangre de Cristo Wilderness) (Review Lists 391, 392, 393)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve any of these four names, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the land management agency, and in the belief that the names do not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Maltese Peak** vs. **Silver Peak**, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/ Sangre de Cristo Wilderness) (Review Lists 391, 392)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve these names, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the land management agency, and in the belief that the names do not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Mount Agnes Vaille**, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest) (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendations of the County government, the State Names Authority, and the land management agency, and in a belief that the intended honoree is already sufficiently commemorated.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Mount Foster**, Colorado (White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness) (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the land management agency, and in the belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Tims Creek**, Kansas (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendations of the County government and the State Names Authority.

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstention

Change **Castor River** (FID 755864) to **Lower Castor River** and **Upper Castor River**, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest) (Review List 395) (FID 2358249)

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

Vote: 6 in favor  
2 against

0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that changing such long-standing names would not affect local usage, particularly as there was little evidence of local support. Several members also questioned whether the two streams were in fact separate features.

Change Whitewater River (FID 756905) to Lower Whitewater Creek and Upper Whitewater Creek, and change East Channel Whitewater River (FID 717265) to East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest) (Review List 378) (FID 2356889)

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

Vote: 4 in favor  
3 against  
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the change of generic to “Creek” was not warranted and that changing such long-standing names would not affect local usage, particularly as there was little evidence of local support. Several members also questioned whether the two streams were in fact separate features.

Flattop, Utah (Cache National Forest/Mount Naomi Wilderness) (Review 393)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the land management agency, and in the belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

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

Howard Mountain, Arkansas (Review List 392) (FID 2355670)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Agnes Vail Falls (FID 197672) to Agnes Vaille Falls, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this spelling correction.



Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Freckle Branch** (FID 718187) to **Fretwell Branch**, Missouri (Review List 394)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Coleman Hollow** (FID 738558) to **Kuhlman Hollow**, Missouri (Review List 393)

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstention

Change **Harper Spring** (FID 750236) to **McIntire Spring**, Missouri (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this name change, citing a belief that the Missouri Board on Geographic Names needed to conduct additional research regarding the history of both names.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**McIntire Spring Branch**, Missouri (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this new name, so that this proposal and the preceding one could be considered together.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Tomas Creek** (FID 1575501) to **Toms Creek**, Wisconsin (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
1 against

0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the honoree was already commemorated with the current name, as “Tomas” could also be a corruption of “Thomas” and therefore the name did not need to be “corrected.”

**IV. Revised Decisions** – none.

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

**Sherwood Creek**, Alabama (Review List 395) (FID 2355689)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Mount KIA/MIA**, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest) (Review List 394) (FID 2355690)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Batavia Creek**, Illinois (Review List 394) (FID 2355691)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Willowdale Creek**, Indiana (Review List 394) (FID 2355692)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Springfield Run**, Maryland (Review List 392) (FID 2355693)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Paradise Falls**, Montana (Helena National Forest) (Review List 392) (FID 2355694)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Running Bear Run**, Ohio (Review List 392) (FID 2355695)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Wading Wolf Run**, Ohio (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing concerns that the name could be construed to be commemorative.

Vote: 7 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name was appropriate.

**Flat Hills**, Utah (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 393) (FID 2355696)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next four names as a group.

Vote: 6 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was sufficient reason to review each name separately.

**Crabapple Creek, Kingfisher Creek, Kingston Creek, and Whisper Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 395) (FID's 2355697, 2355698, 2355699, 2355700)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these four new names.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2007, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., in Room 2642.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED  
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

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Curtis Loy, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**  
**DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**  
DOCKET  
October 2007

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

Change Squaw Creek to Numu Creek, Oklahoma  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3820829.07689472%20&e=556792.965726115&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3832154&e=552745&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Squaw Creek is applied currently to a 13 km (8 mi) long stream that flows through the City of Lawton in south-central Comanche County before entering East Cache Creek. Although it is not known when the name first came into local use, it has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1946. An online history of Lawton reports that early settlers set up tent camps along Squaw Creek in the early part of the twentieth century. The proposal to rename the stream to Numu Creek was submitted by the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the elders of the Comanche Indian Tribe. In 2000, the Oklahoma State Senate passed a concurrent resolution, "Directing the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names to work with local officials to rename geographic features that contain a certain derogatory term in their geographic names." A copy of the resolution was then forwarded to all counties in which there were features named "Squaw."

The Comanche County Commissioners held a public hearing to address the issue and considered several replacement names. The word "Numu" is reportedly from the Comanche language and means "the people." The County Commissioners approved the new name Numu Creek, and the State Board reports that the City of Lawton endorses the change as well. Various city planning documents published prior to 2005 referred to the stream as Squaw Creek, but since then the name Numu Creek has been used. A Comanche Language newsletter published online in January 2006 reports that a new sign has been erected alongside Numu Creek. The State Board recommends approval of the name change. A copy of the proposal was also sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Squaw Creek to Pepper Creek, Oklahoma  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3991088&e=577468&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3987730&e=572464&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Squaw Creek is applied currently to a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Cimarron River in northwestern Kingfisher County. The origin of the current name is not known but it has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1956. When asked by the Oklahoma State Senate to select a replacement name for the stream in their county, the Kingfisher County Commissioners asked local Tribal authorities to submit a new name. After no acceptable names were offered, the Commissioners suggested Pepper Creek. According to the County Chair, “The name Pepper Creek has no real significance at all. There is a Salt Creek just a few miles north of there, hence the names Salt and Pepper Creeks.” The Oklahoma State Board recommends approval of the change.

In reviewing the case, the County reported that the local Tribal authorities have no objection to the name Pepper Creek. A copy of the proposal was also sent by the BGN to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, the Cherokee Nation, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Osage Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Of these, only the United Keetowah 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.

There are two other streams in Oklahoma named Pepper Creek, one each in Bryan County and Pawnee County. They are located 307 km (191 mi) and 121 km (75 mi), respectively, from the stream in question.

