

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

Six Hundred Seventy-Ninth Meeting
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Conservation Training Center
Shepherdstown, West Virginia
June 5-6, 2006 – 9:00 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robin Bellmard	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Bonnie Gallahan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Elizabeth Kanalley (Chairwoman)	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)
Doug 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

Jennifer Runyon

1. Opening

Chairwoman Kanalley welcomed everyone to the 679th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) and thanked the members and staff for traveling to West Virginia for this special meeting. She also thanked Doug Vandegraft for making the arrangements for the meeting room and accommodations at this very pleasant venue.

2. Minutes of the 678th Meeting

The minutes of the May 11th meeting were approved as submitted.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley for Boughton)

The Chairwoman reported on the retirement of Roger Payne from Federal service, effective May 31, and thanked those who were able to attend and contribute to his very successful retirement luncheon.

At the May meeting, Kanalley was pleased to announce that Lou Yost would be appointed Executive Secretary for the Domestic Names Committee, effective upon the date of Payne's retirement. The position of Executive Secretary for the full Board has yet to be filled and the Executive Committee met recently to discuss how to proceed. The Executive Committee also decided that it would review the Board's by-laws for possible updates and revisions.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report

An Executive Secretary for the full Board has yet to be appointed, so there was no report.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Kanalley for Wood)

Kanalley noted that the Frederick, Maryland *News-Post* published an article on the Board's recent naming of Great Heron Wetlands. She added that since May is "National Wetlands Month," this provided an excellent opportunity to raise awareness of both the Board and the issue of wetlands preservation.

Yost reported that the Durham, North Carolina *Herald-Sun* contacted the Board's staff with an inquiry regarding the official spelling of the name of the community of Braggtown. Residents and businesses alternately use the official form and the variant form Bragtown.

The website About.com recently published an article on "the most common place name in America," in which the author referred to research conducted at the GNIS website.

Yost shared with the members a copy of Mark Monmonier's newly-published book, "From Squaw Tit to Whorehouse Meadow: How Maps Name, Claim, and Inflammate." The book provides an interesting view on toponymy, with particular emphasis on the Board's treatment of derogatory names. The members were reminded that Mr. Monmonier attended a DNC meeting several months ago and he also interviewed a few members and staff while researching the book.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The Annual Conference of the Council on Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) is scheduled for October 17-21 in Boulder, Colorado, and will be hosted by Dr. William Bright and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names. A preliminary agenda has been prepared and will be distributed shortly, along with details regarding registration and accommodations. Members were asked to forward possible topics for the State-Federal Roundtable to Tim

Norton of the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names, and to encourage their regional and field offices to also submit ideas. COGNA still hopes to invite a representative from Google Earth to the conference to discuss the topic of geographic names and how they are compiled and applied to Google Earth.

Future COGNA conferences are scheduled for Lexington, Kentucky in 2007, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma in 2008.

The staff has been advised that a proposal to rename the Gulf of Mexico may be forthcoming. If one is received, the members will be asked to consider whether this should be an issue for the full Board to deliberate, although undoubtedly the DNC will be involved.

It was suggested that unlike in years past, the DNC meeting just prior to the COGNA Conference should not be regarded as a “dry run” for the COGNA meeting. That is, the members appreciate receiving a copy of the docket in advance of the meeting, and as before, editorial comments and questions should be addressed to the staff, but there is no need to allocate time at the previous meeting to reviewing each case.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Quarterly Review List 392 is being prepared and should be ready for release shortly. Since the May meeting, staff has completed 16 new case briefs.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost noted that there may be funds available in FY06 to begin Phase II GNIS data compilation for the State of Michigan.

Dwight Hughes of the Geographic Names Office continues to develop partnerships with various State GIS offices to compile additional data for GNIS. In May, he attended the 2006 West Virginia GIS Forum and Workshops in Morgantown, at which he made a presentation on GNIS.

The Forest Service continues to address the Congressional requirement regarding the collection of data related to structures, which likely will have some impact on the data that is compiled for GNIS.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

Change **Japanese Rock** (FID 284729) to **Yamato Rock**, Florida (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Mosquito Creek** (FID 413882) to **Meander Creek**, Illinois (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Parker Creek** (FID 586411) to **Parkers Creek**, Maryland (Review List 383)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a lack of evidence that the proposed form of the name was any more widely used than the existing name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Houghton Lake** (FID 1620255) to **Eagle Lake**, Michigan (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Reservoir** (FID 799497) to **Maverick Reservoir**, Montana (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Pass** (FID 791389) to **Meyers Creek Pass**, Montana (Review List 384)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change application of **Hannans Corner** (FID 972592), New York (Review List 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Ships Corner** (FID 1479615) to **Shipps Corner**, Virginia (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Zero Lake** (FID 1416933) to **Aurora Lake**, Alaska (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a reluctance to change established names as well as the lack of support for the change from the local community and the State Geographic Names Authority.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Arlington Peak, California (Review List 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing a lack of evidence of local use and the objections of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the Federal land management agency.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Blue Turn, California (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing a lack of local support and of evidence that the ridge proposed for naming was a distinct and identifiable geographic feature.

Vote: 9 in favor
3 against

0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name was warranted.

Change **Cathedral Peak** (FID 240364) to **Cathedral Rock**, California (Review List 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a lack of evidence of local and State support.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change **Blackman Peak** (FID 377808) to **Blackmon Peak**, Idaho (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a lack of evidence that the proposed name was any more correct historically than the existing name, as well as the opposition of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing evidence of local and Federal land management agency support for the change.

Change **Pine Tit** (FID 388528) to **Pine Sister**, and change **South Tit** (FID 391080) to **South Sister**, Idaho (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve these changes, citing a lack of evidence that the existing names are considered derogatory by a majority of the local population, as well as the opposition of the county government and the Federal land management agency.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Takoma Branch vs. **Takoma-Chillum Branch**, Maryland (Review Lists 365, 368)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Takoma Branch**, citing evidence that that name has come into local and published use.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that neither name seemed appropriate.

Change **Squaw Mountain** (FID 791387) to **Sacajawea Mountain** or **Hirschy Mountain**, Montana (Review Lists 384, 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Hirschy Mountain**, citing a concern that the name **Sacajawea Mountain** too closely resembles another name in close proximity, as well as the support of the county, the State Names Authority, and Federal land management agency for **Hirschy Mountain**.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the following five names in two groups; first, **Mystery Mountain**, **Skull Mountain**, and **Stairstep Mountain** together, followed by **Pig Snout Butte** and **Pig Snout Mountain** separately as they are in a wilderness area. Staff noted that the sixth name on the docket, **Yurt Buttes**, should be deferred as the Bureau of Land Management has yet to issue a recommendation on that name.

Mystery Mountain, **Skull Mountain**, and **Stairstep Mountain**, Nevada (Review List 385)

A motion was made **not** to approve these three new names. Seeing no second, the motion died. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the names are not needed, nor are they descriptive of the local topography.

Pig Snout Butte and **Pig Snout Mountain**, Nevada (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve these two names, citing a lack of evidence that the names warrant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

South Buckle Island, North Carolina, Virginia (Review List 387) (FID 2090003)

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

Vote: 12 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Lake Etta** (FID 1028910) to **Alkali Lake**, and change **Alkaline Lake** (FID 1027682) to **Lake Etta**, North Dakota (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 6 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

Citing the tie vote, a decision was deferred until the next meeting. The members suggested additional documentation was needed and asked staff to request a copy of the 1993 County Atlas that the Township government claimed showed the names as proposed. They also asked that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide copies of the plats, maps, and records that support that agency's claim that the names should not be changed.

Change **Dead Indian Lake** (FID 1101388) to **Black Kettle Lake** or **Dead Warrior Lake**, change **Dead Indian Creek** (FID 1101387) to **Dead Warrior Creek** or **Medicine Woman Creek**, Oklahoma (Review Lists 367, 374, 384) (FID 1101387, 1101388)

A motion was made and seconded to change the name **Dead Warrior Creek** to **Medicine Woman Creek**.

Vote: 1 in favor
11 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name **Medicine Woman Creek** appeared to favor a particular Tribe and as such would not adequately represent the history of all the American Indian groups in the area.

A motion was then made and seconded to approve the names **Dead Warrior Creek** and **Dead Warrior Lake**.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the existing names are not derogatory to a large majority of the local population and therefore no change is needed.

One member temporarily left the meeting.

Change **Squaw Island** (FID 1127498) to **Oochyax Island**, Oregon (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **East Fork Harveys Branch** (FID 1192404) to **Bidlack Creek**, Pennsylvania (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a reluctance to change a name in longstanding published use, as well as the lack of support from the Township government and State Names Authority.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Deception Arch, Utah (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing a lack of evidence that the name is needed in an area that is regarded as having wilderness characteristics, as well as the lack of support from the Federal land management agency.

Vote: 10 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the aforementioned reason was not a valid justification for denying the name, as well as the evidence of State Names Authority support.

Crater Glacier vs. **Kraffts Glacier** vs. **Tulutson Glacier**, Washington (Review Lists 388, 389, 390)
(FID 2090268)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Crater Glacier**, citing evidence that that name is used informally in numerous scientific reports.

Vote: 8 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the name **Tulutson Glacier**, and in agreement with the findings and recommendations of the local, State and Tribal governments, and those of the Federal land management agency. The members who supported the name **Crater Glacier** also noted that the feature is likely to be temporary and therefore it would be inappropriate to

assign it a commemorative or Native American name. There was also some concern that the word “Tulutson” was not of particular significance to that geographic area.

Change **Post Point** (FID 1507599) to **Poes Point**, Washington (Review List 378)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a lack of evidence that the proposed form of the name was historically accurate, as well as the lack of support from the City government and the State Names Authority.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this point, a motion was made and seconded to adjourn the meeting for the day and to reconvene in the morning. However, it was noted that one more issue would likely be of particular interest to the deputy member from BIA and that since that individual would not be able to attend the second day of this meeting, it was agreed that that name should be considered at this time.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Because one of the members indicated she would be unable to attend the second day of this meeting, it was decided to vote at this time on the proposal under Category IV to change the name of the Potowomut River in Rhode Island to Greenes River.

Change **Potowomut River** (FID 1218361) (BGN 1930) to **Greenes River**, Rhode Island (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a reluctance to change an indigenous name in longstanding published use, as well as the lack of support from the local government, the State Names Authority, and two Tribal governments.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to adjourn the meeting for the day.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The first day of the meeting was adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

The meeting was reconvened at 9:05 a.m. on Tuesday, June 6th. Eleven voting members were in attendance.

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

Knight Lake, Florida (Review List 386)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Thompson Lake** (FID 2088685) to **Walker Lake**, Michigan (Review List 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a reluctance to remove a name in longstanding published use and a lack of evidence that the name would satisfy the criteria of the Board's Commemorative Naming Policy. Staff noted a correction to the docket write-up. The reference at the end of the first paragraph to "recent media coverage" applies to the other lake in Mecosta County that is named Thompson Lake, not to the lake in question.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing the support for the change from the township and county governments.

Strand Creek, Minnesota (Review List 390)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Boyer Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 390) (FID 2090002)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Wolfe Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 390) (FID 2090000)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cobabe Peak, Utah (Review List 386) (FID 2090052)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Quander Brook, Virginia (Review List 387) (FID 2090072)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Tri Teens Creek, Washington (Review List 367)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence that the name has become established in the area in the ensuing ten years since the accident, as well as a reluctance to name a geographic feature for a single, albeit tragic incident. There was some concern that approval of this name would set a precedent for naming features for accidents. It was also noted that the stream flows for a short distance through the Skagit Wild and Scenic River, which although it is not a Federal wilderness, is likely managed under the same restrictive criteria.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Negro Lake** (FID 287576) (BGN 1969) to **Chain Lake** or **Dove Lake**, Florida (Review Lists 390, 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change to **Chain Lake**, citing the support of the county government and State Names Authority.

