

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

Six Hundred Seventy-Seventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 3004
March 9, 2006 - 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Susan DeLost	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
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)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon
Lou Yost

Guests

Scott Zillmer, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

Chairwoman Kanalley welcomed everyone to the 677th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC). She also introduced Susan DeLost, who serves as the new deputy member from the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service), and asked each member of the Committee and staff to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 676th Meeting

The minutes of the February 9th meeting were approved as submitted, with some minor editorial corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Kanalley for Boughton)

The Chairwoman asked the members to once again consider the possibility of holding an offsite meeting, maybe in early June, to try to clear some of the "vintage proposals" off the pending list. At the last meeting, it was suggested a full day might be needed to vote on cases that have been

backlogged for various reasons. However, Runyon cautioned that it will require additional staff work to prepare for such a meeting, as it will likely be necessary to contact once again the various State Names Authorities, Federal agencies, and others who have yet to submit recommendations. She expressed concern that the Committee members might still be reluctant to vote on cases that have **no** local or State input and that it could cause some uneasiness among those local, State, and Federal authorities who indicate they need yet more time to deliberate and/or which do not meet frequently. The DNC has long had an unwritten rule that cases should be voted on within one year of being placed on a Quarterly Review List, yet it appears many interested parties are unable to meet this deadline. Vandegraft has submitted a request for a meeting room and accommodations at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service training facility in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, but has yet to receive confirmation of availability.

Chairwoman Kanalley noted that one issue that has been pending for at least nine years might be resolved soon. The Oklahoma Geographic Names Board met on February 10th and voted not to submit a formal recommendation on the long-standing effort to rename Dead Indian Lake and Dead Indian Creek in Roger Mills County. The Board has received proposals to change the lake's name to Black Kettle Lake, Dead Warrior Lake, or Medicine Woman Lake, while the stream's name is proposed to be changed to Dead Warrior Creek. The State Board noted that there is a distinct lack of local support for changing the existing names, as well as reluctance among interested parties to come to any agreement. As a result, the State Board has suggested the decision be left "in the capable hands of the U.S. Board." The DNC staff will ask the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment on the issue and then present the cases to this Committee for discussion and a decision.

Kanalley reported that the Board's Foreign Names Committee held an ad hoc meeting on February 14th, at which it discussed the possibility of the BGN providing assistance to the government of Afghanistan in the development of a national gazetteer.

The BGN's Executive Committee met on March 8th. The Department of Defense member made a presentation on the involvement of the BGN with the aforementioned Afghan national gazetteer. There was some discussion regarding whether this activity falls within the BGN's purview, which led to a discussion of the need for a BGN mission statement. It was noted that the mission is clearly stated in the Board's public law.

The Executive Committee also had a lengthy discussion regarding the increased visibility and use of private websites that provide geospatial data, such as Google Earth and ESRI, and concerns that individuals, including some Federal employees, are viewing these data as authoritative. The BGN staff will extend an invitation to representatives of these companies to attend the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA).

The Executive Committee also discussed a recent request that the USGS Geographic Names Office has received for a copy of its Military Names File (i.e. names and locations of active military installations within the United States and its territories). For reasons of national security, this file has long been withheld from public view, and anyone needing a copy is asked to seek permission from the USGS Associate Director of Geospatial Information. Several Committee members offered to seek advice from the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security. Payne cautioned that the military data in GNIS is woefully out of date and ought to be reviewed thoroughly before being disseminated. The DNC members were also asked to comment on the situation and to provide input to the BGN Executive Secretary.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) will hold its next meeting March 28th to April 4th, 2006, in Vienna, Austria. The United States will have a delegation of ten, representing both the domestic and foreign names committees, as well as the two advisory committees.

Due to conflicting schedules, the BGN's next Quarterly Meeting has been rescheduled from April 18th to April 25th. It will be held at the headquarters of the State Department, in the Rare Book Room at 10 a.m. DNC members are encouraged to attend.