Change Herman Lake (FID 1566319) to Hermanson Lake, Wisconsin  
(Review List 377)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.48859&lon=-89.094&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Herman Lake in Waupaca County to Hermanson Lake. The proponent is a longtime resident of Waupaca and a descendant of Erik Hermanson (1814-1862) and Gjert Hermanson, members of a Norwegian family and the first Europeans to settle in St. Lawrence Township in the early 1850's.

Although the name Herman Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1957, and was named as such on the 1973 Waupaca County map and in a 1978 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lake list, the proponent suggests these sources are in error, as local usage has always been for Hermanson Lake. He reports that “local folklore holds that the name was “too long” and the lake “too short” and that a mapmaker once abbreviated the name as “Herman”, causing the discrepancy”. He submitted a copy of an 1889 Plat Book of Waupaca County which

labeled the feature Hermanson Lake and which shows Gjert Hermanson's farm adjacent to the lake. The settlement of St. Lawrence Township by the Hermanson family is described in *A History of Waupaca County* (Wakefield, 1890), and in *From The Indian Land: First-hand Account of Central Wisconsin's Pioneer Life* (Rosholt, 1985). The road which runs alongside the lake is named Hermanson Lake Road (although it is Herman Lake Road on U.S. Geological Survey maps), and according to Rosholt (*ibid.*), a school which once operated at the southeast end of the lake was named Hermanson School.

A further search of the Internet suggests the confusion likely dates from the nineteenth century and possibly from the pattern of Scandinavian family naming. The 1855 State Census of the Town of St. Lawrence included listings for Erick Hermanson, Hermanson Erickson, and Gus Hermanson. A biographical sketch of Wisconsin's early settlers (J.H. DeBeers and Co., 1895) reported that Gjert Hermanson (1825-1904) was a native of Norway and the son of Herman and Ellen Erickson. In 1849, he settled in St. Lawrence Township, where he built a log shanty, worked as a blacksmith, and farmed the land adjacent to the lake in question. He also served in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War. An 1874 town plat showed the aforementioned property owned by H. Hermanson, but land on the opposite side of the lake is labeled "G. Herman." (the same property that was labeled "Gjert Hermanson" fifteen years later). Finally, a search of the Wisconsin Historical Society's vital records index for Waupaca County yields birth, marriage, or death records prior to 1907 for 16 individuals named Herman, 8 named Hermann, 3 named Hermansen, 22 named Hermanson, and one Hermansdtr [sic].

The governments of the Town of Saint Lawrence and Waupaca County are in support of the change from Herman Lake to Hermanson Lake, as is the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Cayuga Nation of New York, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Seneca Nation of New York, the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the Tuscarora Nation of New York, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Community, the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe, and the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe responded, all indicating they had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

## **II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

**Trembath Mountain**, California  
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.47992&lon=-120.78138&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=m&s=50>

The new commemorative name Trembath Mountain is proposed for an unnamed 579 m (1,901 ft) summit in north-central Amador County. In 2003, the proponent acquired the property on which the summit is located, and he says the name is intended to honor his ancestors Benedict Trembath (1824-1883) and his wife Ann (1826-1899), natives of Cornwall, England, who migrated to the area in the 1870's. He notes that many Cornishmen came to the area to work in the rock mines, yet there are no geographic features named in their honor. According to an article that appeared in the local newspaper in 2005, the Amador County Sesquicentennial Committee supported the name but this has not been confirmed and the committee has since been disbanded. The Amador County Historical Society is neutral on the issue, while the Amador County Supervisors are in support. However, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) does not recommend approval, citing a lack of evidence of long term association between the intended honorees and the summit, and a belief that "there are several other families in the area who made greater contributions and therefore might be more worthy."

When advised of the State's objections, the proponent responded with some additional details on the history of the Trembath family, describing the challenges they faced in migrating to America and their early efforts to work in the mines to support their families. After a few years, the family was able to open and operate a boarding house, general merchandise store, and later a stable, cattle operation, and butcher shop. They also logged and sold timber to be used in the mines. In 1889, the family acquired the property on which the unnamed summit is located, and the proponents report they are now the seventh generation to live in the Amador County. The proponent estimates there are over 300 Trembath descendants in California today, and family reunions are held frequently on the Trembath Mountain Ranch. The private road leading to the summit was recently named Trembath Mountain Road by the county assessor's office. The proponent adds, "Trembath is a uniquely Cornish name and this would be possibly the only Cornish place name in Amador County." The CACGN has declined to revisit the issue.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the California Valley Miwuk Tribe, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Shingle Spring Band of Miwuk Indians, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Cloud Peak vs. Cusack Point vs. Rusk Peak vs. Triage Point**, Colorado  
(San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/ Sangre de Cristo Wilderness)  
(Review Lists 391, 392, 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=7&lats=3&lond=105&lonm=39&lons=28&datum=NAD83&u=6>

These four names have all been proposed for a 4,122 m (13,524 ft) high summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. The first name that was submitted is Triage Point, a new name proposed by a resident of Littleton and member of the local mountain climbing community. He suggests the new name would be an appropriate way



to honor the nation's EMS paramedics and technicians, "whose medical actions and decision making abilities preserve life under a wide array of circumstances."

When asked to comment on the proposal for Triage Point, both the Custer County Commissioners and the Custer County Historical and Genealogical Society responded that they were not in support of that name, as they believe it has no local significance. The County Commissioners added, "The term Triage describes a function and not really a name of anything. Also, this peak or point has been called various names including Cloud peak [sic] as it is above the Lakes of the Clouds." Shortly thereafter, the Historical and Genealogical Society submitted a formal proposal for Cloud Peak. They confirm that the name is in local use.

The third proposed name, Rusk Peak, was submitted by a member of the Rusk family. He reports that four generations of Rusks have lived and ranched in the valley below the summit, and that the name would specifically honor Dr. Harvey S. Rusk (1896-1991) and his wife Helen (1898-1971), who acquired the property in 1936 and who began the family's ranching operations. The final proposal, to name the summit Cusack Point, was submitted by a resident of Illinois, who suggests it would be an appropriate way to honor Reginald and Gertrude Cusack, Irish immigrants who arrived in the area in the 1880's and who operated the historic Pines Ranch on the slope of this summit for the next fifty years. The aforementioned Rusk family took over operation of the Pines Ranch following the death of the Cusacks. There are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named "Cusack" or "Rusk".