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the word “Negro” has not been determined to be derogatory to a large segment of the population and therefore does not need to be changed. There were also concerns that the name change would result in a loss of the existing name’s link to the area’s African American heritage.

Change **Polack Lake** (FID 1615203) (BGN 1946) to **Thurtell Lake**, Michigan (Review List 380)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name change, citing a reluctance to change a name in longstanding published use, as well as the lack of support from the local governments.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the Board’s 1974 decision has been flawed and the approval of the name **Polack Lake** was inconsistent with the Board’s policies.

Change **Pillick Ridge** (FID 788864) (BGN 1969) to **Pilik Ridge**, Montana (Review List 391)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was insufficient evidence that the proposed name is any more accurate historically than the existing name, and as such, the feature should not be renamed.

Change **Plum Beach Point** (FID 1218045) (BGN 1978 1930) to **Plum Point**, Rhode Island (Review List 384)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing the lack of support from the local government and the State Names Authority.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Shumocher Creek** (FID 1525728) (BGN 1941) to **Schumacher Creek**, Washington (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was insufficient evidence that the proposed name is any more accurate historically than the existing name, and as such, the feature should not be renamed.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Reflections Lake, Alaska (Review List 391)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Serenity Lake, Alaska (Review List 391)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Teack Lake, Alaska (Review List 391)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the use of an acronym as a geographic name is inappropriate.

One member temporarily left the meeting.

Giant Ledge Stream, New York (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

University Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 390) (FID 2090001)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Marys Creek, Rhode Island (Review List 390) (FID 2090042)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Hidden Lake, Utah (Review List 386) (FID 2090043)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

One member temporarily left the meeting.

Collects Run, Virginia (Review List 381) (FID 2090038)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cozy Ridge, Washington (Review List 387) (FID 2090070)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor

0 against
1 abstention

Chickamin Creek, Washington (Review List 387) (FID 2090071)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name has commercial overtones. It was also noted that another stream named Chikamin Creek is located in fairly close proximity.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held July 13, 2006, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Washington D.C., Room 3004.

Once again, Kanalley thanked the members for attending this meeting, and all agreed it was an extremely worthwhile experience.

Staff noted that in the next month, they hope to schedule a meeting with the new BIA representative to discuss the issue of Tribal consultation and to determine whether the BIA might be able to assist in this matter.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
June 2006**

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

Change **Japanese Rock** (FID 284729) to **Yamato Rock**, Florida
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2919391&e=593189&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This is one of three proposals that were submitted by the Florida State Legislature to rename geographic features in the State with names that that they consider offensive or derogatory. This proposal would change the name of Japanese Rock, located in the Town of Highland Beach in Palm Beach County, to Yamato Rock. The replacement name was offered by the Highland Beach Commissioners, who note that it honors the Japanese farmers who settled in the area in the early years of the twentieth century. According to a Japanese glossary posted online by the Library of Congress, the word *Yamato* refers to “the country of Japan or things Japanese.... and to the ancient court from which the imperial family arose.”

In the early twentieth century, there was a small agricultural community named Yamato (or Yamato Colony) just inland from the coast and 3.2 km (2 mi) northwest of the rock in question. It was settled by young men who were brought from Japan to help populate the area that would later become Boca Raton. It was abandoned some years later, and in World War II the land was taken to establish a military training base. The community of Yamato continues to be named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, while the rock itself has been named Jap Rock on USGS maps since 1962. (The BGN ruled in 1974 that all references to the derogatory form of “Japanese” should be changed; however, the rock continued to be labeled Jap Rock on the 1983 revision. The rock is shown but not named on nautical charts.

Representatives of the nearby Morikami Museum and the Japanese American Citizens League both expressed surprise and pleasure in hearing of the Town’s decision to rename the feature; they indicated that previous efforts to change the name locally had been unsuccessful. There are at least two references to the newly-proposed name on the Internet; the Reef Environmental Education Foundation and a marine archaeological research group both refer to the feature as Yamato Rock. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection to the name change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN in January 2006, after the members expressed concern that the town believed the official name was still Jap Rock and had therefore been misinformed when it submitted the name change. After the Highland Beach Town Commissioners were notified of the BGN’s action, they submitted a letter reaffirming the

Town's desire that the feature be renamed, noting that although the name might have been changed officially in 1974, no one was made aware of that change and the shorter pejorative form has continued to be used locally. They believe that simply recognizing the "more correct" form of the word would not eradicate the problem and that local people would likely continue to use the shortened form. In response to the BGN's request for comments from the Japanese-American community, she provided copies of letters from the Japanese-American Association of South Florida and the Director of the Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens, reaffirming their support for the change to Yamato Rock. In addition, a local resident and descendant of one of the original Yamato Colony settlers wrote to support the change, stating, "Certainly there can be no objection to the name "Japanese Rocks" [sic] from a purely verbal view. However, behind this innocuous surface lies the deeply rooted habit of the foreshortened "Jap Rock" which carries with it a hidden disrespect."

Change Mosquito Creek (FID 413882) to Meander Creek, Illinois
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4685585.47817994%20&e=343004.081702099&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4686291&e=339717&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change the name of Mosquito Creek, a 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of Beaver Creek that heads in Winnebago County and flows east into Boone County. The proposed replacement name, Meander Creek, was submitted by a resident of nearby Rockford, who notes that there are two streams in Boone County named Mosquito Creek and renaming one of them would eliminate duplication. The two streams lie 12 km (7.5 mi) apart. Both have appeared and been named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1918. The proposed replacement name is descriptive.

A representative of the City of Rockford telephoned to express some reluctance toward changing the name, citing a lack of evidence that the current duplicate naming is confusing. However, he added that if the authorities in other jurisdictions saw an overriding need to change the name, he would not object, especially since only a very small portion of the stream lay within his jurisdiction. The Belvidere - Boone County Planning Department and the Belvidere Township Board of Supervisors both wrote in support of the change, while the Winnebago County Planning and Zoning Board said it had no opinion. The Illinois State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Parker Creek (FID 586411) to Parkers Creek, Maryland
(Review List 383)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4293462&e=365985&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Deale, who reports that a small bay, shown on Federal maps currently as Parker Creek, is known locally as Parkers Creek (tidal creeks in Maryland frequently resemble bays and are classified as such in GNIS). The proponent reports that his family has lived along the bay for 120 years and has always known the name in its plural form. He also notes that his address is Parkers Creek Road. He suggests that the name of the stream was derived from that of an island once located near the mouth of the bay that he referred to as “Parkers Island.” Although the island was depicted on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps dating back to 1892, as well as on an 1817 map of Maryland by Lucas and Company, and in Henry Gannett’s 1904 *Gazetteer of Maryland*, all three sources labeled it “Parker Island.” By the 1950’s, this island had disappeared, so it is listed in GNIS as a historical feature.

The named Parker Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1905. The singular form name also appears on State Highway Administration maps and on the Alexandria Drafting Company map of Anne Arundel County. The origin of the name Parker Creek has not been determined, although Hamill Kenny in his 1984 volume *The Placenames of Maryland, Their Origin and Meaning*, states, “No doubt all mentions of Parker in Southern Maryland are traceable to William Parker, whom Stein describes as one of the Puritans who in 1649, founded Anne Arundel County.” In addition to the bay and former island in Anne Arundel County, there are also a community and a stream in neighboring Calvert County named Parkers Creek. The latter two features were named “Parker” until 1996, when the BGN approved a proposal to make the names plural.

Letters and telephone calls to the Anne Arundel County Council and the Maryland State Names Authority have not been answered. A search of the Internet shows both names are used; most references to the plural form relate to the road name, although a report on a “Maryland State Prohibition on Discharges of Vessel Sewage,” published at EPA’s website, also refers to the bay as Parkers Creek. An Anne Arundel County website mentions dredging “at the mouth of Parker Creek,” while another, listing neighborhood associations in the county, refers to “Parker’s Creek View Civic Association.” An online listing of streams in Maryland, posted by the Maryland State Archives, includes Parker Creek, and a local real estate company uses the singular form also.

Change Houghton Lake (FID 1620255) to Eagle Lake, Michigan
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4920070.88227549%20&e=732257.823981049&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Houghton Lake in Ogemaw County to Eagle Lake. It was submitted by an environmental and engineering firm in West Branch, on behalf of a resident of Naples, Florida, who owns property that includes the lake. The 30-acre lake has been named Houghton Lake on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1965, and is also named as such on the official Ogemaw County highway map. However, the proponent reports that the current name is causing confusion because of the existence of another lake in neighboring Roscommon County that is also named Houghton Lake. The two lakes are approximately 51 km (32 mi) apart. The latter feature was named in the mid-nineteenth century for state geologist Douglass Houghton, and is considerably better known, being the largest inland body of water in Michigan,

at just over 20,000 acres. In addition to this lake, there are three communities in Roscommon County named Houghton Lake, as well as a school, a park, and a State Forest.

The origin of the name of the smaller lake in Ogemaw County is not known, nor is it mentioned in any of the available Michigan placename books, but the presumption is that all such features in the State, including Houghton County, were named for Douglass Houghton.

The proponent reports that the lake proposed to be renamed Eagle Lake is frequented by bald eagles that use the lake as a food source. There are no other features in Ogemaw County named "Eagle," but there are twelve lakes in the State named Eagle Lake. The closest is in Kalkaska County, approximately 84 km (52 mi) to the northwest. The proponent did not indicate that his proposal to rename Houghton Lake should also extend to nearby Houghton Creek.

The Ogemaw County Commissioners have recommended approval of the proposed change. A letter was sent to the government of Cumming Township, and attempts were made to contact the Township by telephone, but no response was received. A copy was also sent to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe responded, with a letter of support for the change to Eagle Lake. The lack of response from the others is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Michigan State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) in September 2004, with several follow-ups by telephone and e-mail over the subsequent year and a half. No response has been received, and the SNA had been advised that if no comments are forthcoming by the June 2006 meeting, the BGN would presume the State does not wish to comment.

Change Squaw Reservoir (FID 799497) to Maverick Reservoir, Montana
(Custer National Forest)
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5053331.84181536%20&e=558162.836629173&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Chair of the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, which was tasked in 1999 with changing all geographic names in the State containing the term *Squaw*. The State Legislature believes the existing name is derogatory. The small reservoir, just 38 m (125 ft) long, first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1993; the origin of the name has not been determined. In 2003, the BGN received a proposal to change the name to Buffalo Reservoir, but at its January 2005 meeting that name was rejected citing the existence of 110 other geographic features in Montana already named "Buffalo."

The new replacement name was also suggested by the HB 412 Committee, and was chosen because the reservoir lies just to the west of Maverick Gulch. The Montana State Board on Geographic Names made several attempts to solicit input from the Carter County Commissioners but has determined no response is forthcoming; the State Board recommends approval of the change to Maverick Reservoir. The Forest Service also supports the change. A copy of the

proposal was sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. In addition to the aforementioned valley, there are two springs in Carter County named “Maverick.” Elsewhere in the State, there are eight features with that name, including one other reservoir, located in Valley County 320 km (200 mi) from the one in Carter County.