The next Geographic Names Training Course, offered under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), is likely to be held in either Chile or Venezuela, possibly in August.

The next Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) will take place in Boulder, Colorado, October 16-23, 2006. Lexington, Kentucky is scheduled to host the conference in 2007. Further details will be posted on the COGNA website (<<http://cogna50usa.org>>).

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Kanalley for Wood)

In Ms. Wood's absence, Chairwoman Kanalley reported that there is a lengthy article in the recent issue of *Montana Quarterly* regarding the DNC's recent approval of the name Alex Lowe Peak. The *Salt Lake Tribune* also discussed the DNC's decision in 2005 to approve the name Freedom Peak, which was in conflict with the Utah State Names Committee's recommendation. A reporter with the *Virginian-Pilot* newspaper contacted the BGN Executive Secretary with a question regarding the offshore extent of State boundaries. Runyon reported that there was mention in a Loudoun County, Virginia, newspaper of the renaming of a local library to Potomac Falls Library, "in agreement with the decision of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names to recognize that name for the community."

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The Secretary of the Interior has received a second letter from the individual who proposed that Mount Diablo in California be renamed. He questioned the DNC's decision not to approve his proposal and asked the Secretary to consider his request. The Secretary's office had declined to respond to the first request, presumably indicating support for the DNC's vote, but is considering how to respond to the second letter.

Payne reported on the status of the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP) document. Dwight Hughes of the Geographic Names Office recently reviewed it in an effort to make it more "web-friendly," but this has necessitated another review by the Executive Secretary and staff. Due to schedule limitations, Payne has not had an opportunity to look at it and so any further discussion must be postponed until the April meeting.

The Geographic Names Office staff has been asked to make a presentation on the BGN and the GNIS at the Mid-Year Conference of the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC), to be held in Annapolis, Maryland, March 19th to 23rd. It was agreed this should provide an ideal forum to stress the importance of developing partnerships with and between Federal and State agencies.

3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

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

0 cases written
 182 inquiries received and answered
 173 letters written (answered and initiated)\
 206 e-mail inquiries received and answered

Staff noted that it might be necessary to cancel or postpone the April DNC meeting due to conflicting schedules and other commitments. The members will be notified when a decision is made.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The BGN staff is pleased to announce the release of its new website. The URL (<<http://geonames.usgs.gov>>) has not changed, but there is a new look to the homepage, with improved functionality and more efficient links to each of the committees.

Dwight Hughes of the Geographic Names Office is to be commended for continuing to develop partnerships with Federal, State, and local partners and to offer technical guidance on how best to share names data. As a result of his expertise, the USGS has developed memoranda of understanding (MOU's) with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Services Administration (GSA) regarding the transition from using the FIPS55 place codes to the GNIS Feature ID number. These agencies have also been instructed on how to maintain their data files to use most efficiently GNIS data.

There might be some funds available in the remainder of FY 2006 to begin Phase II geographic names data compilation for the State of Michigan.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

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

Change application of **Twentyfive Spring**, California (Review List 385) (FID 250734)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Hammond Ridge** (FID 567549) to **Hammatt Ridge**, Maine (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Spanish Lake (FID 249788) to Mexican Lake, California (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this change, citing a lack of local support. It was agreed that the name Mexican Lake should be recorded as a variant.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Black Bear Creek (Review List 388) vs. Hollifield Branch (Review List 389), Georgia (Chattahoochee National Forest) (FID 2085444)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name Black Bear Creek and to approve the name Hollifield Branch, citing the support of the county government for the latter name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Thorn Hill, South Carolina (Review List 381) (FID 2085446)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Fernbrook, Washington (Review List 383)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing a lack of support by the State Names Authority and concerns regarding the lack of a generic term.

Vote: 4 in favor
4 against
1 abstention

Because of the tie vote, it was noted that in accordance with established policy, the issue would be brought back to the Board for a vote at next month's meeting. After further discussion, a motion was made and seconded to vote once again on the proposal.

Vote: 6 in favor

3 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name.

