

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

**Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Sixty-Seventh Meeting

Department of the Interior, Room 5149

April 14, 2005, 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

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

Staff

Lesley Levi	BGN Administrative Assistant
Lou Yost	
Jennifer Runyon	

Guests

Bob Bewley	Bureau of Land Management
Elizabeth Coles	DOI Solicitor's Office
Vanessa Cooper	DOI Solicitor's Office
Scott Zillmer	National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the 667<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Domestic Names Committee.

2. Minutes of the 666th Meeting

The Minutes were approved as submitted.

### 3. Communications and Reports

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

Loy attended the biennial meeting of the Board and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), in London, England, from March 1 to March 10. He noted that the meeting went very well and that a significant number of topics of mutual interest were discussed. He also noted that he had the opportunity to co-chair the meeting along with the Chairman of the PCGN. Loy added that it is very important to have the Full Board perspective; therefore, he is encouraging all members to attend future BGN-PCGN meetings.

The April Full Board Meeting has been canceled due to scheduling conflicts.

The next meeting of the Board's Executive Committee is scheduled for Wednesday, May 25 at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston.

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

Yost reiterated that the PCGN meeting went well, and as Loy indicated, there were times when the Full Board's perspective was needed.

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

Yost reported that Wood and Payne had been interviewed by the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* regarding the location of unnamed geographic features in Idaho.

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

An e-mail inquiry has been received from a USGS Map Corps volunteer in Florida, who expressed concerns regarding a 1964 BGN decision for the name Eastlake Weir. He reports that the name in local use for the community is actually East Lake Weir and questioned whether a name approved by the BGN can be changed. Staff will contact the appropriate County and State authorities to determine local usage, and if warranted, make the change as a staff processed decision.

Yost reported that the Governor of Utah has announced that he intends to replace all the members of the Utah State Geographic Names Committee as part of an effort to revamp all State boards and committees. Staff will continue to investigate the ramifications of this action.

Yost reminded the members about the Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Land Management and Resources Workshop that will take place in Phoenix, Arizona next week. He noted that Payne, as well as Worcester and Hughes of the USGS Geographic Names Office, will provide a one-day GNIS training session during the Geographic Names Workshop scheduled for April 18. This session will introduce many Federal users to the newly redesigned GNIS web entry and edit forms, which are currently being tested in house. Payne and Hughes will also

present papers at the conference. Kanalley noted that the meeting is opened to all agencies. She added that she was pleased with the registration numbers so far.

Yost noted that he and Hughes participated in a conference call with U.S. Forest Service representatives in New Mexico regarding their interest in the maintenance of GNIS.

Harne introduced his guest Bob Bewley, who recently transferred to Washington, DC from the Bureau of Land Management in New Mexico. Bewley announced that he had served at one time on the New Mexico State Geographic Names Committee.

Lewis McArthur from the Oregon Geographic Names Board will be in attendance at the May DNC meeting.

Yost reminded the Board that the next Annual COGNA Conference will take place the third week of October in Portland, Oregon. Mr. McArthur will provide further details at the May meeting.

### 3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the March 10 meeting:

- 0 cases written
- 122 inquiries received and answered
- 142 letters written (answered and initiated)
- 62 e-mail messages

Runyon distributed an article published recently by the Associated Press regarding the renaming of features named “Squaw” in Oregon. As a result of the inquiry, a list of all “Squaw” changes nationwide was prepared. Several members asked that a copy of that list be provided to them.

The Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee met in late March. Although there was an insufficient number of attendees to constitute a quorum, the Forest Service Regional Geographic Names Coordinator, who serves as an advisor to the Committee, informed the staff that the meeting was successful and several outstanding policy and procedural issues were resolved. A few names have been pending for some time because of a lack of agreement between the Committee and the Forest Service, but an agreement was reached on how to address these. An additional batch of name changes will likely be forthcoming soon.

The members were asked to consider a proposal to name a geographic feature in Missouri, Little Manitou Rocks Region. The feature constitutes three distinct pillars along the Missouri River, with one of them proposed to be named Little Manitou Rock (the other two are already named). The Board discussed the appropriateness of the generic term for a natural feature and whether the staff or the Board had the prerogative to suggest that a proposed name could be amended. There was some disagreement with the use of “Region,” with several members suggesting it sounded like an administrative name. It was agreed that the staff could and should offer guidance in the naming process, but that it should be the proponent’s decision whether a name ought to be

changed once it had been submitted. Staff will contact the proponent and the Missouri State Board to determine how the BGN Board should proceed.

The proposal for Three Sentinels Arch, Utah, on Docket 385 has been withdrawn, citing the apparent lack of support from the National Park Service and the Utah State Names Committee. The proponent has submitted a new proposal for Explorer Arch, the name that is reportedly “known” by the NPS. This new name will appear on the next docket.

The Board has received a letter of appreciation for its recent decision to change the name of the community of Jarrott in Florida to Jarrett. The Board also received a letter objecting to its decision not to rename Water Creek in Idaho and Wyoming to Vail Creek.

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

Yost noted that the Geographic Names Office is in the process of moving GNIS to a new server and new operating system.

It is anticipated that the Phase II GNIS data compilation contract for the eastern one-half of Kentucky will be awarded sometime next week.

### 3.7 Commemorative Naming and Intellectual Property Rights (Fagan)

In response to the proposal on today’s Review List for the new name A D Williams Creek, the Chairman recently made inquiries at the Department of the Interior Solicitor’s Office regarding the trademarking of the name and likeness of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his family members. Of particular concern are the implications for the Board’s review and approval process. That inquiry resulted in a broader discussion of commemorative naming and whether the Board has any legal obligations to obtain clearance for the application of commemorative names. The Chairman invited and introduced Vanessa Cooper and Elizabeth Coles from the Solicitor’s Office to this meeting. Ms. Cooper and Ms. Coles specialize in intellectual property rights.