Change **Squaw Pass** (FID 791389) to **Meyers Creek Pass**, Montana
(Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest)
(Review List 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5037156.84248299%20&e=578287.140983864&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to rename Squaw Pass, located in Sweet Grass County on the boundary between Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest, to Meyers Creek Pass. It was submitted by the Chair of the Montana House Bill 412 Committee. The proposed replacement name was suggested by the U.S. Forest Service, although the original application recorded the name as simply Meyer Pass (and the case was placed on the BGN’s Review List as such). The Forest Service has since clarified this, explaining that the intent was to name the feature Meyers Creek Pass, as it lies at the head of Meyers Creek, named for an individual named Meyers. The Forest Service has confirmed that the HB 412 Committee supports the use of Meyers Creek Pass, as does the Montana Board on Geographic Names.

The Sweet Grass County Board of Commissioners is in support of the proposed change, as are the Montana State Historical Society, the State Board, and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Crow Tribe of Montana, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change application of **Hannans Corner** (FID 972592), New York
(Review List 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4771389&e=301134&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by a local resident to correct the application of the name Hannans Corner on Federal maps. Although the name has appeared at its current position on virtually all U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1934, the proponent reports that the label should be placed 1.1 km (0.7 mi) further to the south, at the intersection of Routes 250 and 31. The aforementioned USGS maps were published in 1934, 1952, 1969, 1971, 1978, and 1984, yet one other map, published jointly by the USGS and the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1943, shows the name at the proposed location. The proponent reports that the name is also applied incorrectly to New York Department of Transportation maps, but suggests those maps were likely compiled from the USGS maps. The name did not appear on the 1968 Monroe County highway map, nor is the community mentioned in any of the available New York placename books.

The proposal included a letter of support from the Historian of the Town of Perinton, and another from a Hannan family descendant who recalls growing up on the family farm “located on the

southwest quadrant of route 250 and route 31.” The Historian provided a history of the Hannan family’s association with the area, beginning with James and Lucretia Hannan who settled in Perinton in 1810, along with copies of maps and plats dated 1852, 1858, 1872, and 1902, all of which show the Hannan farm at the more southerly location, as proposed. In the mid-nineteenth century, James Hannan served as the Town’s pathmaster, fence viewer, and overseer of highways. His son and grandson also served as Town Supervisors, and his great-grandson was active in the local farm bureau. The farm was sold in the 1960’s.

In addition to the Town Historian, the Monroe County Commissioners submitted a letter of support for the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Seneca Nation of Indians, which responded with a letter of support. The New York State Names Committee was given several opportunities to object to the proposal, but no response was received. The State was advised that the proposal would be brought before the BGN for a vote at the June 2006 meeting.

Change **Ships Corner** (FID 1479615) to **Shipps Corner**, Virginia
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4072347.98794175%20&e=403647.158183984&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal, to change officially the spelling of Ships Corner to Shipps Corner, was submitted by a representative of the Municipal Reference Library of the City of Virginia Beach. The small unincorporated community lies within the corporate limits of Virginia Beach, approximately 8 km (5 mi) south of the city’s center and just west of Oceana Naval Air Station. Although the spelling “Ships” has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1918, the proponent reports that the name of the small community should be spelled “Shipps” because it was named for the Shipp family that once had a land grant in the area. A search of the web provided several references to a local family named “Shipp” in the late nineteenth century, and a one-room schoolhouse named Shipps Corner School was once located nearby. The name Shipp’s Corner is also given to a local shopping center. The Virginia Board on Geographic Names has confirmed that both spellings appeared in early land grant records, but also that the Shipp family owned land on the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River as early as 1684. The State supports the proposed spelling change.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Zero Lake** (FID 1416933) to **Aurora Lake**, Alaska
(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6838122.00091902&e=351271.999780457&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal, to rename Zero Lake to Aurora Lake, was submitted by the Alaska State Geographic Names Board on behalf of a property developer in Anchorage. Although the origin of the name Zero Lake has not been determined, it has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1979 and is listed in several reports published by the Alaska Department

of Natural Resources. The proponent suggests that the lake should be renamed because it is located adjacent to a new subdivision named “Aurora.”

The Mayor of the City of Houston does not support the name change, citing long-term usage of the current name by local residents and emergency responders, and he suggests that to change the name would cause confusion. However, the President of Knikatnu, Incorporated, a Native village corporation, responded that if local residents “find it suiting,” he would endorse the name, adding, “It certainly sounds more pleasing than Zero Lake.” The State Board did not receive any response from the following organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Alexander Creek, Incorporated; Eklutna, Incorporated; the Matanuska-Susitna Resource, Conservation, and Development Council; and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. Citing the lack of local governmental support and a reluctance to change existing names, the State Board recommends disapproval of the proposal.

Arlington Peak, California
(Los Padres National Forest)
(Review List 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3819039.99934333&e=250694.999844482&datum=nad83&u=6>

This is one of three “corrections and additions” that were submitted by a resident of Santa Barbara. The proponent, who submitted only a hand-annotated map as evidence, indicated that the summit shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps as Cathedral Peak is in fact known locally as Cathedral Rock (q.v.), while the “unnamed” summit that lies 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the south-southeast is named Arlington Peak. No information regarding the origin of the latter name was provided, although a search of the Internet yielded two reports on hiking in the Santa Barbara area that referred to the summit as Arlington Peak. The summit is shown, but not named on USGS topographic maps. It lies within the boundaries of Los Padres National Forest, partially on Forest Service land and partially on a private inholding.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received; the second letter indicated that if the County did not respond, the BGN would presume it did not have an opinion on the issue. The Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, was also asked to comment, but no response was received, which is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Neither the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names nor the U.S. Forest Service support this proposal, citing the lack of published usage of the name and the apparent lack of local support.

Blue Turn, California
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4025091&e=715189&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is one of thirteen submitted by a resident of Santa Cruz, who has asked the BGN to make official names or to modify existing names and applications for various geographic

features located throughout southwestern Fresno County in the area of Joaquin Ridge. The proponent has conducted extensive historical research in the area and has discovered that there are many historical names in local use that are not widely known beyond the immediate area or that are not published. The BGN has already approved nine of the names, disapproved two, and one has been withdrawn.

The name Blue Turn would apply to a 6.4 km (4 mi) long ridge extending east from Santa Rita Peak to the northwest edge of Wright Mountain. The name is descriptive of the pale blue color of the soil and serpentine rocks located along the ridge. If approved, the use of the generic “Turn” would be the first such instance in California for a ridge or summit-like feature. Two other names with “Turn” as the generic apply to curves in a highway, while another two refer to bends in a channel in a harbor.

The Fresno County Board of Supervisors was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, citing a lack of evidence of local use or support, recommends disapproval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Cathedral Peak** (FID 240364) to **Cathedral Rock**, California
(Los Padres National Forest)
(Review List 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.4863854&LON=-119.7165265&datum=NAD83&u=5>

This proposal is to correct the generic part of a geographic name to recognize reported local use. The name Cathedral Peak has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since at least 1982, but the proponent, a local resident, reports that the summit is known locally as Cathedral Rock. No further evidence to support this claim has been located. Several online hiking reports all refer to the summit as Cathedral Peak, although photographs do suggest the summit is extremely rocky in appearance.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, and so it is presumed that the County does not have an opinion. The Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, was also asked to comment, but again, no response was received, which is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Neither the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names nor the U.S. Forest Service support this proposal, citing the lack of published usage of the proposed form of the name and an apparent lack of local support for the change.

The proponent’s third request, to make official the name West Beach, was approved by the BGN in July 2004.

Change **Blackman Peak** (FID 377808) to **Blackmon Peak**, Idaho
(Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area)
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4881052.5694002%20&e=688042.277045867&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Washington, D.C., to change officially the spelling of the name of **Blackman Peak** in Custer County to **Blackmon Peak**. The summit has an elevation of 3,142 m (10,307 ft), and lies on the boundary between Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The proponent reports that while conducting local research, he learned that **Blackman Peak** was named for George Blackmon (b.1854), a freed slave who came to Idaho around 1879 where he established quartz mining claims in the White Cloud Mountains. The proponent further reports that he has photographs and a letter in which the surname was spelled Blackmon, and he claims that spelling appears also in numerous mining claims.

The name **Blackman Peak** has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1919 and is also shown on USDA Forest Service maps of the area and on the official Custer County highway map. Lalia Boone, in her 1988 volume *Idaho Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary*, states, “**Blackman Peak** [was] named for George Washington Blackman, a black who mined in the area for many years. He began prospecting in Blackman Basin (actually Washington Basin) in 1879 and also worked many claims along Fourth of July Creek. All who knew him respected him and knew his cabin as a welcome stopping place.” Several websites dedicated to the mountains of Idaho and/or the history of blacks in Idaho refer to **Blackman Peak** and many confirm that the summit was named for George Washington Blackman, “a freed slave and early day miner in the White Cloud Peaks.” There are six geographic features in the vicinity of **Blackman Peak** named “Washington”; Ms. Boone [*ibid.*] speculates these were also named for George Washington Blackman, “as he was an important and popular person in this area.”

The Custer County Commissioners responded with a letter of support for the change, and the U.S. Forest Service recommends approval as well. However, the Idaho State Historical Society, which serves as the Geographic Names Authority for the State, cites evidence that was uncovered by the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council that suggests the honoree spelled his name Blackman. That spelling appeared in early census records, and so the State does not endorse the change. The State attempted to contact the proponent to discuss the issue, but did not receive any response. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shoshone Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Pine Tit** (FID 388528) to **Pine Sister**
and **South Tit** (FID 391080) to **South Sister**, Idaho
(Sawtooth National Forest)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4657857&e=731021&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4662511.99984157&e=734691.000242376&datum=nad83&u=6>

These proposals were submitted by the chair of the Geographic Names Project of the Idaho American Association of University Women. The proponent, whose organization has been involved in ongoing efforts to remove derogatory names from geographic features in Idaho, specifically the “Squaw” names, suggests the existing generic term is offensive and is requesting the names be changed from Pine Tit to Pine Sister and from South Tit to South Sister. She offers the less commonly used generic “Sister” as a replacement because there are already summits in Idaho named Pine Mountain, Pine Butte, Pine Knob, and Pine Summit. She also notes the existence of summits named Three Sisters in Oregon and Twin Sisters in Colorado. The features in question are located within the Sawtooth National Forest, in the southwestern corner of Cassia County, approximately 65 km (40 mi) south-southwest of Burley. The current names have appeared on Federal maps since 1977, and were also on the 1976 Cassia County highway map.

The Cassia County Commissioners have stated they “strongly reject the proposed names.” After discussing the issue with local residents, the County determined that “not once was there any indication of offense regarding the current name, but there was a sense of being offended by “outsider-individuals” looking to create controversy or change the local flavor of life in our rural county.” Further, “we believe that these changes lie outside of the intent of the legislative action encouraging individuals or governments to propose name changes for those names found to be offensive.” The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (IGNAC) also received two letters from local residents strongly opposed to the changes; one of these was from a Snake River sportsmen’s association, which regards the renaming effort as an “undue waste of time.” The Forest Service District Ranger also is opposed to the proposals.

Citing this local opposition, the IGNAC recommended, by a vote of 10-2, against the changes. However, the Idaho State Historical Society voted 4-2 to approve the new names. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah and to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Takoma Branch vs. Takoma-Chillum Branch, Maryland

(Review Lists 365, 368)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4315677&e=328175&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.9702777777778&lon=-77.0011111111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

These names are both proposed for a 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Sligo Creek. The first proposal, to make official the name Takoma Branch, was submitted by The Friends of Sligo Creek, whose representative noted that the name had appeared in the Spring 1994 issue of *In the Anacostia Watershed*, a publication of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac Basin. According to the proponent, local residents have referred to the stream as Takoma Branch for

many decades. The Pine Crest Community Association passed a resolution in support of the naming effort.

When asked to provide input on the proposal, the Prince George's County Council responded with a counter-proposal for the name Takoma-Chillum Branch. The stream flows through both Takoma Park and the neighborhood of Chillum, and the County indicated it did not wish to show preference to one community over the other. The Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation for the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the President of the 8th Precinct Civic Association submitted letters of support for Takoma-Chillum Branch.