Vote: 6 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

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

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

Welcome Lake, Washington (Review List 383) (FID 2085407)

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

Vote: 4 in favor
3 against
2 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing the restrictions of the Commemorative Names Policy, and specifically a lack of evidence the name is needed.

Zalba Spring, California (Review List 385) (FID 2085443)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Leota, Michigan (Review List 390) (FID 2085445)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Frya Run** (FID 1175311) to **Frys Run**, Pennsylvania (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Freeman Creek, Washington (Review List 387) (FID 2085412)

It was noted that the name is mistakenly listed on the docket as “Freeman Lake.” A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

King Creek, Washington (Review List 390) (FID 2085411)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none**V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties****Alder Pond**, Washington (Review List 381) (FID 2085442)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the following two names together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Clearing Creek, Washington (Review List 388) (FID 2085441)**Cutthroat Creek**, Washington (Review List 390) (FID 2085440)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Enetai Creek, Washington (Review List 387) (FID 2085415)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Fizrenken, Washington (Review List 387) (FID 2085414)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Forgotten Creek, Washington (Review List 387) (FID 2085413)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lunch Creek, Washington (Review List 388) (FID 2085410)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Meridian Creek, Washington (Review List 384) (FID 2085409)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Raccoon Run, Washington (Review List 381) (FID 2085408)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held April 13, 2006, at 9:30 a.m., at the Main Interior Building, Conference Room 3004. If the meeting is to be cancelled, members will be notified.

5.2 Prior to the close of the meeting, Scott Zillmer, who has long attended the DNC meetings as a representative of the National Geographic Society, announced that this would be his last meeting. He has accepted a new job with a private mapping company in Wisconsin, and he will be relocating there in April. The DNC members and staff expressed their appreciation to Scott for his contributions to the Board, both on domestic and foreign issues, including attending several COGNA conferences. They wished him well in his new position. Scott will advise the staff of his replacement.

5.3 The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

Elizabeth Kanalley, Chairwoman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**

**DOCKET
March 2006**

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

Change application of **Twentyfive Spring**, California
(Review List 385)

Current location:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023157&e=724881&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposed location:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023359.99973027&e=723814.000089673&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to change officially the application of the name Twentyfive Spring. Although this name has appeared at its current position on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since the 1950's, the proponent reports that it is in the wrong location. This is one of fourteen names submitted by a resident of Santa Cruz who is attempting to make official names and correct applications of names for various features in Fresno County and San Benito County, in the area of Joaquin Ridge. He has been conducting extensive historical research in the area and has discovered that many of these historical names are in local use but not widely known or published.

The 1956 and 1969 USGS topographic maps both applied the name Twentyfive Spring to a spring in Section 30, but the proponent's research suggests the feature was so named because of its location in Section 25 and so it should be moved 1.3 km (0.8 mi) further to the west. He also suggests the proposed location puts the spring at the head of Twentyfive Canyon, but according to GNIS and USGS maps, the head of Twentyfive Canyon is where the spring is labeled currently. Further research is needed to determine whether the valley name might be applied incorrectly.

The proponent of this application change reports that in the 1890's and early 1900's, the spring in Section 25 provided water to a cabin that once stood nearby, but since then the spring has been abandoned to nature. The Fresno County Supervisors were 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, after reviewing early land records that appear to substantiate the proponent's claims, recommends approval of the change. 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 the Tribe does not have an opinion on the issue.

Change **Hammond Ridge** to **Hammatt Ridge**, Maine
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=5062706.00015521&e=515749&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Hammond Ridge to Hammatt Ridge, was submitted by a resident of Skowhegan. Although the name Hammond Ridge has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1951, the proponent reports that the feature was named for William Hammatt, who purchased

property in the area in 1832. The ridge lies within an unorganized township in west-central Penobscot County, just south of Millinocket Lake.