The Colorado State Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service have rejected all the proposed names, citing the fact that the summit lies within a Federally-designated wilderness area and a belief that it does not need an official name. This proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Maltese Peak vs. Silver Peak, Colorado**

(San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/ Sangre de Cristo Wilderness)

(Review Lists 391, 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.12916666666667&lon=-105.67&datum=nad83&u=6>

These two names are both proposed for a 4,119 m (13,513 ft) high summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Range, also on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and also between Custer County and Saguache County.

The first proposal, for Maltese Peak, is intended to honor the nation's firefighters, because the Maltese Cross is the standard badge of honor for the nation's fire departments. Both the Custer County Commissioners and the Custer County Historical and Genealogical Society expressed opposition, citing a belief that the name would have no significance within the local community. The County Commissioners added that the summit is known locally as Silver Peak, so "if any name is to be made official, that name should be considered." They added, "The peak...has carried the name for many decades due to its bright appearance when it is first

covered by winter snows.” A formal proposal for Silver Peak was then submitted by the Historical and Genealogical Society.

The Colorado State Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service have rejected all the proposed names, citing the fact that the summit is located within a Federally-designated wilderness area and a belief that it does not need an official name. This proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Mount Agnes Vaille**, Colorado  
(San Isabel National Forest)  
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.64222&lon=-106.295&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Mount Agnes Vaille to an unnamed summit in the San Isabel National Forest in Chaffee County. The summit has an elevation of 4,207 m (13,591 ft) and lies along the ridge that separates Mount Antero and Tabeguache Peak. The name would honor Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), one of Colorado’s first female mountaineers and a charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club. A native of Colorado, Vaille was a graduate of Smith College, and in World War I, she served in France with the American Red Cross. An advocate for women’s rights, she also served as secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. She was a climbing companion of Carl Blaurock and Mary Cronin, for whom two other summits have recently been named by the BGN.

An account of Vaille’s early death is found at the National Park Service’s Rocky Mountain National Park website: “Tragically, there are those who never left Longs Peak alive. A stone gazebo at the Keyhole formation displays a plaque memorializing Agnes Vaille, a well-known climber in the 1920’s. The pioneer of numerous mountain routes in the Rockies, Vaille attempted the first winter ascent of the mountain’s precipitous east face in January 1925. She and her climbing partner, Walter Kiener, succeeded after more than 24 hours of dangerous mountaineering through frigid blizzard conditions. While descending the North Face, Vaille fell 100 feet down the rock cliff, coming to a stop in a snowdrift. Her injuries were minor, but because of fatigue and hypothermia, Vaille was unable [to] walk. Battling frostbite that would cost him toes and fingers, Kiener promptly summoned help. Vaille’s rescuers arrived to find her dead from exposure.”

A letter of support for this proposal has been received from the author of a book entitled Magnificent Mountain Women: Adventures in the Colorado Rockies (1991); she reports that her research on Agnes Vaille included interviews with people who knew her and who regarded her as “a remarkable mountaineer for her time.” Despite her death at a young age, she has long been remembered for the support she gave to less experienced climbers. Another letter supporting this proposal has been received from Vaille’s great-niece.

Note: This proposal was submitted initially and review listed as Point Agnes Vaille, but the

generic term was later amended by the proponent in an effort to more accurately describe the feature.

The Chaffee County Board of Commissioners voted not to endorse the proposal, citing the negative recommendation of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names (CBGN). The CBGN stated that there was no apparent need to name the feature and cited the existence of the falls and also a memorial shelter on Longs Peak already named in her honor. The U.S. Forest Service agrees, and also does not support the proposal. A copy was sent to the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Mount Foster**, Colorado

(White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness)

(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4325548&e=331149&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83>

The new commemorative name Mount Foster is proposed for an unnamed 4,247 m (13,932 ft) summit in the Elk Mountain Range, within the White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness. The name is intended to honor the proponent's late husband, Mark A. Foster (1964-1998), who "loved nature and the mountain ranges of Colorado. He hiked and cross-country skied every weekend, 30 to 40 miles. His spirit is in these mountains." The proponent adds that her husband was a volunteer for the Big Brothers' organization in Denver "who would help others in time of need."

The Pitkin County Board of Commissioners, the Colorado Mountain Club, the Colorado Geographic Names Board, and the U.S. Forest Service have all recommended disapproval of this proposal, citing a belief that it does not warrant an exception to the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Northern Cheyenne Tribe responded, with a statement that they had no interest in the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are eleven geographic features in Colorado with names containing the word "Foster"; of these, two are in Pitkin County. Foster Gulch is 35 km (22 mi) to the northeast, while Camp Foster Creek is 37 km (23 mi) to the northwest. The origin of these two names has not been determined.

**Tims Creek**, Kansas

(Review List 393)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.38722&lon=-95.62528&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.40713&lon=-95.62314&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Denison, who is asking that the 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long unnamed tributary of North Cedar Creek in Jackson County be named Tims Creek in honor of her late son. She reports that Timothy Kern (1960-1997) owned 20 acres of land through which this stream flows, and that “he was a naturalist [who] loved and cared for the land.”

After posting a request for comments in the local newspaper, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners voted not to endorse the proposal, citing concerns raised by another family who has lived alongside the stream for 150 years and who sold some of their property to Tim Kern in the 1990's; they object to honoring an individual who owned the land for such a short period of time. Another local resident commented that there was no need to name a “dried up ditch.” Citing the county's objections, the Kansas State Names Authority also does not support the proposal, stating “there is insufficient reason or support to name this feature Tims Creek.” The proponent has been advised of the local opposition and is contemplating whether to propose an alternative name.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes for comment: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Great Lake Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kaw Nation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Osage Tribe, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Match-e-be-

nash-she-wish Band, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi, and the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe responded that they did not have an opinion. In addition, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota stated they did not have an issue with the name.