After a lengthy discussion, the attorneys recommended and there was general concurrence that the Board should address this topic in the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document. It was stressed that the responsibility for obtaining concurrence or consent from the family or estate should rest with the proponent and not with the BGN staff. This procedure is most important when the name could have commercial implications, such as with regard to a prominent person or a commercial product. When a name proposal is submitted by a family member, there is a presumption that the family concurs. In the case of the A D Williams Creek case, staff noted that the King Center had been asked to comment on the proposal, but after a review of the evidence, its representatives determined that its purview did not extend to stream naming and that the Board was free to pursue this naming effort.

### 3.8 Features in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Undocketed) (Runyon)

The following five proposals were presented as undocketed names because of the need to expedite a decision because publication of a map is imminent. The names are part of a larger list of new names and corrections submitted by NOAA's Chesapeake Bay Office, which has been involved in recent years in efforts to preserve and map the tidal creeks and related shoreline features in the Magothy River and Severn River watersheds. During a final review of the map prior to publication, it was discovered that the following names had not come before the Board for consideration. The Anne Arundel County Council and the Maryland State Geographic Names Board have reaffirmed their support for the new names and name changes.

**Labrot Pond**; **Moreland Branch**; change **Mezick Ponds** to **Mezick Pond** and change the application of the name; change **Podickery Creek** and **Podickery Point** to **Podickory Creek** and **Podickory Point**, Maryland (Undocketed)

#### **Labrot Pond**

This new name is proposed for a small lake located at Hackett Point, approximately 5.6 km (3.5 mi) east of the center of Annapolis. The name honors William H. Labrot (1900-1949), who owned property in the area and for many years helped to preserve its environment.

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### **Moreland Branch**

This new name is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Cowhide Branch, in the vicinity of the community of Parole. A motion was made and seconded to approve the name contingent on the staff determining that the proposed name does not commemorate a living person.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Mezick Ponds** (BGN 1936) to **Mezick Pond**

The name **Mezick Ponds** is applied currently as a collective name to two ponds located on either side of U.S. Route 50, just west of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. After some discussion, it was suggested that the name **Mezick Ponds** must be retained as the collective name for both features, while the new name **Mezick Pond** should be applied to just one of the lakes. A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal as amended.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm the name Westinghouse Bay for the other body of water.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstention

Change Podickery Creek (BGN 1990) and Podickery Point (cape (BGN 1990) and community) to Podickory Creek and Podickory Point

The names Podickery Creek and Podickery Point were made official by a decision of the Board in 1990, at the request of the National Ocean Service, which had discovered them on the 1984 ADC map of Anne Arundel County. However, the Podickory Yacht Club has confirmed that it has always spelled its name “Podickory”, and that is the spelling used by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

A motion was made and seconded to approve the spelling changes.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### 4. Docket Review List

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

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

Change East Branch Jarvis Creek to East Branch Gervais Creek, and change Jarris Creek to Gervais Creek, Oregon (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Potato Patch Lake to McGallion Lake, Texas (Docket 379)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change the application of **Potato Patch Lake** and change the name to **Tater Patch Lake**, Texas (Big Thicket National Preserve) (Docket 379)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

It was noted that the approval of this name change will result in the name of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Potato Patch Lake topographic map also being changed.

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

**Barry Goldwater Peak**, Arizona (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The two negative votes were cast citing the significant tribal opposition to the name.

**Fifteen names for unnamed features in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area**, Utah (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on these names in order for the members to consider them in more detail and to evaluate each proposal on its individual merits.

Vote: 8 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The two negative votes were cast in the belief that there was enough information to proceed with a vote.

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

**A D Williams Creek**, Georgia (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against

0 abstentions

At this time, one member left the meeting.

Change **Peterson Lake** to **Griffin Lake**, Washington (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name change. The members suggested the renaming could be construed as an effort to “purchase a name.” They suggested that an existing commemorative name of considerable historical significance should not be changed. If the State and/or County wished to rename the associated parkland for the Griffin family, the Board would not be opposed to that effort.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm **Peterson Lake** as the name for Federal use.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### IV. **Revised Decisions**

Change **Squaw Flat** (BGN 1986) to **Switchback Flat**, Oregon (Winema National Forest) (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Squak Glacier** (BGN 1973) to **Squock Glacier**, Washington (Mount Baker National Recreation Area) (Docket 382)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the spelling change, in agreement with the State Board’s recommendation and in the belief that the current name has been widely used for thirty years.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions



V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting and defer the remaining names on the Review List until May due to the length of the meeting and to allow the members additional time to consider the names in detail. The vote was 8 in favor and 1 opposed with the opposition reason being the Board should continue its meeting.”

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held May 12, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 12 noon.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

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Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Chick Fagan*

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Chick Fagan, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

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

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

Change **East Branch Jarvis Creek** to **East Branch Gervais Creek**,  
 Change **Jarris Creek** to **Gervais Creek**, Oregon  
 (Docket 388)

Gervais Creek:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.6902777777778&lon=-123.881388888889&u=2>

East Branch Jarvis Creek:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5059300.00016181&e=431480.999999929&u=2>

These proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), on behalf of a resident of North Carolina, to correct the names of two streams in Tillamook County. The name Jarris Creek does not appear on any available Federal maps, but the stream was depicted as such on a 1972 map published by the Oregon Water Resources Department and that is the form that is listed in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Jarvis Creek is listed in GNIS as a variant name, having been found on the 1969 Tillamook County highway map; it was also included in a listing of streams published in 1939 by the Oregon State Engineer's Office.