Both proposals were presented to the BGN for a vote in 2000, but the issue was deferred citing a need for further investigation. Several phone calls were made to the Prince George's County Council and to local businesses and utility companies that were familiar with the stream, and although several promised to research the case, no further information was received.

In December 2004, the Takoma Park City Council referred in its monthly newsletter to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' (MWCOC) establishment of "a coalition of local partners... to raise awareness regarding environmental impacts on the Takoma Branch tributary." In August 2005, the City Council again referred to ongoing preservation efforts at Takoma Branch. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) also refers to the stream as Takoma Branch, although one of the maps on its website labels it Takoma Park Branch. Another WSSC website reports, "In June 2004, Friends of Sligo Creek and the Anacostia Watershed Society co-sponsored a clean up in the Takoma Branch." In February 2006, the MWCOC adopted a resolution seeking funding from the Environmental Protection Agency "to conduct a trash reduction pilot project in the Takoma Branch portion of the Anacostia watershed." Only a few feet of the stream extend across the county boundary, but the Montgomery County Council has confirmed local usage of the name Takoma Branch. The Maryland State Geographic Names Authority has indicated it does not wish to make a recommendation regarding the issue.

Change Squaw Mountain (FID 791387)
to Sacajawea Mountain or Hirschy Mountain, Montana
(Beaverhead National Forest)
(Review Lists 384, 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5027954&e=288062&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The names Sacajawea Mountain and Hirschy Mountain have both been submitted as replacements for Squaw Mountain, a summit in Beaverhead County. The first name was proposed by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee, which would like to honor the young Indian scout who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. According to GNIS, there are already 11 features in Montana that are named "Sacajawea." Two of these are summits, although neither is in Beaverhead County nor in adjoining counties in Montana. However, in neighboring Lemhi County, Idaho, less than 16 km (9 mi) to the south of the summit in question is another feature named Sacajawea Peaks (BGN

2001); both summits are located on the same U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map.

After the U.S. Forest Service District Office expressed concern regarding the similarity between the two names in such close proximity, two residents of Jackson submitted a counter-proposal for Hirschy Mountain. This name would honor Fred Hirschy (1884-1975), who settled in the Big Hole Valley in 1894. In 1910, he borrowed two hundred dollars to start his own cattle ranch, which he operated until his death in 1975. Members of the Hirschy family still operate the ranch today.

The Beaverhead County Commissioners and Montana State Board on Geographic Names both recommend approval of the proposal for Hirschy Mountain, while the Forest Service has no objection to that name. The Forest Service does not support the proposal for Sacajawea Mountain. Copies of both proposals were forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation; the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Mystery Mountain, Pig Snout Butte, Pig Snout Mountain, Skull Mountain, Stairstep Mountain, Yurt Buttes, Nevada
(Review List 385)

The following five names were submitted by a retired U.S. Geological Survey geologist and resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, who wishes to make official names for unnamed features located in the Quinn Canyon Range. Four of the features lie in Nye County, and one is in Lincoln County. The proponent reports that the USGS began geologic mapping of the area in 1999 but has since abandoned the project. He has continued to map the area as a volunteer and believes additional names are needed “in order to handily describe the geology.”

Mystery Mountain
(Humboldt National Forest)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.0925&lon=-115.610277777778&u=2>

The summit proposed to be named Mystery Mountain has an elevation of 2,388 m (7,836 ft) and lies approximately 114 km (89 mi) east of Tonopah, in Nye County. The name Mystery Mountain was selected for this summit because, according to the proponent, “its welded tuffs [volcanic rocks] are different lithologically from other tuffs in the area.” He adds, “Despite detailed thin-section studies of rocks that compose the mountain, correlations remain uncertain.” There is one other geographic feature in Nevada known to be named “Mystery”; Mystery Ridge in Mineral County lies approximately 240 km (150 mi) to the west-northwest of this summit in Nye County.

A sixth name on the proponent’s list, Yurt Buttes, lies outside the boundaries of the Humboldt National Forest and is in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM has been asked to comment on the proposal.

Pig Snout Butte

(Humboldt National Forest/Quinn Canyon Wilderness)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4224304&e=620730&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal would apply the descriptive name Pig Snout Butte to an unnamed 2,262 m (7,420 ft) high summit in the Quinn Canyon Range, in Nye County. It also lies in the Quinn Canyon Wilderness, administered by the Humboldt National Forest. The feature is one of the several peaks that make up a larger uplifted area proposed to be named Pig Snout Mountain (q.v.). There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Pig Snout.”

Pig Snout Mountain

(Humboldt National Forest/Quinn Canyon Wilderness)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.1733333333333&lon=-115.6225&u=2>

This approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) long summit, located in Nye County, has an elevation of 2,562 m (8,407 ft) and lies within the Quinn Canyon Wilderness. The proposed name is descriptive.

Skull Mountain

(Humboldt National Forest)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4211717&e=609775&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal would apply the descriptive name Skull Mountain to an unnamed 2,658 m (8,720 ft) high summit in the Quinn Canyon Range in northern Lincoln County. There is one other summit in Nevada known to be named “Skull”; Skull Mountain in Nye County is located approximately 146 km (91 mi) to the south-southwest of the summit in Lincoln County. There are eight other features in the State named “Skull”; none are in Lincoln County.

Stairstep Mountain

(Humboldt National Forest)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4217972.00010723&e=609857.000000775&u=2>

This summit in Nye County has an elevation of 3,080 m (10,106 ft), and the proposed name is descriptive. There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Stairstep.”

The County Commissioners of Nye County have recommended approval of the four names in that county, and the Lincoln County Commissioners support their name as well. However, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names does not recommend approval of any of the names, suggesting they are “whimsical and frivolous,” and “have no geographic or historic significance.” The Forest Service has indicated it has no objection to Mystery Mountain, Skull Mountain, or Stairstep Mountain, but does not endorse Pig Snout Butte or Pig Snout Mountain. Both the USFS and State Board cite evidence that longtime residents of the area would be offended by the names, suggesting that if names are needed, ones honoring local citizens or ones of Shoshone origin should be considered. No counter-proposals were received.

As part of its research, the Nevada State Board forwarded copies of the proposals to the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the Western Shoshone National Council, and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona, all of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

South Buckle Island, North Carolina, Virginia
(Currituck National Wildlife Refuge)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4044844&e=418985&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would apply the new name South Buckle Island to an island located in Knotts Island Channel, at the south end of Back Bay, in the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, and on the boundary between Currituck County and the City of Virginia Beach. It was submitted by a resident of Alexandria, Virginia, in response to a decision by the BGN in July 2004 to change the application of the name Mon Island, thus leaving the former location unnamed. Although the name Mon Island had been applied to USGS maps since 1943, it was suggested by a majority of area residents that that name and its application were incorrect and the BGN agreed. The name Mon Island was also changed by the BGN to Manns Island.

At the aforementioned July 2004 meeting, the BGN also was asked to consider two requests to name the island formerly known as Mon Island either Buckle Island or Porpoise Island. These proposals were both rejected, citing the existence of another island just 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the north-northwest already named Buckle Island, and a lack of evidence of local support for Porpoise Island. By reassigning the name Mon Island and reaffirming the name Buckle Island for a nearby island in Virginia, the feature in question became and has remained unnamed. All interested parties were informed of the BGN's decisions, with each being advised that the BGN would be willing to entertain a proposal to assign a new name to the unnamed island.

The proposal for South Buckle Island was submitted by a member of the family that has held the deed to the island since the early 1960's. Although he insists it has always been known locally as Buckle Island, he concedes that this could lead to further confusion, so he has offered the name South Buckle Island as a compromise. All parties were asked one more time to review the evidence, and to offer any objections. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names and the Virginia Board on Geographic Names both responded favorably to the proposal for South Buckle Island, as did the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Currituck County Board of Commissioners wrote a letter citing a petition signed by 30 local residents, "objecting to the proposal to change Mon Island to South Buckle Island." When the county was reminded of the BGN's decision to relocate and change the former name, they indicated they did not wish to consider the issue any further and would leave it to the BGN to resolve. The Meherrin Indian Tribe was asked to comment on the original proposal, but responded that it did not have any knowledge of or connection to the islands in question and did not see a need to be involved in their naming.

Change Lake Etta (FID 1028910) to Alkali Lake
Change Alkaline Lake (FID 1027682) to Lake Etta, North Dakota
(Slade National Wildlife Refuge)
(Review List 391)

Proposed Alkali Lake:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=5180255.00016727&e=435901.999999947&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposed Lake Etta:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=5184576.00016775&e=438830.999999962&datum=nad83&u=6>

These proposals were submitted by a resident of Goodrich, to change officially the application of the names of two lakes in Kidder County. He also wishes to change the name Alkaline Lake to Alkali Lake. The proponent reports that while living in that area he noticed that the two names are reversed on Federal maps. The more northerly of the two lakes is 17 km (10.5 mi) long and 1.1 km (0.7 mi) wide at its widest spot; it is named currently Alkaline Lake. The northeastern portion of this lake lies within the boundaries of the Slade National Wildlife Refuge. The smaller lake, which is approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) long and 1.6 km (1 mi) wide, is named Lake Etta. These names have been labeled as such on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1952. The official Kidder County map agrees with USGS maps. However, the proponent claims the smaller lake should be named Alkali Lake, while the longer lake to the north is Lake Etta. The origin of the name “Etta” is not known. Several North Dakota State websites refer to the “Alkaline Lake/Lake Etta complex” as a significant fishing area. There is another lake 26 km (16 mi) to the southeast, also named Alkaline Lake; most online references to the name appear to refer to the latter feature because of its location within the Alkaline Lake State Wildlife Management Area, a prominent area for breeding birds.

The governments of both Manning Township and Kidder County have written letters concurring with the proposed changes, and both also agree that the correct form of the name is “Alkali” not “Alkaline.” The North Dakota Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the change; however, the National Wildlife Refuge Manager does not support it, citing long term published use of the existing names and applications, adding, “changing them at this juncture would lead to more confusion than resolution.” Three Federally-recognized Tribes, the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, were asked to comment, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Dead Indian Lake (FID 1101388) to Black Kettle Lake or Dead Warrior Lake
Change Dead Indian Creek (FID 1101387) to Dead Warrior Creek or Medicine Woman Creek, Oklahoma
(Black Kettle National Grassland)
(Review Lists 367, 374, 384)

These proposals have all been offered as replacements for Dead Indian Creek and Dead Indian Lake, names that some believe are derogatory. The features both lie in Roger Mills County, in

the Black Kettle National Grassland, 16 km (10 mi) north-northwest of the community of Cheyenne. The reservoir named Dead Indian Lake is approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide and is fed and drained by Dead Indian Creek. The stream is approximately 23 km (14 mi) long and is a tributary of the Washita River.

The first proposal was submitted by a former resident of Norman, who asked that the reservoir be renamed in recognition of its location within the national grassland and as an honor to Chief Black Kettle (she stated at the time that she did not wish to propose a replacement name for the stream, but might do so in the future). On November 27, 1868, Chief Black Kettle, a member of the Cheyenne Tribe, was killed nearby in a raid on his village by a regiment of the U.S. Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Custer. One hundred other men, women, and children were also killed. This massacre was part of the Sheridan-Custer campaign of 1868-69, which was attempting to control the hunting grounds of the Plains Indians in the Oklahoma Territory.