The volume *Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970) contains a listing for Hammond Ridge, stating it was “named for Joseph Hammond, an early settler.” A search of the web indicates that 1,450 acres of land on and around Hammond Ridge is being considered for development as an outdoor recreation resort and also that the land may be annexed by the Town of Millinocket. None of these references indicate the name of the feature is in dispute.

The Penobscot County Commissioners submitted a letter of support for the proposal, and confirmed that William Hammatt owned the property in question in the 1830’s. The Maine State Names Authority also expressed support for the name change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Penobscot Indian Nation and to the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Spanish Lake to Mexican Lake, California
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023383.99978737%20&e=717611.000073711&u=6&datum=nad83>

This is another of the fourteen proposals submitted by the Santa Cruz historian to make official names or to modify existing names and applications for various geographic features in Fresno County and San Benito County. This proposal would change officially the name of Spanish Lake in Fresno County to Mexican Lake. Although the name Spanish Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1956, the proponent reports “the historically acceptable name” that has been in local use for approximately 100 years is Mexican Lake. He describes the feature as a natural rain-fed depression that retains water throughout the year. It lies approximately 2.6 km (1.6 mi) west-southwest of Del Mexico Mine.

The Fresno County Supervisors were 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 voted to recommend disapproval of the change, citing long term and widespread use of the current name, but agrees that the proposed name should be recorded in GNIS as a historical variant. 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 the Tribe does not have an opinion on the issue.

Black Bear Creek (Review List 388) vs.
Hollifield Branch (Review List 389), Georgia
(Chattahoochee National Forest)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3860785&e=272209&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3861257&e=271782&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

These names were both submitted in an effort to provide an official name for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Timpson Creek in west-central Rabun County, midway between Clayton and Lake Burton.

The first proposal, for Black Bear Creek, was submitted by a resident of Clayton, who suggests the name would provide “an appropriate reference” to his business, Black Bear Creek Antiques, which is located at the mouth of the stream. He reports that the business was so named because of the black bears that are occasionally seen in the area.

When asked to comment on the proposal for Black Bear Creek, the Rabun County 911 Mapping Director responded that he did not support it, citing evidence that the county’s historical and geographical database and 911 maps already refer to the stream as Hollifield Branch. He submitted a counter-proposal for that name. A local resident reports that she is the daughter of Talmadge Hollifield (1912-1981) and that her family has lived in the area for several generations. The building currently occupied by Black Bear Creek Antiques was formerly the Hollifield Store and is listed in county records as a historical structure. Several members of the Rabun County Historical Society have confirmed the Hollifields’ longtime association with the stream and recommend approval of Hollifield Branch. The County Commissioners also endorse that name, as do the Georgia State Geographic Names Authority and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy of both proposals was sent to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate the Tribe does not have an opinion on the issue.

Thorn Hill, South Carolina
(Review List 381)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3817345.00008752&e=532403&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to name an unnamed summit in Lancaster County, Thorn Hill. The proponent, who resides in Riverside, California, reports that in the vicinity of the summit there are features named Thorn Hill Church, Thorn Hill School, and Thorn Hill Road, but apparently no physical feature (summit) named “Thorn Hill.” He suggests that the name is appropriate because blackberries grow in the area.

The Lancaster County Administrator, when asked to comment on the proposal for Thorn Hill, responded that he did not support the request because “it would be inappropriate at this time to add another Thorn Hill in Lancaster County due to the confusion it would cause.” There is no evidence of any other geographic feature named Thorn Hill in the area, so BGN staff has attempted to contact the County for clarification. However, no response has been received to a follow up letter, or to two subsequent telephone calls. The South Carolina Geographic Names Authority has confirmed there are no other summits in the area named Thorn Hill, and so has no objection to this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Catawba Indian Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Fernbrook, Washington
(Review List 383)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.6225&lon=-121.881388888889&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5274726&e=585056&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Fernbrook for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long stream in central King County. The stream heads in an unnamed marshy area and flows generally eastward through a heavily wooded area to enter a small unnamed lake 3.2 km (2 mi) southeast of Carnation and 34 km (21 mi) east of the center of Seattle. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use “for many years.” When questioned about the one-word form of the name, the proponent indicated that that is the name that is used locally and that it appears already on a sign that was posted by a local resident several years ago. He has requested that the proposal not be amended to the two-word form.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names, as part of its routine investigation into all proposals, asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the issue. No response was received, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing the lack of local support and a lack of evidence that a name is needed for a feature not shown on USGS topographic maps, the State Board voted to recommend disapproval of the name.