The proponent reports, and the OGNB has confirmed, that the primary stream was named in honor of Edward Gervais, a member of one of Oregon's pioneer families who homesteaded on 54 acres along the stream in 1891. Edward Gervais was the son of Oregon pioneer Joseph Gervais, who traveled west with the 1811 Hunt party of the Astor expedition and married a woman from the Clatsop Indian Tribe (the community of Gervais in Marion County is named for him). The proponent did not mention the tributary in his proposal, but the OGNB agrees it should be renamed to be consistent with the name of the main branch. The tributary is not depicted on any available Federal maps, but it was shown and named East Branch Jarvis Creek on the 1969 county highway map. A listing of streams published by the Oregon State Engineer's Office in 1939 also referred to it as East Branch Gervais Creek, even though it recorded the name of the main branch as Jarvis Creek.

The government of Tillamook County concurs with the OGNB's findings and is in support of the proposed changes. As part of its research, the OGNB sent a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which then forwarded it to the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from the Tribes by the prescribed deadline, which the OGNB stated would indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Potato Patch Lake** to **McGallion Lake**, Texas  
(Docket 379)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=3378088&e=394200&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Potato Patch Lake to McGallion Lake. The former name has appeared on Federal maps since 1958, but the proponent, a resident of the nearby community of Silsbee, reports that it was known historically as McGallion Lake because John C. McGallion settled along the lake's west bank in the 1870's and continued to own property there until his death in 1921. The lake is approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long and lies along Black Creek in the southeastern corner of Tyler County, with a small portion extending across the county line into northern Hardin County. The lake is not shown on the official highway maps of either county.

The proponent provided an excerpt from *A History of Hardin County* (Federal Writers Project, 1936), which stated that "Black Creek is made up of 5 lakes, Briar Cane Lake, Potato Patch Lake, and the 3 McGallion Lakes [sic]... The three McGallion Lakes are in Tyler County." The governments of both Tyler County and Hardin County concur with the proponent's claim and agree that Potato Patch Lake should be renamed McGallion Lake. The Texas State Geographic Names Authority also supports the change.

The proponent originally suggested that the name Potato Patch Lake should be applied instead to another slightly smaller lake located approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the south, also along Black Creek, but in Hardin County, but when the Hardin County government indicated the locally-used name was in fact Tater Patch Lake, he agreed to amend his request. A separate proposal has been prepared for this change, and a third proposal has been initiated to make official the name Briar Cane Break Lake for another of the aforementioned lakes. There are no other geographic features in Texas named currently "McGallion". There are no Federally-recognized Tribes having a current or historical interest in the area.

Change the application of **Potato Patch Lake** and change the name to **Tater Patch Lake**, Texas  
(Big Thicket National Preserve)  
(Docket 379)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=3375608&e=394105&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal is to change the application of the name Potato Patch Lake and to rename the feature to Tater Patch Lake, thus recognizing the name in local use. Although the name Potato Patch Lake is applied currently to another lake 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further upstream, in Tyler County, the proponent reports that that lake has always been known locally as McGallion Lake (q.v.), and that the name Tater Patch Lake (rather than Potato Patch Lake) should apply to the more southerly feature.

The lake proposed to be named Tater Patch Lake is approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) long and lies along Black Creek in the northwestern corner of Hardin County. It also lies within the Big Thicket National Preserve. The lake in Hardin County proposed to be named Tater Patch Lake is

not named on any available Federal or County maps, and there are no other geographic features in the State known to be named “Tater Patch.” The governments of both Tyler County and Hardin County concur with the proponent’s claim and agree that the lake in Hardin County is in fact Tater Patch Lake. The Texas State Geographic Names Authority also supports the change, while the National Park Service, which administers the Preserve, has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes having a current or historical interest in the area.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

### **Barry Goldwater Peak, Arizona** (Docket 388)

The new name Barry Goldwater Peak is proposed for the highest unnamed summit (elevation 1,245 m (4,083 ft)) in the White Tank Mountains, approximately 48 km (30 mi) west of the center of Phoenix. It was submitted by the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names, on behalf of the President of the Arizona National Guard Historical Society. Born in Phoenix, Barry Goldwater served in the United States Army and Air Force, and was instrumental in organizing the Arizona National Guard. He also served as a city council member and from 1949 to 1952, as vice mayor of the City of Phoenix, and for thirty years, represented Arizona in the United States Senate. Shortly after Senator Goldwater’s death in 1998 at the age of 89, the Historical Society suggested that a natural feature should be named in his honor but agreed to wait until the required five-year waiting period had passed.

The summit lies in the vicinity of Luke Air Force Base, where Goldwater served as a pilot on U.S.-Mexico border patrols in the early years of World War II. In his later years, he also liked to hike and explore in the White Tank Mountains. The Goldwater family has expressed support and appreciation for the proposal, and the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors also recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to various Indian Tribes in the Phoenix area; of these, the Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O’odham Nation, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community all indicated they did not support the proposal. Although they recognized Senator Goldwater’s contributions to the State of Arizona, the Tribes indicated that their culture did not permit the naming of natural features for persons, and suggested that the name Cheshon Coo-gahtch would be more appropriate. This indigenous name is of O’odham origin and reportedly means “Desert Bighorn Peak.” The Tribes did not submit a formal proposal for the name Cheshon Coo-gahtch. After reviewing the evidence, the Arizona State Board voted to recommend approval of the proposal for Barry Goldwater Peak.

### **Fifteen names for unnamed features in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah** (Docket 385)

The following 15 names were submitted by a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, who would like to make official names for geographic features located within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, in the vicinity of the confluence of the San Juan River and the Colorado River. The proponent reports that he has owned a houseboat on Lake Powell for many years and has

spent considerable time boating and hiking and exploring the topography and scenery of Glen Canyon. During that time, he and his hiking companions have given informal names to many of these arches, bays, summits, and valleys and he suggests that some should be made official for Federal use. The proponent has developed a website detailing his request:

<http://users.frii.com/ajs/GlenCanyonNames.htm>.