Change Castor River (FID 755864) to Lower Castor River and Upper Castor River,  
Missouri  
(Mark Twain National Forest)  
(Review List 395)

Lower Castor River:

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.65972&lon=-89.73694&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.10396&lon=-90.00216&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Upper Castor River:

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.10472&lon=-90.00444&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.69486&lon=-90.19483&s=48&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal was initiated by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) in an effort to resolve the issue of one geographic feature being bisected and thus creating two distinct features. The name Castor River has been applied to a 230 km (143 mi) long stream since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to Robert Ramsay's Missouri Place Name file (1934), the explorer Henry Schoolcraft mentioned the Castor River as early as 1818; the name is of French origin and means "beaver."

However, as a result of construction between 1914 and 1920 of the Castor River Diversion Channel, the stream was bisected and now there are two distinct features, each with a mouth and a source. The Little River Drainage District constructed the levees that form the diversion channel in an effort to force the waters of the upper portion to be diverted eastward into the Mississippi River. This also helped drain the swamps in the southern counties of Missouri, thus promoting and supporting long term agricultural use. In an effort to eliminate confusion and to comply with the BGN's policy discouraging the same name for two features, the MOBGN is suggesting the two segments be renamed Lower Castor River and Upper Castor River.

The more southerly of the two segments, proposed to be named Lower Castor River, is 120 km (75 mi) long. It heads in southern Bollinger County, just south of the diversion channel and 5 km (3 mi) northwest of the community of Brownwood, before flowing to the south, then to the east and to the west, and finally to the south again, where it enters Ditch Number 40 in the southeastern corner of Stoddard County. The more northerly feature, proposed to be named Upper Castor River, is 88 km (55 mi) long. It heads 8 km (5 mi) E of Libertyville in Ste. Genevieve County, and then flows south through southwestern St. Francois County, into Madison County and Bollinger County, before finally entering the Castor River Diversion Channel.

The mouth of the upper portion is less than 0.3 km (0.2 mi) from the source of the lower portion, but the two portions lie on either side of the diversion channel. There is no evidence that local residents or local or State agencies that use the name Castor River are confused by the current situation, but BGN policy strongly encourages the application of one name to one feature and the elimination of duplicate names. A similar situation has arisen regarding the Whitewater River (q.v.), since that feature has also been bisected by the new diversion channel.

The governments of each of the seven affected counties were asked to comment on this proposal, but none responded by the deadline, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The following Missouri State agencies were also contacted: Department of Natural Resources, Department of Conservation (MDC), Department of Transportation, and Department of Forestry. The MDC responded “[Our agency] owns and manages the Castor River Conservation Area, which is located adjacent to the Castor River and along the upper portion of the river. The proposed name change to the Upper Castor River and the Lower Castor River would not affect the name of the Conservation Area, unless we chose to change the area's name. However, the proposed name change to the river will require the Department to ensure that literature containing fishing regulations appropriately reflect the name changes. The Department will also need to change several databases to reflect the new names of the River. The Conservation Department is not opposed to changing the name of the Castor River to the Upper Castor River and the Lower Castor River. [However] Staff believe that a name change will not be well received and used by local citizens, and that the old name will be used for many years following any changes.” The U.S. Forest Service has no objections to the proposals for Upper Castor River and Lower Castor River.

The Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma were also contacted for their opinions. Only the Peoria Tribe responded, stating that they do not have an opinion on the issue.

Change **Whitewater River** to **Lower Whitewater Creek** and **Upper Whitewater Creek**,  
and change **East Channel Whitewater River**  
to **East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek**, Missouri  
(Mark Twain National Forest)  
(Review List 378)

#### Lower Whitewater Creek

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.04582&lon=-89.75667&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.21194&lon=-89.77083&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

#### Upper Whitewater Creek

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.22369&lon=-89.79707&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.68028&lon=-90.15861&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>



### East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.11588&lon=-89.72474&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.15944&lon=-89.76778&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

This proposal was initiated by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) in an effort to resolve the issue of one geographic feature having been bisected, resulting in the creation of two distinct features. Historically, the name Whitewater River was applied to a 120 km (75 mi) long stream that headed near the community of Womack in St. Francois County and flowed south through Perry County, Bollinger County, and Cape Girardeau County before entering the Little River near Bell City. However, in the early 20th century, the Little River Drainage District constructed the Headwater Diversion Channel, which trends from west to east to enter the Mississippi River just south of Cape Girardeau. This project bisected the Whitewater River, causing the northern section of the stream to be diverted into the diversion channel, and separating the southern portion from its original headwaters.

One of the earliest occurrences of the name Whitewater River was on Fiala and Haren's *New Sectional Map of the State of Missouri* published in 1860. Even after the stream was bisected, the name continued to appear on USGS topographic maps published between 1934 and 1987. The Missouri Geological Survey also published the name in 1939 and 1961; the Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines in 1907 and 1922, and the Missouri Department of Transportation on its Cape Girardeau County highway map in 1974. Other names applied to the feature over the years include Big White Water Creek, Big Whitewater, Big Whitewater River, Old River, Old Whitewater, White Water Creek (township maps published in 1842 and 1844, and the Perry County map of 1888), White Water River (1861 and 1863 maps), Whitewater, Whitewater Creek (the Bollinger County website and a Cape Girardeau Historic Churches website), Whitewater River, and Whitewater River Ditch.

The initial proposal, submitted in 2000, was simply to change the name Whitewater River to Whitewater Creek, to recognize the generic term that was used locally. In the course of researching current and historical usage, it was discovered that the latter name is still used by area residents to refer to both streams collectively (many people simply refer to them as "the Whitewater"). The MOBGN believes this is confusing for map application. Although the MOBGN recommended initially that the name Whitewater Creek be retained for both features, the BGN indicated it would very likely not support such an application and recommended that the two features be recognized as separate entities, with modifiers added to the names. A representative of the Little River Drainage District confirmed that the construction of the Headwater Diversion Channel clearly resulted in the creation of two separate streams, and suggested that the modifiers (Upper) and (Lower) be added to the names. The MOBGN concurred and the two proposals for Lower Whitewater Creek and Upper Whitewater Creek were initiated. The more southerly section, proposed to be named Lower Whitewater Creek, is 29 km (18 mi) long and heads on the north slope of Hickory Ridge before flowing around the east side of the ridge and south to Bell City. According to research conducted by the MOBGN, the lower part of the stream no longer has a steady supply of water, so it is dry at certain times

of the year. During the floods of 1993, the stream north of the Headwater Diversion Channel experienced extensive overflow, while to the south, the other stream was virtually dry.