Welcome Lake, Washington
(Review List 383)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5274447.00018834&e=646212.000018035&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Welcome Lake for a 5.5-acre lake located in the Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness, in the southwestern corner of Chelan County. The proponent, a resident of East Wenatchee, reports that the lake has been known by the proposed name since the early 1950's when Welcome Friend Sauer (1903-1975) began to stock trout there. At the age of five, Mr. Sauer, a native of Nebraska, moved with his family to Leavenworth (Washington) in the upper Wenatchee Valley. In addition to his interest in stocking local lakes with native fish, Mr. Friend was an avid mountain climber, and for 41 years he was employed as a rural mail carrier in the valley.

Despite the feature's location within a wilderness, letters of support for the proposal were submitted by the District Fish Biologist for the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and from a retired Certified Fisheries Scientist from that department. Both individuals state that the name has been in local use since long before the passage of the Wilderness Act, and that "formal acceptance of long standing local names will assist Department of Fish and Wildlife management efforts." The proponent also noted that a sign labeled "Welcome Lake" has stood at the lake's edge for over fifty years.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but received no response, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing the fact that few people visit the lake and therefore, "there is little justification to name it from a search and rescue viewpoint," the State Board voted to recommend disapproval of the proposal. However, the Forest Service noted a lack of objection from the District Office and therefore is not opposed to the proposal.

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

Zalba Spring, California
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4023156&e=724875&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the name Zalba Spring to the spring in Fresno County that is currently labeled Twentyfive Spring (q.v.) on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. The proponent suggests the latter name should be moved to another spring in nearby Section 25, which if approved, would leave the present Twentyfive Spring in Section 30 unnamed. He suggests this feature should be named Zalba Spring in honor of Francisco Zalba, a shepherd who obtained a land patent and built a cabin there in 1897.

The Fresno County Supervisors were 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, after reviewing early land records confirming Mr. Zalba's association with the feature, has recommended approval of this commemorative name. 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 the Tribe does not have an opinion on the issue.

Lake Leota, Michigan
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4755110.00013618&e=602206.000000821&u=2>

The new name Lake Leota is proposed for a newly created 50-acre body of water in the City of Walker in Kent County. The proponent, a representative of the Kent County Administrator's Office, reports that for many years much of this area contained gravel pits, oil wells, gypsum mines, and a county landfill, but in 2000 the County Parks Department authorized the acquisition of the property for the development of an urban green space. In 2003, the county's new Millennium Park opened at the site, with this unnamed body of water serving as its focal point.

The County Commissioners have asked that the body of water be named in honor of Leota Marie Sietsema (d. 1992), the late wife of a local businessman who donated a large part of his property to the county. The Sietsema family acquired the land in the 1950's, and over the next forty years, Mrs. Sietsema was a strong advocate for the community and its preservation. The Mayor of the City of Walker has expressed support for the proposal, while the Michigan State Geographic Names Authority has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, and the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Frya Run** (FID 1175311) to **Frys Run**, Pennsylvania
(Review List 391)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4496458&e=482907&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4493145&e=478406&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Frya Run to Frys Run, was submitted by the Williams Township Board of Supervisors. The stream in question is a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Delaware River. Although the stream has been labeled Frya Run on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1932, the Township reports that this is an error as it was named for William Fry, who obtained a land patent in the area in 1740. A township bicentennial account published in 1976 noted that a map that had been produced in 1759 labeled the stream Fry's Run, and that the subsequent mislabeling of Frya Run was "a misreading of some old faded map by an equally faded mapmaker."