The Utah State Geographic Names Committee and the National Park Service have both expressed a lack of support for this naming effort. The NPS reports that many long-time Park visitors have developed “pet names” for various features, but that the preference of Park management is “to avoid an unnecessary proliferation of names. They feel that all major side canyons and other critical features necessary for safe navigation are already named.” The Utah Names Committee concurs with the recommendation of the NPS, and included comments regarding the appropriateness of each proposed name to the feature in question. A copy of the proposal was sent to the County Commissioners of Kane County and San Juan County, but neither responded to the request for input. The Navajo Nation and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona, both of which are Federally-recognized, were also asked to comment, but no response was received from either, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A sixteenth name on the list, The Slope, was approved by the Utah Names Committee and the National Park Service, and is listed under Category V below.

#### **Bell Tower Window**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4124350.93427288%20&e=513283.27318189&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name would apply to an arch that lies in a rock outcropping overlooking the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that while hiking in the area, he and his companions discovered this “magnificent and unexpected opening...in the top of a huge stone pillar.” The pillar and opening resemble the window in a tall bell tower. The Utah Names Committee did not see the resemblance.

#### **Boulder in the Sky**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4133226.54304679%20&e=518464.268306082&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name is proposed for a prominent outcrop of Navajo sandstone at the southern end of Waterpocket Fold. The proponent reports that the feature, which provides a spectacular view of the surrounding topography, was known originally and informally as “Island in the Sky”, but when that name was applied to another feature in Canyonlands National Park, the name Boulder in the Sky came into local use. Although there are no other features in the nation known to be named Boulder in the Sky, there are 31 features in Utah in which the term “Boulder” is included in the name. None of these are in Kane County.

### **Camera Butte**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4132578.03872939%20&e=518080.186700716&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Camera Butte for a feature that the proponent describes as “the highest bump of Navajo sandstone on the crest of Waterpocket Fold.” He reports that after hiking to the summit several years ago, he built a small rock cairn on top to use as a platform to support his camera. During a later visit, a friend referred to it as Camera Butte, a name that the proponent now believes should be made official. The Utah Names Committee disputes the fact that the feature is an identifiable butte.

### **Cha Bay**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4113282.00010267&e=516137&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Cha Bay for a bay that lies along the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, because of the feature’s location at the mouth of Cha Canyon. The bay is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) long and 1.6 km (1 mi) wide. The Utah Names Committee suggests the feature is not unique and is simply a continuation of the larger valley.

### **Chinle Cathedral**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4170776.1233177%20&e=548222.683293086&u=6&datum=nad83>

The name Chinle Cathedral is proposed for an area that the proponent describes as “a breathtaking flat-floored chamber of fluted bluish-green walls. Higher above, the upper Chinle formation is a reddish mudstone surmounted by enormous cliffs of Kayenta and Wingate sandstone.” The feature lies at the head of an unnamed valley proposed to be named Popcorn Canyon (q.v.). The proponent suggests that the generic is appropriate because of the existence of another feature in the National Recreation Area named Cathedral in the Desert; the term is used in the area to refer to a chamber-like area that is surrounded by rock. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of the generic term “Cathedral” for a natural feature in the State. There is one other feature in Utah known to be named “Chinle”; Chinle Creek, also in San Juan County, lies 85 km (53 mi) to the southeast. The word “Chinle” reportedly derives from the Navajo word *ch’inlih*, meaning “water outlet” or “it flows from the canyon” (Arizona’s Names: X Marks The Place; Granger, 1983). The Utah Names Committee viewed this as a “pet name,” and suggests the feature has “no particular reason to be named.”

### **Flying Eagle Cove**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4130360&e=520571&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Flying Eagle Cove is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide, bay located on the east side of Lake Powell and just to the northeast of Aleson Arch, which was once known as Flying Eagle Arch (or Flying Eagle Bridge). The arch was renamed by a decision of

the Board in 1988 in honor of Harry Aleson, a Colorado River guide. The proponent would like to preserve the original name of the arch by naming the nearby bay Flying Eagle Cove. He also suggests “the name would be useful for navigation and enhance the experience of visitors to the area.” He claims he has seen the name Flying Eagle Cove on one commercial map sold in the Park, but does not have a copy of that map. The Utah Names Committee, in disapproving the name, cited a lack of association between the bay and the arch.

### **Golden Arches**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4122124.68167682%20&e=511596.226587907&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Golden Arches for two arches that overlook Lake Powell, approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) north of the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon. The proponent reports that the proposed name is descriptive and that the feature resembles the McDonalds Corporation’s “Golden Arches.” He states that the names Hi-Lo Arches and Triple Arch have also been applied to the feature by local hikers, (and Stan Jones’ guide to Lake Powell arches labels it Triple Arches), but believes his proposal is more appropriate because the former name is “less attractive” and the second is not correct because there are actually only two arch openings in the feature. There are 26 other geographic features in Utah known to be named “Golden,” although none are arches, nor are they located in San Juan County or in the vicinity of this feature. There are no geographic features in the nation named “Golden Arches.” The Utah Names Committee disapproved the name, citing its commercial aspect.

### **Not Annies Canyon**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4134008.94362765%20&e=521669.257310847&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Not Annies Canyon for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, on the west side of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that the name has been used by houseboat owners, hikers, and visitors to Lake Powell for several years, and refers to the fact that the valley is often confused with another valley located just upstream named Annies Canyon. The origin of the latter name has not been determined. The Utah Names Committee stated “we do not name things “Not”.”