The more northerly of the two streams, proposed to be named Upper Whitewater Creek, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) east of Womack and flows generally southeast and south through Madison County, Perry County, and Bollinger County, to the community of Whitewater, where it turns east to enter the Headwater Diversion Channel.

A tributary of the more southerly of the two streams (proposed Lower Whitewater Creek) is named currently East Channel Whitewater River, but in order to conform to the aforementioned proposals, is proposed to be renamed to East Channel Lower Whitewater Creek. This feature, which was formerly an anabranch of the main stream, heads 2.1 km (1.4 mi) north of the community of Randles. Previously, it flowed generally southward to rejoin "Lower Whitewater Creek" to form the Little River, but due to a change in course it now flows in a more southeasterly direction to enter an irrigation ditch just south of Old Caney Basin. An 1842 map of Scott County labeled this eastern channel, "East Fork of White Water".

A copy of this proposal was resent to all the affected counties and to various State agencies (the MOBGN also sent letters when it reviewed the case in 1999-2000, but no responses were received). The St. Francois County Commissioners replied that they would have no objection to the proposed changes. The Cape Girardeau County Commission also responded with a statement that "[we] are not opposed to the name change. But, due to the respect for the citizens of this area that may have strong feelings, the County Commission would rather not take a formal stand on this issue."

A representative of the Whitewater Board, located in the community of Whitewater, stated "Whitewater River, not Creek is the correct name. The people in this area want the Whitewater River to remain Whitewater River, not Creek and not Upper and Lower." The Missouri Department of Conservation does not object. The Program Director of the Missouri Land Survey Program, an agency of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), asked its various local parks to comment. The Administrator of the Bollinger Mill State Historical Site replied that most local residents refer to the stream simply as "the Whitewater" but typically as a "creek" and not a "river." She added, "So this actually sounds like a better name for the waterway. I would not see any adverse impacts to the historical integrity of the site by a name change." The DNR concurred with this position. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the proposals.

The Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma were also contacted for their opinions. Only the Peoria Tribe responded, stating that they do not have an opinion on the issue.

**Flattop**, Utah

(Cache National Forest/Mount Naomi Wilderness)

(Review 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.84917&lon=-111.71667&datum=nad83&u=6>



According to this proposal, the descriptive name Flattop has been in local use for several years. The summit has an elevation of 2,908 m (9,539 ft) and lies within Cache National Forest/Mount Naomi Wilderness, in the Bear River Range. The proponents, two residents of Smithfield, state, “The mountain is visible throughout the [Cache] Valley and stands out because of its height and distinct shape.” They add that making the name official would be useful to people on backcountry outings. They note also that the proposed name is published already in a trail guide and was mentioned in a recent newspaper article.

The Cache County Council was given two opportunities to comment, with a follow up e-mail noting that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the BGN would assume the County did not wish to comment. Neither the Utah Committee on Geographic Names nor the U.S. Forest Service support the proposal, citing a lack of evidence the feature needs an official name or that the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. GNIS lists ten other summits nationwide named simply Flattop; none are in Utah.

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

##### **Howard Mountain, Arkansas**

(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.7408333333333&lon=-92.9505555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Howard Mountain for a 295 m (968 ft) high summit located in western Saline County, approximately 38 km (24 mi) northwest of Benton and 27 km (17 mi) north-northeast of Hot Springs. The proponent, a resident of Mabelvale and a member of the Howard family, reports that the summit has been known as Howard Mountain “since before the Civil War.” She believes it was named for Albert Howard (1813-1883), a native of Tennessee who settled in Arkansas as a young man, acquiring 80 acres of land just east of the summit in 1849. For the next 34 years, Mr. Howard farmed the land and raised animals, and also served on the local grand jury and as a church deacon. His eleven children were all raised in the area, which soon came to be known informally as “Howard Springs.” According to the proponent, the former Howard School House also stood nearby.

The land use manager for the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, which now manages the surrounding land, recommends approval of the name, as does a retired church pastor, who recalls being taken as a child on hunting trips to “Howard Mountain.” A member of the Howard Mountain Hunting Club also wrote a letter confirming local use of the name, and the Saline County Ranger for the Arkansas Forestry Commission who is a member of the Howard family supports the proposal as well. The Saline County Commissioners and the Arkansas State Geographic Names Authority also support the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, for comment but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. In addition to this

summit, there are two others in the State containing the name “Howard”; Howard Hill is located in Sebastian County, while Howard Mound is in Jackson County.

Change Agnes Vail Falls to Agnes Vaille Falls, Colorado  
(San Isabel National Forest)  
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.72055&lon=-106.23447&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal would change officially the spelling of the name of Agnes Vail Falls to Agnes Vaille Falls. It was initiated as a result of research being conducted for a new proposal, on BGN Review List 393, to name an unnamed summit in Chaffee County, Mount Agnes Vaille. A search of GNIS uncovered an entry for the waterfalls, but it is presumed the name is spelled incorrectly. It was then discovered that an application to correct the spelling had been completed by the U.S. Forest Service in 1991 but never submitted to the BGN for consideration.

The waterfall, located within the San Isabel National Forest, was named for Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), one of Colorado’s first female mountaineers and a charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club. Miss Vaille died at the age of 35 during an attempted winter ascent of Longs Peak. These waterfalls are located 10 km (6 mi) from the summit proposed to be named in her honor. There is also a feature on Longs Peak named the Agnes Vaille Memorial Shelter.

The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service have both confirmed that the name of the falls should be spelled “Vaille.”