In addition to Frys Run, the GNIS entry for Frya Run includes the variant names Frays Run, Freys Run, Frys Run, Geddes Run, Kleinhans Creek, Kleinhans Run, and Shoemakers Run. The variant Frys Run was found in a volume on placenames of Northampton County published in 1939 by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey. The Township Supervisors included with their proposal letters of support from the Northampton County Executive, the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission, and State Representative Robert Freeman. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the proposed change.

Freeman Lake, Washington

(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5289455&e=568448&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5292605&e=568204&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Freeman Creek to an unnamed stream that straddles the boundary between King County and Snohomish County. The stream is 4 km (2.5 mi) long and flows from north to south to enter the north end of Cottage Lake. The Washington Board on Geographic Names submitted the name on behalf of a resident of Woodinville, who would like to honor Raymond L. Freeman (1913-1992), a lifetime resident of the area who for 40 years lived in a house alongside the stream. For many years, Mr. Freeman was employed as a logger, working on the crew that cleared the North Cascades Highway, and in the winter months he was the community's mailman. He also worked for the King County Assessor's Office and was active in local politics, leading a 40-year effort to have the community of Woodinville become incorporated. He was regarded by many as "a walking encyclopedia of the area's history" and was a charter member of the Woodinville Historical Society.

The sixth grade students at nearby Bear Creek Elementary School have become involved in monitoring the stream's environment and its salmon population, and their teacher suggests community involvement would likely be increased if the stream had a name. The proponent reports that some oldtimers in the area, including Mr. Freeman himself, used to refer to the stream as Daniels Creek, but that name is now applied to a different tributary of Cottage Lake. The Woodinville Historical Society voted unanimously to support the proposal for Freeman Creek, and the State Board also recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the State asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment but no response was received, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue.

King Creek, Washington

(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5318293.05822434%20&e=564091.33255462&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5320914&e=565680&s=50&size=1&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Marysville, who wishes to name an unnamed tributary of Ebey Slough in Snohomish County. The proponent reports that the name King Creek would honor his father, Lynes King (1915-1977), a lifetime area resident and active member of his community. The King family settled along the stream in the late 1800's and farmed there for many years. Following service in World War II, Lynes King became a schoolteacher. He established the school's first PTA, served on the local school board, and was active in the local Grange. He also was a 4-H leader, precinct committeeman, and served in numerous civic organizations.

Although the stream is unnamed on all county, State, and Federal maps, a Thomas Guide map mistakenly labeled it Sunnyside Creek. The Washington Board reports that the latter name was approved by its members for use on another nearby stream, although there is no evidence of that naming effort in the BGN's files. Letters of support for the proposal to name the stream King Creek were submitted by the Marysville Historical Society, the Director of the Marysville Parks and Recreation Department, the local Kiwanis Club, and several neighbors of the King family. The Washington Board on Geographic Names asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment but no response was received, which the

State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the proposal.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Alder Pond, Washington
(Review List 381)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5251774.00017573&e=531328.000000001&datum=nad83&u=6>

This new name is proposed for a 1.5-acre pond in southeast Kitsap County. The proponents report that the circular, spring-fed pond is surrounded by stands of alders and other trees, and that it is “a beautiful and vibrant natural pond providing habitat and breeding grounds for numerous ducks, birds, frogs, raccoons and other migratory and permanent wildlife.” They also noted that many long-time residents of the area recall fishing, ice-skating, and wildlife viewing at “the pond,” but no name has ever been given to the feature. The Washington Board on Geographic Names asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing a lack of objection from interested parties, the State Board recommended approval of the name. According to GNIS, there are 38 geographic features in Washington named “Alder,” but none are lakes and none are located in Kitsap County.