### **Not Cha Canyon**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4113515.24498904%20&e=512862.851524533&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon. The valley lies a short distance downstream from Cha Canyon, the site of well-known Anasazi petroglyphs. The proponent reports that in his early days of exploring Lake Powell, he was led by a “somewhat disoriented friend” on a hike up this valley looking for the petroglyphs, but only later did they discover it was “not Cha Canyon”. The name has reportedly come into informal use by the proponent and others who visit the area.

### **Peekaboo Arches**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.191949&lon=-110.729889&datum=nad27>

This proposal is to make official the name Peekaboo Arches for a feature that overlooks Lake Powell, on the southern edge of Wilson Mesa. The proponent describes the feature as “a set of “pothole arches” [that] reside more than seven hundred feet up a sheer cliff from the main channel of the San Juan River.” He further states, “It consists of a huge, approximately spherical chamber with a circular main opening looking out over Piute Bay (q.v.), a circular hole in the ceiling, and a pair of “window and door” openings in the back wall.” When he first visited the feature, he discovered that a register placed at the base of the arch referred to it as “Peekaboo”, and he would like to make that name official. The Utah Names Committee, in recommending disapproval of this name, cited the fact that Stan Jones’ guide to Lake Powell arches already labels this Rim Arches.

### **Piute Bay**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.183195&lon=-110.699832>

This name is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) wide, bay located along the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into local use in recent years, because of the feature’s location at the mouth of Piute Canyon. Two Lake Powell houseboating websites refer to the feature as Piute Bay. The Utah Names Committee suggested this is not a unique feature and that it is merely an extension of the San Juan Arm.

### **Popcorn Canyon**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4170305.20817855%20&e=546137.568026142&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Popcorn Canyon for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, on the east side of Lake Powell. The name refers to the presence of “odd and unusual white-centered calcite concretions weathering out of red Chinle mudstone” that are found near the head of the valley, in an area known locally as “Popcorn Beach” (a name not proposed for the Board’s consideration). The proponent reports that “popcorn rocks are unusual but not rare in GCNRA. However, they are usually found in white or pink Navajo sandstone.” He indicates the occurrence of “red popcorn rocks” is rare. The Utah Names Committee suggests this is a “pet name,” and also cites lack of support by the National Park Service.

### **Twilight Arch**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.1397&lon=-110.961&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Twilight Arch for a partially submerged arch that lies along Twilight Canyon, a tributary of Glen Canyon. The proponent suggests this associative name is appropriate because the feature is located in “a deep, narrow, dark canyon.” He also describes the arch as “only one of two arches I know of on Lake Powell where it’s possible at times to float a boat through the opening.” Stan Jones’ guide to Lake Powell arches refers to this as Shark Arch. The Utah Names Committee cited the NPS statement that the feature is below water level as a reason for disapproval.



### **Twin Edens Canyon**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4124047.3863122%20&e=512625.620473753&u=6&datum=nad83>

The proponent reports that while hiking in this 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long valley, he discovered near its head “a remarkably deep and narrow gully, with twin waterfalls murmuring down the slick rock into a pool in the depths, and a pair of gorgeous gardens at both ends shortly upstream from the fork.” He began referring to these “sheltered desert alcoves” as “Edens,” noting that there is another valley in the vicinity named Lost Eden Canyon. The Utah Names Committee suggests there is no evidence the valley needs to be named, but that naming the two waterfalls might be acceptable.

### **Walking Rock Canyon**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4125102.14345859%20&e=512527.651126862&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Walking Rock Canyon for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long box canyon overlooking the east side of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that several years ago, while hiking in the area, he discovered on a rock shelf a small, unusually shaped, rock that because of erosion on its underside appeared to be walking on legs. The proponent and other hikers visited the valley several times over the following years and they all came to refer to it as Walking Rock Canyon. In November 2003, he learned that the rock had collapsed on its “legs,” likely due to a rockslide. He suggests “the proposed name still seems fitting as a tribute to the odd sculpture it once housed.” The Utah Names Committee cited the disappearance of the rock as a reason for disapproval.

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

**Cronin Peak**, Colorado  
(San Isabel National Forest)  
(Docket 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.6552777777778&lon=-106.282777777778&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Denver who serves as an archivist for the Colorado Mountain Club. In proposing the name Cronin Peak, he wishes to honor Mary Cronin (1893-1982), who in 1921 became the first woman to climb all 14,000-foot peaks in Colorado. The 4,200 m (13,870 ft) summit is located in Chaffee County, within the San Isabel National Forest and approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) northeast of Grizzly Mountain. The proponent reports that as recreational use is growing, high summits in the State “will acquire names. These remaining unnamed summits should be named in a manner that recognizes names that are historical and/or appropriate.” He reports that the Colorado Coalition for Women’s History is in support of the proposal, and a letter of support was also received from the Chaffee County Commissioners. The Colorado Mountain Club, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest

Service are all in favor of this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue.

**Knight Lake**, Florida

(Docket 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=08&lats=56&lond=-82&lonm=23&lons=49&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Sarasota County Department of Parks and Recreation, to name an unnamed lake, Knight Lake. It was submitted in response to a request for comments on another proposal by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), to name the same lake Cow Pen Lake (BGN Docket 384). The DEP has proposed new names for 17 unnamed lakes in the area, and had selected the name Cow Pen Lake because of the feature's proximity to Cow Pen Slough. However, the County Parks Department determined that it would prefer to name the feature for an individual of local and historical significance and selected Jesse Knight (1817-1911), whose family was "an important asset to early Florida in developing the cattle industry. Jesse Knight constructed the largest cattle pen on the lower west coast of Florida [at] Cow Pen Slough." The Florida DEP concurs with the County's position and has withdrawn its proposal for Cow Pen Lake.