Change Freckle Branch (FID 718187) to Fretwell Branch, Missouri  
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.12939&lon=-91.72497&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>  
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.16095&lon=-91.71931&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would change officially the name of Freckle Branch, a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the North Fabius River in Lewis County, to Fretwell Branch. Although the stream has been labeled Freckle Branch on USGS topographic maps since 1951, the proponent reports that it was named for Leonard Fretwell (1787-1836) and his wife Nancy Ann, who settled on property along the stream in the 1830’s. He notes that the 1878 *Atlas of Lewis County* labeled it Fretwell Branch. Fieldwork conducted by the USGS in 1950 recorded the name as Freckle Branch, but there is no information in the file regarding the origin of that name, nor is there any evidence of a family named Freckle in the area. According to further research conducted by the State Historical Society of Missouri, a family named Fretwell was listed in the Federal Censuses of Lewis County for every decade from 1840 to 1930, but there are no entries for Freckle. An online Fretwell family history refers to the stream as Fretwell Branch. All online references to Freckle Branch appear to be as a result of the entry in GNIS. Until recently,

GNIS listed two entries for what is presumed to be the same feature; one for the stream identified here (Freckle Branch), and a second for a stream in Lewis County (Fretwell Branch) with “unknown coordinates” but described as a tributary of North Fabius River near Monticello. The latter entry was compiled from Robert Ramsay’s 1938 placename file of Missouri. Since it is presumed both entries referred to the same feature, the one for Fretwell Branch was deleted and the name recorded as a variant in the Freckle Branch entry.

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Lewis County Commissioners responded that they had no objection to the change “provided the local property owners agree.” The Missouri Board on Geographic Names attempted to solicit input from all affected landowners and no objections were received. The BGN has since received two additional letters of support from members of the Fretwell family. The MOBGN recommends approval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Osage Tribe, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Coleman Hollow (FID 738558) to Kuhlman Hollow, Missouri  
(Review List 393)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.68867&lon=-89.97594&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.66665&lon=-89.97442&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Coleman Hollow, a 1.6 km (1 mi) long valley in Saint Marys Township in Perry County, to Kuhlman Hollow. Although the current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1980, the proponent believes the valley was in fact named for the Kuhlman family who settled on the property in the 1850’s and who have continued to farm there ever since. A search of the Internet confirms that there was a family named Kuhlman in Perry County in the mid-nineteenth century, and Henry Kuhlman (1829-1894) is buried in the nearby village of Silver Lake. The 1860 Federal Census of Perry County includes a listing for the family of Charles Kuhlman, born around 1834 in Germany and living in Saint Marys Township.

The Perry County Commissioners were asked by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) to comment, but no response was received. The BGN sent a follow up, requesting input prior to this meeting or if none was received the BGN would presume the County did not have an opinion. The MOBGN recommends approval of the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Osage Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi, and the Shawnee Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized. Only the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi responded, with a letter indicating they did not have an opinion. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Harper Spring** (FID 750236) to **McIntire Spring**, Missouri  
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.27366&lon=-91.21596&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal would change officially the name of Harper Spring in Shannon County to McIntire Spring. The spring, which lies at the head of a small unnamed tributary of Blair Creek, has been named Harper Spring on USGS topographic maps since 1966. However, the proponent of the change to McIntire Spring reports that the feature likely became known by its current name simply because it was mistakenly thought to be located on the Harper family property. She suggests the proposed change is warranted because her grandfather Luther McIntire (1892-1966) was a longtime owner of the 165-acre farm on which the spring is located. In the 1930's, Mr. McIntire and his sons built a stone springhouse at the site, which still stands today, albeit in ruins.

The current owners of the property report that they have always known the spring as Harper Spring, but do not have any objection to changing its name. The proponent has also asked the landowner to name the old springhouse "McIntire Spring House"; this would be considered a private name and therefore not under the BGN's purview. A separate proposal was also submitted to name the aforementioned unnamed tributary McIntire Spring Branch (q.v.). The Shannon County Commissioners have expressed support for this name change, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval as well. This proposal was forwarded to the Osage Tribal Council for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**McIntire Spring Branch**, Missouri  
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.27203&lon=-91.21434&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.27366&lon=-91.21596&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is the second of two submitted by a resident of Columbia, who wishes to name two geographic features in Shannon County for her grandfather, Luther McIntire. This request is to name a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of Blair Creek, McIntire Spring Branch. Mr. McIntire (1892-1966) owned a 165-acre farm through which the stream flows, and in the 1930's he and his sons built a stone springhouse at the site. The proponent has asked also that the spring at the head of the stream be renamed from Harper Spring to McIntire Spring (q.v.).

The Shannon County Commissioners have expressed support for this name change, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval as well. This proposal was forwarded to the Osage Tribal Council for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Tomas Creek** (FID 1575501) to **Toms Creek**, Wisconsin  
(Review List 392)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4928301%20&e=712272&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4936363&e=710454&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal would change officially the name of Tomas Creek in Clark County to Toms Creek. The proponent is the Sherwood Town Historian, who reports that the 11 km (7 mi) long tributary of East Fork Black River was named for Captain Thomas “Tom” LaFlesh, who served in the Civil War and later founded the Town of Sherwood. He lived alongside the stream from approximately 1869 to 1887. In addition, LaFlesh served as town chairman for many years, and was the community’s first postmaster. He held offices on the Clark County board and county agricultural society. He was a prominent lumberman who promoted the pioneer settlement of Sherwood with his logging and shingle mill businesses, and in 1880 oversaw the construction of a large logging dam over the stream that is reported to bear his name.