The reservoir named currently Dead Indian Lake was built in the late 1950's by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for flood control purposes. The reservoir was presumably named for the stream on which it is located, although it is not clear exactly when or why the stream was named. One local citizen and former newspaper reporter reports that in the years prior to Oklahoma Statehood in 1907, the area was referred to as "No-mans Land" and so he believes it is possible a group of white frontiersmen came upon a Cheyenne burial pyre, giving the stream the name "Dead Indian." According to the proponent of the change, the existing names "evoke a strong, negative meaning to American Indians." She added, "It echoes the famous, notorious quotation attributed to Phillip H. Sheridan that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian.'"

The second proposal that the BGN received was to rename the reservoir and the stream to Dead Warrior Lake and Dead Warrior Creek. These names were submitted by a resident of Plano, Texas, who states that he would prefer that the names remain unchanged, although, "if they must be changed due to political consideration, the names Dead Warrior Creek and Dead Warrior Creek would maintain the historical continuity of my ancestors' placename [sic]." He states that *warrior* is a term of respect in the Indian culture and therefore would be appropriate in this case. He also believes that "the person buried on the creek was obviously a warrior. Those burying him left his weapons with him. There is evidence that the burial site was associated with a battle. [A local farmer] told me that he had plowed up human bones in his fields that seemed to indicate a battle there."

The final proposal was submitted by a resident of Anadarko, who reports that as a member of the Kiowa Tribe, he finds the existing names to be offensive. He supports the previous proposal to change the name of Dead Indian Lake to Black Kettle Lake, but suggests the name of the stream should be changed to Medicine Woman Creek. This name would honor Maiyuna ("Medicine Woman"), the wife of Chief Black Kettle, who was also killed in the 1868 massacre. The proponent of the change to Medicine Woman Creek stated that he had communicated with the Business Manager of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes, who agreed to share the information with other Tribal officials. He also expressed frustration over the lack of support from Oklahoma's elected officials, since most declined to become involved and/or responded that the issue was outside their jurisdiction.

In the course of researching this issue, the Oklahoma State Board on Geographic Names determined the Roger Mills County Commissioners do not support efforts to change the existing names. They noted that a majority of local residents do not find the name offensive. The State Board provided copies of approximately thirty letters submitted by local citizens; of these, three support the change and the rest do not, including the Mayor of Cheyenne and the President of the Historic Roger Mills Foundation. The Deputy Director of the Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission submitted a letter supporting the change to Black Kettle Lake, as did the District Chief for the U.S. Geological Survey, the Project Branch Manager of the Oklahoma Department of Transportation/Mapping Section, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, the President of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Senator Robert Kerr, and the Site Attendant for the Black Kettle Museum.

Some opponents of the change suggest the features were named as a reference to the American Indian habit of burying their dead on scaffolds along the stream, and as evidence of this, the State Board provided a copy of a poem, dated 1939, that suggests the name was given to the stream after the body of an Indian was found in a nearby tree; the body was wrapped in cloth as if in a coffin, along with “all his wealth...for use in the happy hunting ground.” At a subsequent State Board meeting, one local resident presented a petition signed by 1,200 area residents opposed to the change. Most respondents also seem to believe the names have no relation to the 1868 massacre.

Shortly after the original proposal was submitted, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Business Council passed a resolution expressing support for Black Kettle Lake “or some other name that does not reflect dishonor to Native Americans.” A local attorney, speaking on behalf of several members of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Tribe, stated, “although the so-called Indian Wars are over, and the two cultures no longer meet on the battlefield, there are many ways in which the Native Americans are reminded that they lost the last battle. The name “Dead Indian” on the creek and the lake is one of the more vivid reminders!” Since then, the State Board has made several attempts to further involve Tribal authorities in the discussions but reports that telephone calls were not returned, nor did Tribal chiefs or the Oklahoma Indian Commission seem interested in resolving the issue. In an effort to bring the issue to closure, the BGN sent follow up letters to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Comanche Nation, and the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, informing each that the proposals would be brought before the BGN for a vote in early June, and asking that comments be submitted in time to be added to the docket. To date, no responses have been received.

The U.S. Forest Service expressed support for the initial change to Black Kettle Lake, and there are reports that the official sign that points to the lake was replaced at one time with a new one showing that name. The FS has also changed officially the name of Dead Indian Lake Campground to Black Kettle Recreation Area. In 2001, the FS requested public input on the issue via the Cheyenne newspaper; of the eight responses, six expressed support for the name “Medicine Woman.” The Forest Service expressed support for that name for either the lake and/or the stream, but did not submit a formal proposal. The agency continues to support efforts to change the existing names but recognizes that there is not universal support among local residents for changing them.

In the minutes of its February 2006 meeting, the State Board declared, “Having struggled with the original case and subsequent proposals for eight and one half years now, the OK-BGN feels unable to reach a decision that is equitable for both arguments. Realizing that a solution is out of reach the Board unanimously elects not to make a recommendation on these cases leaving the decision in the capable hands of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.”

Change **Squaw Island** (FID 1127498) to **Qochyax Island**, Oregon
(Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge)
(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4799266.00013203%20&e=388304.999998407&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Island, located within the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge in Coos County, to Qochyax Island. The change was submitted by the Cultural Development Coordinator for the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI), who believe the existing name is derogatory.

The name Squaw Island has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1970, but presumably dates back many years earlier. According to Tribal history, the island was used as a refuge for women and children when European explorers came ashore. The word “Qochyax” is reportedly translated as “women and children,” although a website developed by the CTCLUSI suggests that there was once a Lower Umpqua woman named Koxchyax (meaning “raven-like”) who would hide on the island when English soldiers approached. The spelling “Qochyax” was developed through the efforts of a Tribal member who is a linguist at the University of Oregon.

The Coos County Historical Museum recommends approval of the proposed name change, as does the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, the Coos County Board of Commissioners does not support the change, citing a lack of evidence that the word “Squaw” is derogatory to “most people,” and a belief that if the name must be changed, a more suitable replacement should be found (“something [the public] could say without a spelling and pronunciation guide”). The Oregon Geographic Names Board is in support of the change to Qochyax Island, although at least one member has echoed the concerns expressed by the County commissioners. As part of its research, the State Board asked the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services to also seek the input of other American Indian tribes in the area. No objection was received prior to the State’s vote, although a subsequent letter from the Coquille Indian Tribe questioned whether the proposed name would be “spellable and pronounceable.” The Tribe expressed support for their neighbors’ efforts to change the existing name but recommends that a phonetic spelling be used in the replacement, or if not, that the phonetic spelling be shown in parentheses, along with the language and story behind the name. The State Board and Fish and Wildlife Service were both advised of the Coquille’s comments, but both responded that they still support the change to Qochyax Island.

Change **East Fork Harveys Branch** (FID 1192404) to **Bidlack Creek**, Pennsylvania
(Review List 388)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.2516666666667&lon=-75.9986111111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4573176&e=414578&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would change officially the name of East Fork Harveys Creek to Bidlack Creek. The proponent is a resident of Shavertown, who states that he grew up on a farm alongside the stream. He reports that the name Bidlack Creek appeared on a map that was published in 1950 showing a transfer of land to his grandfather that occurred in the late nineteenth century. Although he did not offer any details regarding the origin of the proposed name, a history of Luzerne Borough reports that Benjamin Bidlack served as the community's first preacher, and that a family named Bidlack lived in the area as early as 1790. Another family genealogy found online includes a reference to an individual named Samuel Bidlack who was born in Luzerne County in 1822, while a history of Luzerne County published in 1893 referred to a sawmill built in 1823 along Bidlack's Creek [sic].

The name East Fork Harveys Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1946, and is also mentioned in reports published by the National Geodetic Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. The proponent disputes the legitimacy of the existing name, claiming that the stream is not a tributary of Harveys Creek, but instead flows into Drakes Creek, which is itself a tributary of Harveys Creek. The USGS 1:100,000-scale map of 1984 would seem to support his claim, but the 1:24,000-scale map published three years later clearly indicates that Drakes Creek actually enters East Fork Harveys Creek just upstream of the latter stream's confluence with Harveys Creek.

The Jackson Township Board of Supervisors submitted a letter in support of the change, while the Lehman Township Supervisors indicated they were opposed. The Luzerne County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. The Pennsylvania State Board on Geographic Names does not support the name change, citing long-term published use of the existing name.

Deception Arch, Utah
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4204743.00011147&e=503197&u=2>

This proposal would apply the new name Deception Arch to an unnamed arch in Garfield County. The sandstone rock arch lies on Tarantula Mesa, just east of the eastern boundary of Capitol Reef National Park. The proponents, two residents of North Salt Lake, report that the name is descriptive, because from a distance the arch appears to be quite large, but when seen up close, it is in fact just 3 m (10 ft) wide and 2 m (5 ft) tall. They also stated that none of the local Federal officials with whom they spoke were even aware of the arch's existence. There are no other geographic features in Utah known to be named "Deception".

The Garfield County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received; the second letter to the County indicated that a lack of a response would imply a lack of an opinion. The Utah Geographic Names Committee voted to approve the name, provided the local authorities had no objection. However, the Bureau of Land Management does not endorse the name, citing “the wilderness characteristics” of the area (it is not classified at present as Federal wilderness, although has been submitted to Congress by a wilderness advocacy group for possible designation), as well as the fact that “the area is remote with difficult access and there is no benefit to the BLM for attracting users to the region”. The BLM also cites possible confusion the name might cause because the name could refer to any one of several similar features.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the San Juan Southern Paiute Council, a Federally-recognized Tribe; the Tribe responded favorably to the proposal. Two other Federally-recognized Tribes, the Navajo Nation and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, were also asked to comment but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Crater Glacier vs. **Kraffts Glacier** vs. **Tulutson Glacier**, Washington
(Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
(Review Lists 388, 389, 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5116240.0001604&e=562531.000000042&datum=nad83&u=6>

These three names have all been submitted as possible referents to the new glacier that has formed in recent years within the crater on Mount Saint Helens. The glacier began to grow following the volcano’s 1980 eruption, and according to various websites is now approximately 1,067 m (3,500 ft) wide. It lies between the south side of the lava dome and the crater wall, with some parts reported to be up to 183 m (600 ft) in depth. The glacier is believed to contain approximately 120 million cubic meters of snow, ice, and rock. The recent (late 2004) volcanic activity at Mount Saint Helens has caused parts of the glacier to be uplifted, with some layers nearly vertical. The glacier and volcano are within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

After a story on the naming of the glacier appeared in the local media, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names received and considered fifteen proposals, including Tulutson Glacier and Crater Glacier. They also were asked to consider another, submitted directly to the BGN, for Kraffts Glacier. The latter name was submitted by a resident of Bremerton, who suggests the glacier should be named in honor of Maurice and Katia Krafft, two prominent French volcanologists who were killed by a pyroclastic flow on Japan’s Mount Unzen in 1991. According to the proponent, “the Krafts [sic] were world renowned for their photographic work with volcanoes and many pioneering techniques in volcanic research.”

After a review of all the names, the State Board voted to recommend approval of Tulutson Glacier, the name submitted by the Cowlitz Indian Tribe. “Tulutson” is a Cowlitz word for “ice.” The Skamania County Board of Commissioners and the U.S. Forest Service also recommended approval of the name Tulutson Glacier.

Although the State Board had already rejected the proposal for Crater Glacier, the BGN received shortly thereafter a proposal for that name, submitted by a geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO) in Vancouver, Washington. Representatives of the CVO report that the glacier has been referred to as “crater glacier” since the beginning of its formation, and that the name is a logical extension of 1980 Crater, a name approved by the BGN in 1983. They do not support the name Tulutson Glacier, suggesting that the volcano “lies inland in a region where the native language was not Cowlitz but Sahaptin.”