The Knight family settled in southwest Florida in the early 1840's and by the time of the Civil War had established an extensive cattle empire, which provided beef, tallow, and leather hides to the Confederate Army. Following the war, the Knight family relocated to the area that would become Nokomis, in the vicinity of the lake now proposed to be named in Jesse Knight's honor. Once there, the family constructed a split rail fence around a 150 square mile area of land, thus creating the largest "cow pen" in that part of Florida. Jesse Knight, who was also an unordained lay minister and circuit rider, constructed the area's first church and donated land for its first school. The trail that the family blazed to Manatee became known locally as Knight's Trail. The Florida State Geographic Names Authority is in support of this proposal. A copy of this proposal, along with the 16 other names (see below) was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**A D Williams Creek**, Georgia

(Docket 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3742724&e=732730&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3741429&e=733218&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Programs Coordinator for the Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeepers, a preservation group based in Atlanta. The group, along with many area residents, participated recently in a stream clean-up project, at which time it was suggested that the 1.6 km

(1 mi) long tributary of Proctor Creek should be named. The proposed name A D Williams Creek would honor Adam Daniel Williams (1861-1931), a prominent Baptist preacher in Atlanta, and the maternal grandfather of Martin Luther King, Jr. Reverend Williams was born in Greene County, the son of slaves, but following his father's death in 1874, he moved to Atlanta, where he became a pastor at the newly established Ebenezer Baptist Church. He came to be regarded as "one of the pioneers of a distinctive African-American version of the social gospel," with "an emphasis on black business development and civil rights activism" (Martin Luther King Papers Project, 2002). In 1899, Williams' daughter married Martin Luther King, Sr. In 1917, Williams became involved in an effort to organize a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

The stream proposed to be named A D Williams Creek flows past A D Williams Elementary School. Following the clean-up effort in late 2004, the proposed name has appeared at the website of Rivers Alive, a stream preservation effort sponsored by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The proponent reports that a petition in support of the proposal includes the signatures of representatives of the West Atlanta Watershed Alliance, the National Wildlife Federation, BFI/Allied Waste, and A D Williams Elementary School. The Mayor of Atlanta and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners also submitted letters of support. The King Center, which is responsible for approving the use of Dr. King's name and image, has determined that its licensing authority does not extend to the naming of streams, and suggests the Board is free to name the stream as proposed. The Director of the Georgia Division of Archives and History, who serves as the State Geographic Names Authority (SNA), has also recommended approval of the name. The SNA found no evidence that the stream had ever been named on any of its maps dating back to 1867, and suggests naming the stream in association with the nearby school is appropriate. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a Federally-recognized Tribe, with a request for comments by April 13. To date, no response has been received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

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

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.24833333333333&lon=-122.78333333333333&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5011196&e=517420&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to apply the new name Kraus Creek to an unnamed 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Deer Creek, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Aurora. The new name would honor John L. Kraus, a long-time area resident and grandson of George Kraus, a pioneer settler with the Aurora Colony, a German Christian community established in 1856. The OGNB reports that Mr. Kraus was very active in the community and was a member of the Aurora Historical Society. The proposal for Kraus Creek has the support of the Marion County Commissioners and the OGNB. The OGNB sent a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to all Federally-recognized Tribes that it determined might have an interest in the feature; no response was received by the prescribed deadline, so it was presumed the Tribes did not have an opinion on the issue.

Change Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake, Washington  
(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5252338&e=569691&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal, to rename Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake, was submitted by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. The five-acre lake lies within the Peterson Lake Natural Area, just northwest of the community of Maple Valley, and 16 km (10 mi) southeast of Renton. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1895, and the presumption is that it was named for a Danish dairy farming family that once lived nearby. In the vicinity of the lake are two homes (c. 1903 and 1904) that were owned by the Peterson family and that are listed in the King County Historic Resource Inventory. Some years later, the land was purchased by the Griffin family. In 1996, King County purchased a parcel of land including the lake from the Griffins, with the purchase agreement specifying that the lake and surrounding parkland would be renamed in their honor. The county has determined that the area is of “ecological significance”, with the lake providing a natural fish and wildlife habitat. The Griffin family has indicated it intends to donate funds to improve trails and to build docks, signs, and an interpretive kiosk.

The request to rename Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake was originally submitted to the U.S. Board in 1999, but was not processed because of concerns that the honoree was still living. The proposal was sent to the State Board for further investigation. After it was confirmed that Agnes Griffin was still living, the proposal was modified to honor Mrs. Griffin’s late husband who died in 1993. As a young man in the 1930’s, Walter Griffin built a small shopping center in Ballard that would become a center of the community. He later served as director of the State Apprenticeship Department, leading to an appointment as regional director of Federal Apprenticeship and Training for the Northwest region. Through his construction of shopping centers and training schools, he developed what would be regarded as “the finest vocational training program in the nation”.

The King County Parks Department has stated that if the lake is renamed, the park will also be renamed as the Walter E. Griffin Natural Area. The County also states that the renaming of the lake has the support of State Senator Dino Rossi, State Representatives Glenn Anderson and Cheryl Pflug, the Tahoma School District, and the Maple Valley Rotary Club. A stream located approximately 26 km (16 mi) to the northeast of this lake is already named Griffin Creek and is managed by King County as part of the Griffin Creek Natural Area. After deferring a vote on this proposal on two occasions to discuss the nature of philanthropic naming, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval of the change from Peterson Lake to Griffin Lake. Its members cited “the desire of the community and wide community support”. As part of its research, the State Board asked the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation and the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation to comment on the proposal. No response was received from either Tribe by the deadline established by the State Board, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue.