Although the name Tomas Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and was also on the 1973 Clark County highway map, the proponent reports that county plat maps from 1915 and the 1930’s labeled the stream Tom’s Creek and that family memoirs written in 1948 and 1966 also mentioned that name. Town records dating from 1900 also are reported to include the name as proposed. The proponent says she is not familiar with any individual or family in the area named “Tomas” and believes the current name is a misprint. The Clark County Planning and Zoning Office and the Sherwood Town Chairman have confirmed historical usage of the name Toms Creek, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council supports the change as well.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Sokaogon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Community responded with a letter indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

**V. Revised Decisions** – none.

**VI. New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

**Sherwood Creek**, Alabama  
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.4941&lon=-84.99753&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.49299&lon=-85.00508&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to apply the new name Sherwood Creek to an unnamed, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long, tributary of the Chattahoochee River in Phenix City. The name, submitted by the principal of Sherwood Elementary School, would commemorate the school's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The stream flows alongside the school property. The origin of the school's name has not been determined, although its logo is Robin Hood. The City of Phenix City is in support of this proposal, while the Alabama State Names Authority has no objection. The Russell County Commissioners were asked to comment, but no response was received; a follow up e-mail stated that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the BGN would assume the County did not wish to comment. The proposal was forwarded to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized. The Miccosukee Tribe responded that they did not have an opinion on the issue, while the lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion. There is one other stream in Alabama named Sherwood Creek; it is located in Madison County, over 150 miles from the stream in question. In addition to the aforementioned school, there is also Sherwood Shopping Center and Sherwood Presbyterian Church in Russell County.

**Mount KIA/MIA**, Colorado  
(San Isabel National Forest)  
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4246996.00010962&e=394717.999999406&u=2>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 3,439 m (11,282 ft) summit in the Sawatch Range in north-central Saguache County, Mount KIA/MIA. This new name, submitted by a military veteran living in New Mexico, is intended to honor the nation's "Killed in Action" and "Missing in Action" who have served in all of America's wars. This proponent has submitted two previous proposals to the BGN, both of which were rejected. The first, in 2003 (BGN Review List 384), was to rename Sheep Mountain on the boundary between Dolores County and San Miguel County. After learning there was considerable opposition to changing a long-standing name, the BGN voted in July 2004 not to approve that proposal.

The second effort (BGN Review List 389) was to apply the name Mount Kiamia to this unnamed summit in Saguache County. This proposal was also rejected by the BGN, citing concerns that the form of the name would be meaningless to anyone not familiar with the military acronym. The proponent has asked that the BGN once again consider naming the same summit, although this time with the abbreviation in uppercase. The Saguache County Commissioners have reaffirmed their earlier support for this effort by expressing support for the amended proposal. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names, the Colorado Mountain Club, and the U.S. Forest Service are also in support of the proposal as amended. Approximately 30 e-mails in support of the proposal have been submitted to the BGN, including the commander for the Colorado District of the American Legion, the Directors of the Arizona, Colorado, and North Carolina chapters of the Order of the Silver Rose, and from several military veterans.



A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Batavia Creek**, Illinois  
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83381&lon=-88.31126&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83575&lon=-88.29477&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official the name Batavia Creek for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Fox River in the City of Batavia in Kane County. It was submitted by the Assistant City Engineer, who reports that the name has come into recent local use, particularly as the community is becoming increasingly focused on the stream's preservation. In the course of erecting new signs on many of its streams, especially within urban areas, the Kane County Department of Environmental Management learned that this stream had no official name. The City decided that "naming and signing the creek was the first step in bringing attention and awareness to it." A search of the Internet yielded one mention of the efforts to name the "nameless stream" in a newsletter published in the fall of 2006 by the City government, and in early 2007, a citizens' group called Batavians for a Healthy River referred to the stream by the proposed name. Although GNIS lists eleven features in Kane County containing the word "Batavia," these are primarily administrative features within the city.

The Kane County government and the Illinois State Geographic Names are both in support of this naming effort. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, only the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community responded, stating they have no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

## Willowdale Creek, Indiana

(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.07306&lon=-85.17361&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.07411&lon=-85.18809&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official the name Willowdale Creek for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Junk Ditch in the City of Fort Wayne. The proponent, who serves as president of the Wildwood Park Community Association, reports that the proposed name has been used informally for 85 years but to his knowledge has never been applied to any maps or documents. He notes that the stream was likely named in association with nearby Willowdale Road. The Fort Wayne City Surveyor suggests a small section of the feature is documented in the city's records as Natural Drain #2, but it is believed this is more of a designation than an official name (many Indiana townships designate such features as natural drains and number them for cataloguing purposes). The Allen County Commissioners, the City of Fort Wayne, and the Allen County Parks and Recreation Board were each asked on two occasions to comment on this proposal, with the second e-mail stating that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the BGN would presume those organizations did not have an opinion. The Indiana Geographic Names Authority was also asked to comment; he confirmed the earlier comment that many natural drains are given informal references but that Natural Drain #2 should not be considered an official name. He did not, however, provide a formal recommendation on this proposal.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Delaware Nation, the Eel River Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kaskaskia Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Piankishaw Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Potawatomi Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie



Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Seneca Nation of New York, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, the Shawnee Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Shawnee Tribe, the Wea Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the Wyandotte Nation.

Only one response was received, from the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, which stated it did not have any concerns with the proposed name.

**Springfield Run**, Maryland

(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4387496&e=257697&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4385698&e=260922&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would apply the new name Springfield Run to an unnamed tributary of the Conococheague River in Washington County. The name was submitted by a representative of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, on behalf of the Mayor of the Town of Williamsport. The Town Council wishes to “engage our citizenry in [the stream’s] care and encourage a more thorough understanding of watersheds and how we can impact them. The stream naming coincides with a rain garden installation and wildflower garden and riparian buffer plantings.”

The stream in question is 4 km (2.5 mi) long and flows from east to west through Williamsport before entering the Conococheague River 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of its junction with the Potomac River. The stream also flows for a short distance through the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. The name Springfield Run was chosen because the stream flows past Springfield Elementary School and the old Springfield Farm.

The Washington County Commissioners and the National Park Service have both stated they have no objection to the name, while the Maryland State Geographic Names Authority did not respond to three requests for input. The latest communication indicated that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the Board would assume the State also did not object to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within fifty miles of this feature.

**Paradise Falls**, Montana

(Helena National Forest)

(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.7517&lon=-112.46377&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Canyon Creek, who is requesting that the new name Paradise Falls be applied to an unnamed falls located along Left Hand Fork Deadman Creek in Lewis and Clark County. The feature lies within Helena National Forest, approximately 37 km (23 mi) north-northwest of Helena. The proponent reports that her son,

who passed away in 2004 following a five-year battle with brain cancer, would visit the falls for “contemplation, inspiration, and hope.” She says he often described the falls as “paradise.” She also suggests that some local people refer to the falls as Deadman Falls because of its proximity to Deadman Creek, but there is no evidence that that name has ever been published. There are no other geographic features in Lewis and Clark County known to contain the word “Paradise.”