Clearing Creek, Washington
(Review List 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5294213.00018936&e=565266.000000068&u=2>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5294327&e=565377&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new name was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Woodinville. The stream proposed to be named Clearing Creek is a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of an unnamed tributary of Bear Creek in southwestern Snohomish County (the longer unnamed stream is proposed to be named Cutthroat Creek (q.v.)). The proponent reports that despite its short length, the stream has long been important for salmon spawning. She further states that the stream flows across property that was once the site of an old mill, but after the mill closed around 1900, a descendant of the family always kept the property cleared by hand, hence the choice of the proposed name. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name Clearing Creek. The State asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing an apparent lack of objection, the State Board recommended approval of the name. There are no other streams in Washington known to be named “Clearing.”

Cutthroat Creek, Washington
(Review List 390)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5293945.00018932&e=564001.00000006&u=2>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5293752&e=565987&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

The name Cutthroat Creek is proposed to be made official for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Bear Creek in southern Snohomish County, just to the southwest of the community of Maltby. The proponent, whose property lies adjacent to the stream, reports that the name has been used informally “for decades,” and a search of the Internet confirms widespread present-day usage of the name. It appears at various websites of the Washington Department of Ecology, the Snohomish County Public Works Department, and the Metro King County Department of Natural Resources. A 1999 newspaper article describes area residents’ concerns over potential pollution damage of Cutthroat Creek. The Washington Department of Transportation website details an ongoing construction project along State Route 9, over Cutthroat Creek.

The proponent notes that according to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, this stream contains large numbers of juvenile cutthroat salmon, and suggests the official naming of the stream will further enhance salmon habitat restoration efforts. The Washington Board on Geographic Names asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board has recommended approval of the name. There is one other feature in Snohomish County named “Cutthroat.” Cutthroat Lakes is located approximately 43 km (27 mi) east-northeast of the stream in question. There is one other stream in the State known to be named Cutthroat Creek; it is located in Okanogan County, 141 km (88 mi) to the northeast.

Enetai Creek, Washington
(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5269368&e=530151&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5271115&e=529323&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Enetai Creek for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream that flows along the east side of Bremerton and into Port Orchard Bay, just south of the community of Enetai. The proponent, a resident of Bremerton, reports that local residents and fishermen have used the name Enetai Creek for 80 years, although she concedes that other names have also been applied to the feature, including Croxton’s Creek, Dee Creek, Howerton’s Creek, Jensen’s Creek, McMicken Creek, and Micam Creek. There is no information on the origin of any of these names, nor did the proponent provide any sources showing these names or the proposed name. A 2003 report on the salmonid refugia of Kitsap County referred to the stream as Dee-Enetai Creek, while a water quality report published in 2002 by the Kitsap County Health Department reported that “Enetai (Dee) Creek [sic] is so polluted, the public should avoid contact with it.” A subsequent article in *The Kitsap Sun* described Enetai Creek (“previously called Dee Creek”) as “the most polluted stream in the county.” There are several references on the Internet to a stream “near Hood Canal” named Enetai Creek, but this name is not listed in GNIS nor has it been determined whether this is the same or a different feature. The Kitsap County Engineer reported he had no objection to the proposal, and so the Washington State Board approved the name. The State Board asked the appropriate Tribal authorities in the area to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Lake Fizrenken, Washington
(Snoqualmie National Forest)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5175857.00017448&e=591366.000000607&u=2>

This proposal was submitted to make official a name that is reported to have been in local use since at least 1975. The lake proposed to be named Lake Fizrenken is three acres in size and lies within the Snoqualmie National Forest, approximately 13 km (8 mi) south of Mount Rainier. The proponent was not able to provide any information on the origin of the proposed name, but he did include with his proposal a copy of a 1987 Washington Department of Fishery and Wildlife Management Report in which the lake was listed as Lake Fizrenken. The Washington Board on Geographic Names also could not find any information on the name, although it did discover there were two alumni of the University of Washington named Fitz [sic] and Renken, but was unable to determine whether they might have had any association with the lake; both individuals are deceased. Three Forest Service employees have confirmed that they were familiar with the proposed name and the Forest Service is in favor of the proposal. The Lewis County Board of Commissioners and the Executive Director of the Lewis County Historical Museum have both stated they have no objection to the proposal. After receiving no response from local Tribal authorities to a request for comments, the State Board recommended approval of the name.