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Squaw Flat (BGN 1986) to Switchback Flat, Oregon  
(Winema National Forest)  
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4694102.0001238&e=618575.000002155&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), on behalf of the Director of the Klamath Tribes Cultural and Heritage Department who wishes to change officially the name of Squaw Flat in Klamath County. The flat lies within Winema National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) beyond the boundary of the former (pre-1954) Klamath Indian Reservation, and 33 km (20 mi) southeast of the Tribe's present-day lands. The proponent reports that one of the tribal elders asked that the derogatory name be changed and suggested the name Switchback Flat would be appropriate because of the feature's proximity to a switchback on the old Oregon, California, & Eastern Railroad line. A summit and spring located immediately to the north of the flat are already named Switchback Hill and Switchback Spring.

The name Squaw Flat was made official by the U.S. Board in 1986, as a result of a request by the U.S. Geological Survey to change the name from Squaw Flats and also to modify its application. The name Squaw Flats had appeared on a 1957 USGS topographic map and on the 1972 Klamath County map. The 1986 proposal indicated the proposed name and application change were warranted as the name "would roughly correspond to the area covered by Mrs. Wilson's ranch. It is possible, because Mrs. Wilson is an Indian, that she is the "squaw" of Squaw Flat."

The OGNB reports that the Commissioners of Klamath County are in support of the change to Switchback Flat. The County has also been asked to consider a request to rename Squaw Flat Road, but no decision has yet been reached. The OGNB forwarded the proposal for Switchback Flat to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which then forwarded it to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed that they do not have an opinion on the issue. The OGNB and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposal. There are two other features in Klamath County also named Squaw Flat.

Change Squak Glacier (BGN 1973) to Squock Glacier, Washington  
(Mount Baker National Recreation Area)  
(Docket 382)

This proposal is to amend the spelling of a name that was made official by a decision of the U.S. Board in 1973. The glacier that is named currently Squak Glacier lies on the southeast slope of Mount Baker and within the Mount Baker National Recreation Area, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Although the name Squak Glacier was approved by the BGN in 1973, more recent research by the proponent suggests that the correct spelling of the honoree's name was "Squock." In 1972, when the proposal for Squak Glacier was submitted, the proponent was employed as a hydrologist at the U.S. Geological Survey. In the course of preparing new maps

of the glaciers of Mount Baker, he had discovered a 1912 reference to an Indian guide named Squak, who had accompanied Edmund T. Coleman on his 1869 ascent of Mount Baker. The submission of the name Squak Glacier in 1972 was also intended to help eliminate confusion caused by the misapplication of the name Easton Glacier to the feature.

However, since then, the proponent has uncovered another volume, entitled “The First Ascent of Mount Baker” written in 1869 by Coleman himself, in which he refers to his Indian guide as “Squock.” Coleman stated, “We can not forget the expertness displayed in many difficulties by Squock and Talum. Squock is son-in-law of Umptlalum, the principal chief of the Nootsak Indians.” One local high school website describing the history of Mount Baker reports that, “The first people to climb [Mount Baker] were Coleman, Stratton, Squock, and Talum on August 17, 1868. The Indians were the first humans to have contact with Mt. Baker.” The current spelling, Squak Glacier, has appeared on various Federal maps and documents following the 1973 decision, as well as at numerous websites dedicated to glaciers, hiking, and outdoors adventures.

The Washington State Board on Geographic Names has recommended disapproval of the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that a change is needed for a name that has “been in use for many years and published extensively on maps of the area. They also discussed the fact that native languages had no alphabet and that any spelling would only be an approximation of the actual pronunciation.” The State Board forwarded a copy of this proposal to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, and the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated it would endorse the spelling change as long as the appropriate American Indian Tribes were consulted to verify the name/spelling.

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

American Peak, Colorado  
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4197656&e=279065&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&laver=DRG25>

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Littleton, is to make official the name American Peak for a 4,208 m (13,806 ft) high summit located in western Hinsdale County. The proponent reports that the local mountaineering community has used the name for several years, primarily because the summit overlooks American Basin. The name is mentioned at several websites dedicated to Colorado mountain climbing, including one that listed “American Peak” as the 102<sup>nd</sup> highest summit in Colorado. A lake named American Lake lies 13 km (8 mi) to the north-northwest of the summit.

The proponent also suggests the name is suitable because it would “honor the heritage and spirit of the North American continent.” He further believes the name “can be looked upon by Native

Americans and immigrants as a point of unity within this fine land where the purple mountain majesties reign.”

According to the Geographic Names Information System, there are 42 geographic features in Colorado named “American,” although of these, 28 are mines. Only one summit in the State is named “American”; American Flag Mountain is located in Gunnison County, approximately 134 km (83 mi) to the north-northeast of the summit in Hinsdale County. Nationwide, there are 14 summits named “American”, although only one, in Arizona, is named specifically American Peak.

The Hinsdale County Commissioners, the Colorado Mountain Club, and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names have all recommended approval of this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue.

**Seven names for unnamed lakes and reservoirs in Charlotte County**, Florida  
(Docket 384)

The following seven names were submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The proponents report that names are needed for these unnamed bodies of water to aid the department in its Ambient Monitoring Project of Florida’s water bodies, as required by the Clean Water Act. The County Commissioners of Charlotte County and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have no objection to the names as proposed. A copy of the DEP’s proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Between the Grades Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=53&lats=43&lond=81&lonm=54&lons=07&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 33 acre lake is situated between two old railroad grades.

**Crooked Arm Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=55&lats=01&lond=81&lonm=47&lons=51&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This shape of this 33 acre lake resembles a crooked arm.

**Forty Acre Pond**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=56&lats=14&lond=81&lonm=54&lons=44&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This manmade body of water is 40 acres in size; the proponents report that this name is already in local use.

**Horse Leg Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=57&lats=02&lond=81&lonm=48&lons=55&datum=NAD27&u=2>

The shape of this 25 acre shallow lake resembles a horse's leg.