The Lewis and Clark County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of this proposal, and after consulting with its State Trust Land Management Division and Water Resources Division, the Montana State Names Authority endorses the name as well. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Crow Tribe of Montana, the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Keweenaw Bay Community responded, stating they have no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Running Bear Run**, Ohio  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4409802&e=343526&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4407537&e=345980&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Running Bear Run is proposed for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of Bishop Run. The stream heads in the northwest corner of Fairfield County, just east of the community of Lithopolis, and flows northwestward into Franklin County. The name was submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, which believes a name is needed to assist in conservation efforts. The Mayor of the Village of Canal Winchester suggests the new name is appropriate because, “a stone found in Canal Winchester decades ago is inscribed with ‘1771 RUNIN BER KILD’ and the initials of the perpetrator who probably carried out the dastardly deed. In recognition of Running Bear who we assume to be a Native American, we feel the stream should be named Running Bear Run in his honor.”

The Franklin County Commissioners and the Bloom Township Board of Trustees submitted letters of support for the proposal, while the Fairfield County Engineer and the Mayor of the Village of Lithopolis stated they have no objection. The Ohio State Names Authority also has no objection to the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian

Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe responded with letters of support, while the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community stated it had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists 36 streams in Ohio containing the word “Bear,” but none named “Running Bear.” None of these streams are in Franklin County or Fairfield County.

### **Wading Wolf Run, Ohio**

(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.53164&lon=-84.74023&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.53106&lon=-84.74793&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

The new name Wading Wolf Run is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Four Mile Creek in Oxford Township in Butler County. The proponent reports that he and his family recently moved into a home located alongside the stream and that all his research, through the local historical society and with various State resource agencies, has shown it to be unnamed. He adds that the name was chosen because “his family often hears coyotes that sound like wolves.” Although the proponent’s surname is Wolfe, he claims the name is not intended to honor any person living or deceased, and that the name is “proposed for fun, and to learn a little about local history, geology, and governmental processes.” The Butler County Board of Commissioners provided a letter of support for the proposal, while the Oxford Township Board of Trustees stated it had no opinion, although it made the comment that the feature “could be an old open farm drainage waterway.” The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the Absentee, the Bay Mills, the Chippewa Cree, the Citizen Potawatomi, the Delaware Tribe, the Delaware Nation, the Eastern Shawnee, the Grand Traverse, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Match-e-be Pottawatomi Band, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, the Quechan Tribe, the Red Lake, the Saginaw Chippewa, the Sault Ste Marie Chippewa, the Seneca Nation, the Shawnee Tribe, the Tonawanda, the Turtle Mountain, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these,

just one response was received; the Wyandotte Nation stated it had no opposition to the name. There are no other geographic features in Butler County known to be named “Wolf.”

**Flat Hills**, Utah

(Bureau of Land Management)

(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.1732&lon=-112.7636&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official Flat Hills, a name that the proponent reports has come into recent local use. The name would apply collectively to a series of small flat-topped summits located just to the north of Davis Mountain, and partially on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. As a graduate student involved in geochemical studies in the Bonneville Basin, the proponent has located several “geochemically distinct basalt sources used by prehistoric peoples on and around this set of low, unnamed hills.” Samples of this material were sent to the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory in Oregon for analysis, and in doing so, the proponent came to refer to the feature as Flat Hills. He adds that the Directorate of Environmental Programs at the U.S. Army’s nearby Dugway Proving Ground also has begun to use the name.

The Tooele County Commissioners and the Utah Geographic Names Committee recommend approval of this proposal, while the Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, the Ute Indian Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

According to GNIS, there are 36 other summits in Utah containing the word “Flat,” but only two, Flatiron Hill in Grand County and Flat Bottom Hill in Box Elder County, use the generic term “Hill.”

**Crabapple Creek**, Washington

(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.79114&lon=-122.5118&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.77066&lon=-122.51017&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Crabapple Creek is proposed for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream that flows into Appletree Cove, on the western shore of Puget Sound, just southwest of Kingston. According to the proposal, “crabapples are common here and [this is] why the cove was named Apple Tree Cove [sic].” The name was suggested after a year of public participation in the naming effort. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. As part of its research, the Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded the proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble

S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There is one other geographic feature in Washington with a name containing the word "Crabapple"; a stream in Snohomish County, 42 km (26 mi) from the stream in question, is also named Crabapple Creek.

**Kingfisher Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.79238&lon=-122.50632&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.77179&lon=-122.50312&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

The new name Kingfisher Creek is proposed for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream that flows from south to north into Appletree Cove in the vicinity of Kingston. It was also submitted by the City of Kingston urban planner, who says the name is "to celebrate/honor [the] natural beauty of this area; kingfisher birds are commonly seen by the community around this feature." He adds, "This is a high quality stream that contributes to important estuarine habitat and endangered species." The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Washington with names containing the word "Kingfisher."

**Kingston Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.79757&lon=-122.5032&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.80667&lon=-122.50222&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

The new name Kingston Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream that flows from north to south into Appletree Cove in the community of Kingston. The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. With the exception of the community, a local school, and a locale named Kingston Grange, there are no other geographic features in Washington with names containing the word "Kingston."

**Whisper Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=47&latm=47&lats=44&lond=122&lonm=29&lons=46&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.80444&lon=-122.49389&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new name Whisper Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream that flows in a southerly direction through the community of Kingston and into the northern end of Appletree Cove. Although much of the stream now runs through storm drains under the Kingston dock, the proponent reports that it is “an important community asset.” He notes, “It is Kingston’s first water supply; it once was used to fill the town’s wooden water tank.” As for the proposed name, he adds, “It runs through a ravine from a hill that was called *Sisxql* (“Whisper”) by local Native Indians in the past.” The Kitsap County Commissioners are in support of this name, while the Kitsap County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded this proposal to the Suquamish Tribe and to the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There are no other geographic features in Washington with names containing the word “Whisper.”