Regarding the proposal for Kraffts Glacier, the CVO acknowledges that Maurice and Katja Krafft are highly regarded in the field of volcanology, but do not believe that name is appropriate for this feature. The Kraffts were “known for their interests in eruptive processes and products, and their hazards, not in snow and glaciers.” In addition, they had no direct association with Mount Saint Helens. The CVO also suggests that as the volcano continues to be active in the future, the name Crater Glacier will provide a “simple, descriptive, natural, self-explaining geographic name that cannot be confused with other possible sources of floodwater.” A search of the Internet yielded numerous references to the feature as “crater glacier,” although primarily in the lower case. A few sites indicate it is “known informally as Crater Glacier.”

The proposal for Crater Glacier has the support of the Scientist-in-Charge at the Cascades Volcano Observatory, as well as the Chief Scientist of the USGS Volcano Hazards Team. A local mapping company and a local author have also written to endorse the name, as has the Director of the International Glacioclimatological Survey. In an e-mail written prior to the State Board’s endorsement of Tulutson Glacier, the Assistant Visitors Center Director of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, which has hosted thousands of visitors to the volcano’s observatory since 1997, noted, “Until a formal name is designated, I have instructed my staff to refer to the glacier as “the crater glacier.””

As part of its usual research, the State Board asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal. With the exception of the aforementioned Cowlitz Tribe, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

According to one USGS report, “Deformation associated with intrusion of magma and extrusion of the new lava dome [has] cleaved the crater glacier into two arms.” The proponent of the name Crater Glacier has been asked whether the USGS intends to submit separate proposals to name each of these two arms but to date, no formal requests have been received.

Change **Post Point** (FID 1507599) to **Poes Point**, Washington
(Review List 378)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5395627&e=535335&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Bellingham, to change officially the name of Post Point, a cape located near the entrance to Bellingham Bay, to Poes Point. The proponent states that the feature was named for Alonzo M. Poe, but believes the name was later corrupted to Post Point. The existing name has appeared on Office of Coast Survey nautical charts since 1938 and on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1951, and is also shown on the current

Whatcom County highway map. Alonzo Poe settled in the region in the 1850's and became the first surveyor in the area. He also served on the Territorial Legislature, as a Deputy U.S. Marshall, and as a County Commissioner. In 1858, Poe platted the town of New Whatcom, which later became Bellingham, and according to the proponent, in 1889 he registered a claim to 320 acres on the point of land that would come to bear his name.

The proponent states that a sign located at the entrance to a marine park near the cape says "Post Point A.K.A. Poe's Point." However, a representative of the City of Bellingham Parks Department has stated that his office is opposed to the proposed name change, citing a lack of evidence that the feature now named Post Point is in fact the site of Poe's land claim. He notes the shoreline has undergone extensive changes since the 1890's, and the construction of a railroad line has resulted in a "smoothing" of the coastline in that area. He does not dispute the fact that Alonzo Poe owned a house along the coast as early as 1855, but suggests that it was likely located elsewhere. His research also contradicts the proponent's statement that Poe registered a land claim there in 1889; he believes Poe had left the area by 1859. He also suggests that the name Post Point is historically accurate, as the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey had a signal post at that site as early as 1877, and that "posts were often placed on otherwise unremarkable promontories for triangulation." Further, an 1891 USC&GS T-sheet labels the signal station "Post or Stake."

The Washington Board on Geographic Names also does not support the proposal, citing the lack of definitive evidence that the feature in question was the site of "Poe's Point," as well as longtime published use of the existing name. Although responses of "no objection" were received from the Chief of the Survey Branch of the Seattle office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Whatcom Museum of History and Art, the Port of Bellingham, the regional office of the Washington Department of Natural Resources, the Mukieteo Museum, and a professor of history at Western Washington University, some expressed concerns about the location of the historic "Poe's Point" as well as the possibility that the feature may indeed have been named for old survey posts. They also questioned whether the feature even resembles a cape today, so the proposal really involves the naming or renaming of a historical feature.

The State Board reports that it asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but received no response, which it presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue.

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

Knight Lake, Florida

(Review List 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 Review List 384). The DEP 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 said it would prefer the feature be named for an individual of local and historical significance. They 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 withdrew 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, and the road that runs alongside the lake is named Knights Trail Road. Some concerns have been expressed regarding the exact location of the feature as the area has changed considerably since the topographic map was published in 1987. Further discussions with the County Parks Department and with the managers of a local RV park and development company have determined that the more northerly of the two water bodies is intended to be named "Knights Lake," while the southern lake is known locally as Lake Awesome. Further research is underway to determine if the latter name should be considered for Federal use. Of the remaining fourteen names submitted by the DEP, twelve were approved by the BGN in 2005 and two were rejected.

The Florida State Geographic Names Authority is in support of the name Knights Lake. 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.

Change Thompson Lake to Walker Lake, Michigan
(Review List 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=43&latm=39&lats=21&lond=85&lonm=7&lons=24&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Thompson Lake, a 25-acre lake in east-central Mecosta County, to Walker Lake. The proponent of the change reports that her cousin Walker H. Winterstein died in 1996 at the age of two and a half and that the family would like to rename the lake in his memory. The family has owned property at the lake for several years. The existing name, Thompson Lake, has been applied to Federal maps since 1964, but the origin of the name has not yet been determined. The name appears at various websites, including those related to Census 2000 maps of Mecosta County and reports by the Michigan Environmental Council. The lake has also been the focus of recent media coverage because of a lawsuit filed by a statewide citizens' group against a large bottled water company over the withdrawal of subsurface waters from various lakes in the county.

The Sheridan Township Supervisors and the Mecosta County Board of Commissioners both submitted letters expressing support for the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Michigan State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) in August 2003, with several follow-ups by telephone and e-mail over the subsequent period. No response has been received, and the SNA had been advised that if no comments are submitted by the June 2006 meeting, the BGN would presume the State does not wish to comment. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa and to the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized. The Saginaw Chippewa responded it did not have an opinion on the issue, while the Grand Traverse Band did not respond, which is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Strand Creek, Minnesota
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=47&latm=11&lats=14&lond=91&lonm=24&lon=52&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.2161111111111&lon=-91.4855555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Strand Creek to an unnamed, 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long tributary of Split Rock River in Lake County. The proponent, a resident of nearby Duluth, has asked that the stream be named in honor of Andrew Strand (1876-1936), a native of Norway who immigrated to the United States. In the early 1930's Strand and his sons constructed a log cabin along the banks of the unnamed stream, where they hunted and fished for many years. The last member of the local Strand family passed away in 1978.

The proponent included with his application a petition signed by 19 local residents who support the name. The manager of nearby Split Rock Lighthouse State Park confirmed that the stream in question does not have a name, and suggests the name Strand Creek is appropriate. The Lake County Commissioners conducted a public hearing on the issue, and after hearing no objection, voted to recommend approval of the name. The Minnesota State Names Authority also supports the proposal. There are no other streams in Minnesota known to be named "Strand." A copy of the proposal was sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and to three of its component bands, the Bois Forte Band, the Fond du Lac Band, and to the Leech Lake Band, all of which are Federally-recognized. The Bois Forte Tribal Business Committee responded that it was in support of the proposal, while no response was received from the other groups, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Boyer Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4463428&e=335910&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4464032&e=335133&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to make official the name Boyer Run for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long stream in East Pennsboro Township in Cumberland County, was submitted by an instructor of environmental

studies at Dickinson College in Carlisle. He reports that one of his students recently completed an assessment of macro-invertebrates in three streams just west of the Susquehanna River, and in doing so learned that one of them is not named officially. The proponent states he grew up in the area and always knew the stream to be named Boyer Run. Two brothers, George and Robert Boyer, were lifetime residents of the area who farmed along the stream; George died in 1993 and Robert in 1999. A search of the Internet provided a reference to the historical Boyer House, the home of the Boyer family for almost 200 years, which was recently restored and sold by the family to Central Pennsylvania College. The Historical Society of East Pennsboro is in support of the proposal for Boyer Run, and the East Pennsboro Township Supervisors and the Cumberland County Commissioners have submitted letters of support as well. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the name. The unnamed stream into which “Boyer Run” flows is proposed to be named University Run (q.v.).

Wolfe Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4486620&e=411304&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4488510&e=409501&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would apply the new commemorative name Wolfe Run to an unnamed 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long tributary of Mill Creek in Berks County. It was submitted by a resident of Wyomissing, who would like to honor his great-grandfather Raymond M. Wolfe (1887-1977), a lifetime resident of the area. Born in nearby Shoemakersville, Mr. Wolfe was employed in the textile business for many years, and over time he acquired 130 acres on the slopes of Blue Mountain, an area that became known informally as Wolfe’s Grove. Due to his foresight and conservation efforts, the property along with its springs and forests has largely been preserved as he first saw them in the 1920’s.

The Tilden Township Board of Supervisors, the Upper Bern Township Board of Supervisors, and the Berks County Board of Commissioners have all submitted letters in support of the name, while the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection.

Cobabe Peak, Utah
(Cache National Forest)
(Review List 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4581751.00012254&e=434006.999999967&datum=nad83&u=6>

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Eden, who wishes to honor Frederick James Cobabe (1879-1948) by naming an unnamed summit in his honor. The summit in question has an elevation of 2,744 m (9,004 ft), and lies on private land within the boundaries of Cache National Forest, 24 km (15 mi) northeast of Ogden, and along the boundary between Cache County and Weber County. According to the proponent, Fred Cobabe was responsible for the development of the Wolf Creek area into a prominent ski and winter recreation destination. In the 1920’s, Mr. Cobabe operated the area as a sheep farm, but by the 1940’s, he saw the

potential of the area as a ski resort, and by the 1950's his son had begun development of the Powder Mountain Winter Resort. Various websites that refer to Powder Mountain suggest that one of the more prominent ski areas is named Cobabe Canyon, but this name is not listed in the GNIS as official for Federal use, nor has a proposal been submitted for that name. A separate proposal has been submitted to make official the name Hidden Lake (q.v.) for a lake located within the resort, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to the east-southeast of the summit.

The Cache County Council and the Weber County Commission both submitted letters of support for the proposal, and the Utah State Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval as well. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northwestern Band of the Shoshoni Nation of Utah, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Quander Brook, Virginia
(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4295661&e=321451&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4293850&e=319815&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new commemorative name is proposed for a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of Hunting Creek in southern Fairfax County, just outside the City of Alexandria. The proponent, who represents the Fairfax County Department of Public Works and Environmental Services/Stormwater Planning Division, reports that the name Quander Brook would honor the ancestors of a family that has resided in the area for many years. The Quander family has long been associated with the Spring Bank neighborhood, ever since Charles Henry Quander, a recently freed black, acquired property there in the 1850's. The Quander farm produced cattle, dairy products, and produce to be sold at the City Market in Alexandria and throughout Fairfax County. An old farm and wagon road that wound through the Quander property later became present-day Quander Road, and there are two schools on the old family property, one of which is named Quander Road Special Education School (the other is West Potomac High School; one of the high school's buildings is named for the Quander family).

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the name Quander Brook. The Virginia Board on Geographic Names also supports the proposal.

Tri Teens Creek, Washington
(Skagit Wild and Scenic River)
(Review List 367)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5373887&e=598589&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5375425&e=600106&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted to make official the name Tri Teens Creek for an unnamed 2.6 km (1.6 mi)-long tributary of the Skagit River in Skagit County. The stream flows off the

southwestern slope of Jackman Ridge into a ravine, before passing under the North Cascade Highway (State Route 20) and into the Skagit River. On April 17, 1995, three local teenagers were killed when their car spun out of control on the wet road and plunged into the ravine below. After the accident, a memorial of crosses, stones and flowers was erected at the site, and friends of the teenagers wish to make the memorial permanent by giving a name to the stream where they died. The proponent cites the impact the teenagers' deaths has had on their home communities, and noted that one of the teens liked to visit the Skagit River to write poetry. After initially rejecting the proposal because it appeared to be setting a precedent for naming features for single incidents, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names reconsidered the matter and decided that the proposed name could be considered commemorative. It then asked the proponent to wait the required five years before resubmitting the proposal.