**Ladle Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=54&lats=35&lond=81&lonm=57&lons=15&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 43 acre lake is shaped like a ladle.

**Powerline Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=52&lats=04&lond=81&lonm=54&lons=29&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This name was selected because the 32 acre lake lies adjacent to power lines.

**Thimble Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=00&lats=29&lond=81&lonm=51&lons=15&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 610 m (2,000 ft) long lake is shaped like a thimble.

**Seven names for unnamed lakes and reservoirs in DeSoto County, Florida**  
(Docket 384)

The following seven names were submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The proponents report that names are needed for these unnamed bodies of water to aid the department in its Ambient Monitoring Project of Florida's water bodies, as required by the Clean Water Act. The County Commissioners of DeSoto County and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have no objection to the names as proposed. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Cartoon Dog Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&lats=13&lond=81&lonm=43&lons=13&datum=NAD27&u=2>

The shape of this 34 acre lake resembles the head of a cartoon dog.

**Hog Bay Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&lats=10&lond=81&lonm=47&lons=58&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This proposed name recognizes the 40 acre lake's proximity to Hog Bay.

**Operation, Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&lats=56&lond=81&lonm=39&lons=42&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This name was selected because the 32 acre lake resembles a hole in the board game "Operation."



**Piggy Back Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&lats=26&lond=81&lonm=52&lons=17&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 30 acre lake lies near Piggy Back Road.

**Pine Island Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=05&lats=31&lond=81&lonm=45&lons=07&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 34 acre lake lies between Pine Island Road and Pine Island Ranch Airport.

**Sour Orange Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=07&lats=26&lond=81&lonm=39&lons=10&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 117 acre lake is located near Sour Orange Hammock.

**Split Lake**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3005884&e=438417&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This 706 m (2,316 ft) wide lake is split by a road.

**Lake New Ryan, Florida**

(Docket 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.162777777778&lon=-82.441666666667&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Lutz Civic Association, to make official the name Lake New Ryan for a 9.6-acre lake located in northern Hillsborough County, approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) northeast of Lutz and 13 km (8 mi) north of Tampa. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately six years, having appeared in the *Hillsborough County Lake Atlas*, as well as in a list of Florida lakes maintained and published by Florida LakeWatch between 1997 and 1999. The name Lake New Ryan is proposed for the lake because it is surrounded by two streets named Newberger Road and Ryan Circle. The identities of “Newberger” and “Ryan” have not been determined. The County Commissioners of Hillsborough County and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have indicated support for this proposal. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Restoration Creek, Oregon**

(Docket 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=45&latm=29&lats=06&lond=122&lonm=42&lons=55&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5037246&e=522840&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

The proposal for the new name Restoration Creek was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Portland. The proponent represents the Oregon

Department of Transportation in its administration of the Historic Columbia River Highway. The proposed name would recognize the efforts being made by the Tualatin Riverkeepers to restore and preserve the stream, a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Fanno Creek in southwest Portland. An article published at the *Oregon Live* website in October 2004 described these efforts and reported that the new name Restoration Creek was under consideration for approval. The Tualatin Riverkeepers have also started using the proposed name.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the name. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to those Federally-recognized Tribes having a possible interest in the area. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue. The OGNB recommends approval of this proposal.

**Little Pony Trail Creek, Pennsylvania**

(Docket 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4423821&e=459003&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4422576&e=459435&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the co-director of a homeschoolers' enhancement center in Newtown Square, who wishes to make official the name Little Pony Trail Creek for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Ridley Creek in Edgmont Township. The proponent reports that as part of its educational curriculum, his organization has been participating in a stream planting and monitoring project with the Chester Ridley Crum Watershed Association, and he and the Watershed Association would like to make official the name that has been used locally for many years. Although he was unable to provide any information on the origin or history of the proposed name, he suggests it may be an Indian name. There is no associated feature named Little Pony Trail, but a road that runs alongside the stream is named Pony Trail Road. The Edgmont Township Supervisors and the Delaware County Planning Commission have expressed support for the name. The County discovered in its research that a FEMA floodplain map labels the stream Pony Tail Run; if the proposed name is approved, the latter name will be recorded in GNIS as a variant. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection to the proposal. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes having a current or historical interest in the area.

**Briar Cane Break Lake, Texas**

(Docket 379)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=3374973&e=394176&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Silsbee, to make official a name reported to be in local use. The lake in question is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, and is located in northeastern Hardin County. The proponent had submitted previously two other proposals, one to change the application of the name Potato Patch Lake (and to rename it Tater Patch Lake) and the second to

apply the name McGallion Lake to the lake which is named currently Potato Patch Lake. In submitting these two proposals, the name Briar Cane Lake was discovered in a 1936 history of neighboring Tyler County. Although the origin of the name has not been determined, the proponent reports that the name in local use today is Briar Cane Break Lake. When asked to comment on the proposals, the Hardin County government confirmed that that name Briar Cane Break Lake is indeed in local use. The County Judge recommends approval of the proposal. The Texas State Geographic Names Authority supports this proposal, and there are no Federally-recognized Tribes having a current or historical interest in the area.

**The Slope**, Utah  
(Glen Canyon National Recreation Area)  
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4132710.91212989%20&e=519446.902018748&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name The Slope for a large sloped area of over one square mile in size that tilts upward from the shores of Lake Powell to The Rincon and Waterpocket Fold. The proponent describes the feature as “inconceivably vast” and “monumental,” although up close it is made up of “calcite crystals, deep gullies, hidden gardens, and water pockets.” He says a houseboat captain once told him the feature was always known simply as “The Slope.” Unlike the fifteen other names submitted by this proponent, this proposal has the support of the Utah Names Committee and the National Park Service. According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are eight other features in the State of Utah with the generic “Slope” or “Slopes”, although none are in Kane County.