Forgotten Creek, Washington
(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5314107&e=558151&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5313462&e=558766&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a representative of the Port Gardner Neighborhood Association. The association wishes to give an official name to this long-forgotten and neglected stream that has become the subject of recent preservation and clean-up efforts. These efforts have been undertaken in cooperation with the City of Everett Public Works Department, whose employees have started to refer to the stream as “Forgotten Creek.” According to an article published in the *Everett Herald* in 1971, there were at one time many streams in the city that served as sources for drinking water but that have since been diverted and covered over by development. The Port Gardner Neighborhood Association has been active in the Forgotten Creek Improvement Design Project, and has used the name Forgotten Creek since 1999. The State Board asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the proposal.

Lunch Creek, Washington
(Review List 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5153395&e=567484&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5156986&e=567121&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Lunch Creek for a 5 km (3.1 mi) long tributary of Rainey Creek in central Lewis County. The proponent, a resident of Packwood, reports that the name has been in local use for at least 40 but possibly as many as 100 years, because it was the site where settlers’ wagons would stop for lunch when traveling into town. The proposed name was printed on a 1978 Big Sky Map of Lewis County. The Lewis County Commissioners have stated they have no objection to the name. After receiving no response from local Tribal authorities to a request for comments, the State Board recommended approval of the name. There are three other streams in Washington named Lunch Creek; the closest is in Grays Harbor County, 187 km (116 mi) to the west-northwest of the stream in Lewis County.

Meridian Creek, Washington

(Review List 384)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5287482.00018023&e=550190.000000011&datum=nad83&u=6>Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5288828&e=549827&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Meridian Creek to an unnamed tributary of North Thornton Creek in the North City area of Seattle. The proponent reports that he is a volunteer plant steward at Twin Ponds Park, located at the mouth of the stream. He suggests that a name is needed for the stream because of the work being done there by the Thornton Creek Alliance, a Seattle-based non-profit organization. The stream is approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long and heads in Meridian Park within the Meridian Park neighborhood, and runs alongside Meridian Avenue, hence the choice of name. The majority of the stream does not appear on local or Federal maps, because much of it is piped underground.

The proponent reports that students at Evergreen School, located near the mouth of the stream, have begun to refer to the feature as “Evergreen Creek,” but he suggests this is “self-serving” and not appropriate because “naming the creek after a private school is similar to naming a geographical feature after a person.” The Washington Board on Geographic Names has since learned that the school does not intend to submit a counter-proposal nor does it offer any formal objection to the name Meridian Creek. The director of the Shoreline Parks Department is in support of the proposal for Meridian Creek, while both the City Manager of Shoreline and the King County Council have stated they do not have an opinion on the issue. After receiving no response from local Tribal authorities, the State Board recommended approval of the name. In addition to the park and neighborhood, there are seven other features in King County known to be named “Meridian”: two communities, two schools, a lake, a building, and a golf course.

Raccoon Run, Washington

(Review List 381)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5207607.00017044&e=479402.000000001&datum=nad83&u=6>Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5207785&e=481756&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of McCleary. The stream in question is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and is described as “perennial and fish-bearing.” It heads in the Black Hills, just inside the boundary of Capitol State Forest, and flows to the west to join Mox Chehalis Creek south of McCleary. The proponent reports that “raccoons are very common throughout this little sub-basin” and suggests “streams with names receive more attention and care... It deserves a name.” She states that she has spoken with three long-time neighbors, none of whom could recall a name for the stream and all of whom agreed “it would be good to give it a name.” The State Board asked the appropriate County and Tribal authorities to comment on the proposal but received no response, which the State presumes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board then voted to recommend approval of the name. There is one other stream in Washington known to be named “Raccoon”; Raccoon Creek is located 62 km (39 mi) to the south, in Lewis County.