The State Board reports that the Skagit County Commissioners are in support of the proposal. As part of its routine investigation, the State reports that the appropriate City, County, and Tribal authorities were contacted regarding this proposal. Although the State is unable to provide copies of its correspondence, it reports that the interested parties did not offer any objections. The State Board recommends approval of this new name.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Negro Lake** (FID 287576) (BGN 1969)
to **Chain Lake** or **Dove Lake**, Florida
(Review Lists 390, 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3376618.61413777%20&e=624207.714678193&u=6&datum=nad83>

These names were both submitted as proposed replacement names for Negro Lake, an 80-acre lake in Washington County, approximately 21 km (13 mi) SW of Chipley. The first proposal was for Dove Lake, a name submitted by a resident of Panama City who believes the current name is racist and ought to be changed. He added that the lake was once named Nigger Lake; that name is not listed in GNIS as a variant. The lake first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1950 as Negro Pond, but in 1969, it was renamed by the BGN to Negro Lake at the request of the Washington County Development Authority. The proposed replacement name, Dove Lake, recognizes the existence of mourning doves in the area. The lake immediately to the east of Negro Lake is named Black Pond.

The Washington County Board of Commissioners reviewed the proposal for Dove Lake and responded, “[we] do not feel that enough public input was available to indicate the need for changing the name of the Lake. The Commissioners feel that if they are approached by local residents and asked to change the name, then they may take action on this request.” After a public hearing was held on the issue, a counter-proposal was submitted to the BGN for Chain Lake. This name is proposed by a resident of Tallahassee, who suggests it is appropriate because of the lake’s proximity to Chain Lake Road. The origin of the road’s name has not been determined.

The Washington County Commissioners, when asked to revisit the issue, voted to endorse the change to Chain Lake “because the lake is at the end of Chain Lake Road.” The Florida State Names Authority states, “I don’t have a preference but I think if the lake is on private property and the owner wants Chain Lake then that should be the choice.” The Seminole Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, was asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Polack Lake** (FID 1615203) (BGN 1946) to **Thurtell Lake**, Michigan
(Review List 380)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.7958322&lon=-85.888976&datum=nad83&u=5>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Polack Lake in Leelanau County to Thurtell Lake, thus restoring the name that was reportedly applied to it originally, as well as recognizing the name the proponent claims is in current local use. The name Polack Lake was made official in 1974, after the BGN received a proposal from the Michigan Board on Geographic Names, submitted on behalf of the Leelanau County government. Prior to the 1974 decision, the lake had been named Turtle Lake on Federal and County maps, and so the proposal was to remove a duplicate name (there were eleven lakes known to be named “Turtle” at that time, although none in Leelanau County), and also “to eliminate local confusion over the spelling and pronunciation of the lake’s name.” Although the County endorsed the change to Polack Lake, it also provided a copy of a Kasson Township land ownership map of 1970 that labeled the lake Thurtell Lake. This map showed that George Polack was the owner of the property that surrounded the lake; although not specifically stated in the 1974 proposal, it has been suggested that the lake was renamed Polack Lake to recognize this individual. The Michigan United Conservation Club prepared a map of Leelanau County which is undated but which also labeled the lake Thurtell Lake.

The proponent of the current request to change Polack Lake to Thurtell Lake is a resident of Plymouth, a suburb of Detroit, but his family is from Leelanau County, and during recent visits there, he discovered that “no one was familiar with the name Polack Lake”; rather, local residents still refer to the feature as Thurtell Lake. He suggests that the original intention of the 1974 decision, to remove a duplicate name (“Turtle”) was “flawed,” and that the decision to approve the name Polack Lake was “inappropriate” since the honoree was apparently still living. He provided a detailed biography of the Thurtell family, stating that Francis Thurtell (1830-1915), a native of England, and his wife Amelia (1828-1917) migrated from Canada to northern Michigan in the 1860’s. In 1869, they acquired 25 acres of land adjoining the lake in question, and in 1873 obtained an additional 160 acres in the same area. Francis Thurtell built a log house on the property, where he also established a farm and fruit orchard. In the latter part of the 19th century, the Thurtell family relocated to Grand Traverse, where Francis Thurtell became a realtor, farmer, and investor.

The Leelanau County Board of Commissioners and the Kasson Township Board have both recommended disapproval of the change, citing long-term published usage of the name Polack Lake. The Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, both of which are Federally-recognized, were asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Michigan State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) in May 2002, with numerous follow-ups by telephone and e-mail over the subsequent four years. No response has been received, and the SNA had been advised that if no comments are forthcoming by the June 2006 meeting, the BGN would presume the State does not wish to comment.

Change **Pillick Ridge** (FID 788864) (BGN 1969) to **Pilik Ridge**, Montana
(Kaniksu National Forest)
(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5326420&e=586202&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Pillick Ridge (BGN 1969) to Pilik Ridge, was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on behalf of a resident of Spokane, Washington. The feature in question is a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long ridge located in the northwestern corner of Sanders County and within Kaniksu National Forest. The proponent states that she is the daughter of John Pilik (b. 1883), who acquired property at the eastern end of the ridge in 1919, obtaining a homestead there two years later. She included with her application excerpts from the 1920 and 1930 Federal Censuses that listed the Pilik family as residents of Sanders County, along with a copy of John Pilik's homestead application. The 1919 patent application had recorded the family's name as Pelik, while a 1936 USFS map labeled a lookout station on the feature with the name Pellick Ridge Lookout (the station was constructed in 1935 and abandoned around 1941). The latter name was also applied to the ridge on USFS maps published in 1958 and 1964 and on an Army Map Service map of 1967, but in 1969, the BGN was asked to consider a request to change the spelling to "Pillick." According to two local ranchers and a USFS employee, the family spelled its name Pillick, and so the BGN approved the request accordingly.

The name Pillick Ridge appeared on USGS maps published in 1978 and 1982 and on more recent USFS maps. Citing the historical documentation supporting the spelling "Pilik" and a lack of evidence that there has ever been a family in the area named Pellick or Pillick, the Forest Service recommends approval of the change to Pilik Ridge. The Sanders County Commissioners and the Montana Board on Geographic Names also support the change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council, the Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Potowomut River** (FID 1218361) (BGN 1930) to **Greenes River**, Rhode Island
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4614194.33668004%20&e=299436.564314035&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4612842&e=296338&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change officially the name of the Potowomut River to Greenes River, to recognize the name that is reported to be in local use. The proponent, a resident of Warwick, states that he frequently fishes in the stream and that all local fishermen refer to it as Greene's River [sic]. He believes the continued published use of the indigenous name is confusing. He initially approached the National Ocean Service with a request that both names be applied to its charts, but was told that that agency could only show the official name as decreed by the BGN (he has since been advised that a variant name may be shown on Federal products in parentheses).

The name Potowomut River was made official by the BGN in a 1930 decision, although it had already appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps dating from 1890 and on Coast Survey charts as early as 1873. The name is of Narragansett origin meaning "land of fires." A Census of Rhode Island published in 1885 included an entry for "Potowomut River, Greene's or Hunt's (called by the first name near its mouth and by the last name near its source)." There is a community to the north of the stream named Potowomut, and the volume *Rhode Island Boundaries 1363-1936* (Cady) reports that a tract of land "at Potowomut Neck" was purchased in 1659, suggesting the indigenous name has been in local use for over three hundred years.

The proponent reports that the name Greene's River was applied to the feature as early as the seventeenth century, when James Greene and his sons constructed and operated a dam, mill, and forge at the head of the stream. A history of nearby Goddard Memorial State Park, published online by the State of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM)/Division of Parks and Recreation, describes the historical association between the Greene family and the area known as Potowomut, and refers to the stream as Greene's River. The DEM's Division of Fish and Wildlife also referred to the stream as Greene's River in a 1997 environmental report. Another official State website referred to the establishment of the Potowomut Shellfish Management Area, "to include all the waters of the Potowomut (Greene's) River."

When asked to comment on the proposal, the City of Warwick Council responded that it was aware of local usage of the name Greenes River but would prefer to defer to the Town and State for official statement. The Town of North Kingstown and the Rhode Island State Geographic Names Authority have both recommended that the existing name not be changed, citing published usage of the existing name in most official local and State records. The State also cited use of the name by the Rhode Island Rivers Council, while conceding that the proposed name has some local usage and therefore should be retained as a variant. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah, and the Mohegan Indian Tribe, all of which are Federally recognized. Although no written responses were received, the BGN staff received a telephone call from the Tribal Preservation Officer of the Narragansett Tribe, stating his emphatic objection to the change. He added that he had also spoken with his counterpart at the Mohegan Tribe who also did not support the change. The lack of response from the other two groups is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Plum Beach Point** (FID 1218045) (BGN 1978 1930) to **Plum Point**, Rhode Island
(Review List 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.5301017&lon=-71.4153333&datum=nad83&u=5>

This proposal was initiated by the BGN staff to correct a name to recognize reported local usage. The existing name Plum Beach Point was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1930 and was reaffirmed in 1978, but in recent correspondence with the Town of North Kingstown Planning Office regarding other naming issues in the town, it was learned that the feature is known locally as Plum Point. The name Plum Beach Point has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1944, while Office of Coast Survey nautical charts published between 1915 and 1950 applied the name Plum Beach to the same general area. The cape lies at the west end of the Jamestown Bridge, projecting eastward into Narragansett Bay, approximately 5.8 km (3.6 mi) southeast of the community of Wickford. The lighthouse located due east of the cape, which operated from 1899 to 1941, is named Plum Beach Lighthouse. There are two other features, a beach and a community, located to the south of the Jamestown Bridge, both named Plum Beach. The 1930 decision for Plum Beach Point was made following a request from the Rhode Island Geographic Board, which wanted to recognize the name found on a local (unidentified) map of 1741.

The Rhode Island State Names Authority has recommended that the existing name not be changed, citing evidence of published usage of that name and a lack of evidence that the change is needed since the proposed form is listed already as a variant. The Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, both of which are Federally recognized, were asked to comment. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Shumocher Creek (FID 1525728) (BGN 1941) to Schumacher Creek, Washington
(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5240373&e=501052&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5242034&e=495723&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would change officially the spelling of the name of Shumocher Creek (BGN 1941) to Schumacher Creek. The stream in question is 8.4 km (5.2 mi) long and flows from west to east into the western end of Mason Lake in east-central Mason County.

The name Shumocher Creek was made official by the BGN in 1941 at the request of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which had cited the existence of various different names for the feature. The BGN's research indicated that the stream had been shown as Cashumacher Creek on a 1916 map of Puget Sound and on a 1936 State highway map of Mason County; as Cechumacher Creek on a 1910 map of Puget Sound; as Cashumocher Creek on maps published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1923 and 1938; and as Mason Lake Creek on a 1921 Corps of Engineers map. In addition, the name Schumacher Creek was applied to a 1907 map of Mason County, and was also the name reported to be in local use by the secretary of Shelton Commercial Club and the postmaster in Union, as well as by the Mason County Engineer. Despite the apparent lack of published evidence for Shumocher Creek, that name was made official for Federal use in 1941 and has appeared on USGS topographic maps ever since. That spelling also appeared on the 1960 and 1967 Mason County highway maps. None of the

aforementioned sources provided any information on the origin of the various names, nor has any information been found in the available placename literature to explain the differences.

The current proposal to change the name to Schumacher Creek was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Grapeview, who reports that the stream was named for Gerhard Schumacher, who filed a homestead claim on the land in 1895. The proponent also cites a questionnaire that was distributed in 1936 by the Mason County Pioneer Association, which resulted in a response from Milton Schumacher, “living on Schumacher Creek.” Mr. Schumacher served as Mason County Assessor from 1915 to 1919 and was County Treasurer and school director in the 1930’s.

In addition to the USGS maps, the name Shumocher Creek has appeared in various reports and listings published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Washington State Legislature, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, the Washington Department of Ecology, and at various websites related to streams, lakes, and fishing areas in Washington. However, the proposed spelling has been found in a salmon assessment report published by the Squaxim Island Tribe for the National Marine Fisheries Service and in a stream listing produced by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. In recent years, it would appear the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife have used the spellings “Schumacher,” “Schumocher,” and “Shumocher” interchangeably.

The Commissioners of Mason County and the Mason County Historical Society Museum both recommend approval of the change to Schumacher Creek, and the Washington Board on Geographic Names is also in support of the proposal. As part of its usual research, the State Board asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal. However, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Reflections Lake, Alaska

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6819031&e=379994&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

The new name Reflections Lake is proposed for a newly-created shallow body of water located on an island at the mouth of the Knik River, just to the west of the Glenn Highway and within the boundaries of the Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge. The proponents represent a citizens’ organization named Alaskans for Palmer Hayflats, Incorporated, and they report that the lake was created as a result of gravel being excavated for local building projects. It has become a popular site for migrating birds, and the organization plans to conduct educational programs and enhancement projects there. The name Reflections Lake was chosen because “on sunny days the lake provides stunning reflections of Matanuska Peak, Pioneer Peak, Goat Rock, and Twin Peak.” The proposal was submitted initially as Reflection Lake, but after the Alaska Geographic Names Board denied the name citing the existence of another lake with that name in Anchorage, just a short distance to the south, the proposal was amended to the plural form (the other lake is not listed in GNIS). In May 2005, Alaskans for Palmer Hayflats sponsored a walk at the refuge

and used the proposed name (in the singular form) in their advertisement of the event. A press release announcing this event also appears on the Alaska Wildlife Alliance's website.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in favor of the name, and the President of Knikatu, Incorporated, an Alaskan Native Village Corporation, also submitted a letter of support. The State Board did not receive any response from the following organizations, which it presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Alexander Creek, Incorporated; Eklutna, Incorporated; the Native Village of Eklutna; the City of Wasilla; the City of Palmer; the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; the Matanuska-Susitna Resource, Conservation, and Development Council; and the two local chambers of commerce. After the proponents resubmitted the proposal as Reflections Lake, the State Board voted to endorse the name.

Serenity Lake, Alaska

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6818243.00106978&e=659262.00034126&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Serenity Lake was submitted by the Alaska State Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Anchorage. The lake is approximately 37 acres in size and lies 22 km (14 mi) SW of the community of Houston. The proponent reports that the name is appropriate because “the lake provides a serene atmosphere to surrounding land owners. There are no motorized vehicles and no plans to allow any. Nesting loons in summer and an occasional dog sled in winter enhance the serenity.”

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution endorsing the name, and the City of Houston and the State Names Board also support it. The State Board did not receive any response from the following organizations, which it presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Knikatu, Incorporated; Eklutna, Incorporated; the Big Lake Community Council; the City of Wasilla; the local State Parks office; and the Matanuska-Susitna Resource Conservation and Development Council. There are no other geographic features in Alaska known to be named “Serenity.”

Teack Lake, Alaska

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6697906.00056021&e=599125.000009897&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Teack Lake for a 12-acre lake located in Kenai Peninsula Borough, approximately 10 km (6 mi) southwest of the community of Soldotna. The proponents, who live in the vicinity of the lake, report that local residents have come to refer to it by the proposed name, an acronym for “Together Everyone Achieves Collective Knowledge.” A 2005 Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Department plat refers to the area as “the Teack Lake subdivision.”

The Alaska State Geographic Names Board received letters of support for the proposal from the Mayor of Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Kenai Historical Society, and the Kenaitze Indian Tribe. The Tribal Chair added that the lake's traditional Dena'ina name "has been lost through time." The State Board also asked the Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; the Salamatof Native Association, Inc.; the Kenai Native Association, Ltd.; the City of Soldotna; the Kenai Peninsula Historical Association; and the Soldotna Historical Society and Museum to comment, but no response was received from any of these organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the proposal.

Giant Ledge Stream, New York
(Review List 385)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4653592&e=547918&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4655716&e=549635&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to make official the name Giant Ledge Stream, was submitted by a representative of the U.S. Geological Survey-Water Resources Division (USGS-WRD) in Troy. The stream in question is a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Esopus Creek, located within the Town of Shandaken in Ulster County, and in the Catskill Park State Forest Preserve. It flows off the southwest slope of Panther Mountain. The proponent reports that in 2001, his office installed a stream-gauging station along the stream and began referring to it informally as "the Panther Mountain Tributary to Esopus Creek." However, more recently, he was informed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation that the State already refers to the feature as Giant Ledge Stream, and so the USGS-WRD has asked that that name be made official. The proposed name appeared on a map found in a 1937 State Conservation Department report entitled "A Biological Survey of the Lower Hudson Watershed," and was also included in a list of Hudson River tributaries published by the State in the early 1960's. The name derives from that of Giant Ledge, a prominent cliff that lies just to the east of the stream.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shandaken Town Supervisors and the Ulster County Legislature, asking that if either had any objection to the proposal, they so indicate by February 2006. The New York State Names Committee was also given an opportunity to comment, and again was told that if no response was received before the June 2006 meeting, the BGN would presume the State supported the proposal.

University Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=18&lats=29&lond=76&lonm=55&lon s=10&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4463783&e=334676&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name University Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of the Susquehanna River in eastern Cumberland County. The proponent is an instructor at Dickinson College who reports that one of his students has been conducting a biological assessment of one of the unnamed

tributaries of this stream. He has submitted a proposal to make official the locally used name Boyer Run (q.v.) for that stream. In speaking with local residents, the proponent determined that this larger stream also does not have a name, being known only as “Tributary 10868,” and has suggested the name University Run. He believes this name is appropriate because of the stream’s association with nearby Central Pennsylvania College. The President of the college reports that the institution has purchased much of the land surrounding the stream and “hundreds of students now cross the stream daily using [a] historic bridge [built in 1869].” There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to be named “University.”

The East Pennsboro Township Supervisors and the Cumberland County Commissioners have both submitted letters of support for the proposal, while the Pennsylvania State Geographic Names Board has no objection.

Marys Creek, Rhode Island
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4618026.28727654%20&e=296078.331357128&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4618316&e=295895&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Marys Creek for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tidal stream that flows into Greenwich Bay in the City of Warwick. The proponent is a resident of Warwick who reports that the name has been used by local residents and fishermen for at least 30 years. He has not been able to determine the origin of the name. He adds that the name has been published in several official reports, including the City of Warwick Open Space and Recreation Plan (2004) and at the website of the University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center. The City’s open space plan refers to Mary’s Creek [sic] as “one of the premier shellfish habitat areas in the State.”

The Mayor of the City of Warwick has stated that the City Council supports the proposal, confirming that the name is in local use but noting that he also does not know the origin of the name. The Rhode Island State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) was advised that the Rhode Island Rivers Council does not object to the proposal and that it supports efforts to make official names for unnamed streams. The SNA adds that the name appears to be in local use but “would defer to local preference in this case.” A copy of the proposal was sent to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah, and the Mohegan Indian Tribe, all of which are Federally recognized. No response has been received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Hidden Lake, Utah
(Cache National Forest)
(Review List 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.3763888888889&lon=-111.7619444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Hidden Lake for a small lake located within the Powder Mountain Winter Resort in southern Cache County, and within Cache National Forest. The proponent reports that Alvin Cobabe, one of the resort's developers, was exploring the area in the 1970's in anticipation of establishing new lift lines and ski runs when he discovered this small lake (see also aforementioned proposal for Cobabe Peak). The new lift and ski run were later given the name "Hidden Lake," and the lake in question now serves as a source of water for emergency firefighting needs. In order to assist firefighters, the proponent suggests the name Hidden Lake should be made official. There are currently ten lakes in Utah known to be named Hidden Lake, although none are in Cache County. The closest is in Summit County, approximately 80 km (50 mi) to the southeast of the lake in question.

The Cache County Council submitted a letter of support for the proposal, and the Utah State Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval as well. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northwestern Band of the Shoshoni Nation of Utah, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Collects Run, Virginia
(Shenandoah National Park)
(Review List 381)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4250848&e=721711&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4253267&e=718980&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Collects Run for an unnamed 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of Entry Run in Greene County. The request was submitted by the President of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC), who had suggested that the previous application of the name Entry Run to this stream was incorrect. He proposed that the latter name should apply instead to a north-south flowing tributary of the South River, while the name Collects Run should apply to the northwest-southeast flowing tributary that was incorrectly labeled Entry Run. The latter stream heads just inside the boundaries of the Shenandoah National Park. Subsequent research determined that the proponent was correct in his first assertion, as the name Entry Run was made official by the BGN in 1933 for the north-south stream. It has not been determined why the name continued to be applied to the wrong stream for the next 66 years, but in 2002, after this proposal was received, a correction was made to the official geographic names database.

The proponent provided copies of various land deeds, surveys, and plats from 1910 to 1995, which label the tributary in question as either Collects Run, Colic Run, Collicts Run, Colletts Run, or Colicks Run. The name Collicks Run is also listed in *Greene County Place Names* by Roger P. Bristol (Occasional Paper No. 17, Virginia Place Name Society, 1974). The latter volume describes the stream as a southeast-flowing tributary of Entry Run. The origin of the various names has not been determined, but the proponent reports that since 1965, the proposed spelling has been widely established and is accepted locally. The Greene County Board of Supervisors were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was

received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Virginia Board on Geographic Names reports that its historical map collection includes a survey conducted in March 1817 for 224 acres “on Collects Run,” and therefore supports the proposal as submitted. The National Park Service also recommends approval of the proposal.

Cozy Ridge, Washington
(Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5140803.00017054&e=605652.000001598&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by an employee of the U.S. Forest Service, to make official the name Cozy Ridge for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long ridge in southeastern Lewis County, just northwest of Hamilton Buttes, and in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. He reports that the name has been used by FS employees and local hunters for almost 20 years and that it derives from the name of a sheep camp that operated in the area in the 1930’s. The origin of the name of Cozy Camp has not been determined. There are four other features in Washington that are known to be named “Cozy”; the closest is Cozy Nook Creek in Klickitat County, 91 km (56 mi) to the southeast. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this name. As part of its usual research, the State Board asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal, but no responses were received, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Chickamin Creek, Washington
(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5329967&e=461644&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5328230&e=462705&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of two residents of Sedro-Woodley who wish to name a stream on their property. The stream in question is a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Dry Creek that flows through the western edge of the City of Port Angeles near the Clallam County Airport. The proponents report that the proposed name is from the Chinook jargon of the area and reportedly means “shining” or “money.” Their family tree farm has been known as Chickamin Stick Tree Farm for over 40 years.

There is a glacier in Washington named Chickamin Glacier and seven other geographic features in the State, including three streams, named Chikamin Creek; the closest of these is in Grays Harbor County, 67 km (42 mi) south of the feature in Clallam County.

The State Board, as part of its routine investigation into all name proposals, reports that the appropriate City, County, and Tribal authorities were contacted regarding this proposal. Although the State is unable to provide copies of its correspondence, it reports that the interested parties did not offer any objections. The State Board recommends approval of this new name.