

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee
Six Hundred Seventy-Second Meeting
University Club, Portland, Oregon
October 12, 2005, 1 p.m.**

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Tracy Fortmann	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley (Chair)	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

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

Eve Edwards
Dwight Hughes
Jennifer Runyon
Robin Worcester
Lou Yost

1. OPENING

1.1 Opening Remarks by the Chairman, Domestic Names Committee

Ms. Tracy Fortmann of the National Park Service, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, was introduced. Ms. Fortmann called the meeting to order and announced that she was serving by proxy as Chairwoman of the Domestic Names Committee on behalf of Chick Fagan, the outgoing Chairman. Mr. Fagan was unable to attend this year's conference.

Ms. Fortmann then introduced and turned the meeting over to the newly appointed Chairwoman, Ms. Elizabeth (Betsy) Kanalley from the USDA Forest Service, who will serve for the forthcoming two-year term.

The Chairwoman thanked Lewis McArthur and the members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board for hosting this year's conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA). She noted that BGN packets were available for all attendees at the meeting.

1.2 Introduction of Committee members and staff

The DNC members introduced themselves and stated which department or agency they represent, along with their position on the BGN.

1.3 Comments by Curtis Loy, Chairman, U.S. Board on Geographic Names

Loy thanked McArthur, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board for hosting this year's conference.

The biennial meeting between the BGN and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) was held in London, March 1-11, 2005. Loy also announced that he represented the BGN at the Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada in Edmonton, Alberta, in September. It was noted that the DNC has much in common with other national naming organizations and that they often are challenged with similar issues. As such, these meetings are a very useful forum of exchange. An agreement was renewed with the PCGN regarding continued specific collaboration between the BGN and PCGN. At the BGN/PCGN Conference, numerous position and information papers were presented along with discussion and lively debate regarding policies and procedures. The BGN will meet next with the PCGN in 2007 in Washington.

The Executive Committee met this summer to discuss the implementation of the new business plan for the processing of foreign names. Other matters discussed and resolved included relations between DNC and the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, newly drafted policies on Undersea Feature Names, the frequency of BGN meetings, and a new website for the BGN. The BGN's next meeting will take place Tuesday, October 18, at which time biennial elections for Chairperson and Vice Chairperson will be held. The following meeting is scheduled for January 17, 2006.

1.4 Minutes of the 672nd Meeting

The minutes of the September DNC meeting were approved as submitted.

2. REPORTS

2.1 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne described the contents of the folder distributed to conference attendees. He announced that a major realignment is underway at the U.S. Geological Survey which will involve the consolidation of all geospatial activities into one program office.

He also announced that the last two-year term for BGN members ended September 30, and appointment and reappointment letters should be arriving at the appropriate departments or agencies very soon. Since the letters were not received in the Geographic Names Office by the aforementioned date, each member and deputy member's term is presumed to continue.

Payne described the committees and administrative structure of the Board. The BGN empowers each of the standing committees to set policy and make decisions. The advisory committees are **not** empowered to make decisions, but rather make recommendations to the BGN. The members of the standing committees must be Federal employees. Members of the advisory committees can be employed inside or outside the Federal government; however, their appointments must be approved by the BGN.

In November 2004, Payne represented the United States as Vice-President of the U.S. National Section at the annual conference of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH). Also, the 17th annual geographic names course offered under the auspices of PAIGH was held in Panama City, Panama, August 22 to September 2, 2005. There were 30 students from numerous offices and agencies of the national government, as well as from academia. The course was very successful, and advancements were made in the establishment of procedures for implementing an existing law for geographic names standardization. Students were also instructed in methods of automated processing of toponymic data, and were offered guidance in preparation for their participation in the establishment of an integrated digital gazetteer for Latin America.

2.2 Publications and Publicity Committee (Kanalley for Wood)

It was reported that the BGN received 26 requests for media interviews during the past year. Six of the requests dealt with derogatory names; seven with general policy questions and clarifications; eleven with specific issues such as the "Squaw" name changes in Oregon; and two with issues involving indigenous names. Also, there was a considerable amount of correspondence related to the proposal to rename Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County, California (this issue is on today's docket).

Kanalley thanked the Geographic Names Office staff for attending the BLM/USFS GIS conference, which was held in Phoenix in April, and for presenting a paper and a GNIS maintenance training session. She announced that the next conference will be held in Portland in 2007 and extended invitations to all interested parties who wish to develop partnerships with GNIS.

2.3 DNC Executive Secretary Report (Payne)

Payne reported that he attended the Auto-Carto 2005 Conference held in Las Vegas, March 18-23, 2005, but was extremely disappointed in the attendance for the presentation on the BGN, partnerships, and GNIS maintenance. Only eight individuals were present at the session.

Payne presented a paper, and Worcester and Hughes also attended the BLM/USFS GIS Symposium in Phoenix, April 18 to 22, 2005. The day and a half training session on the GNIS Maintenance forms was well attended, with many representatives from the BLM, USFS, and other agencies.

On July 12, 2005, Payne made a presentation to the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) regarding the importance of geographic names standardization and the processes involved in GNIS maintenance.

Payne reported that the BGN, of its own volition, decided in April to add “populated place” to the “administrative names” category. As a result, these names will no longer be under the purview of the BGN’s decision process. However, the Board will still accept proposals to name such features and will process them in accordance with the abbreviated staff processed procedure. Further, these new names and name changes **must** be reflected in GNIS before being considered official for Federal use. Those features under the BGN’s purview include all natural features plus reservoirs and canals.

It was reported at last year’s COGNA conference that there is a State Geographic Names Authority in all 50 States. However, in the past year, the Governor of Utah abolished all standing committees in that State, which included the Utah State Committee on Geographic Names. The Governor’s Office has assumed the role of State Names Authority, but it is hoped that the State Names Committee will be reinstated in the near future.

Payne reiterated to the audience that a recommendation on a name from local Federal officials is not official until it is sanctioned by the Federal agency’s BGN representative. Specifically, an “approval” of a name by a local ranger or even a Park Superintendent is not official; it is required that the recommendation be issued by the Federal agency representative on the BGN.

2.4 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the COGNA Conference in 2004.

155	cases written
1,249	inquiries answered
928	letters written

1,528	e-mail message responses
138	proposals approved
5	proposals denied

In the past month, Quarterly Review List 390 was released; the staff prepared 45 new case briefs, received 143 inquiries, wrote 143 letters, and responded to 219 e-mail messages.

Yost reported that as a result of the reorganization process at the USGS, it is likely that within the next year the National Geospatial Technology Operations Center (NGTOC), under which the Geographic Names Office operates (but not the BGN Secretariat), will be moving its operations to Denver, Colorado.

Yost announced that a Phase II (extensive data compilation) contract has been awarded to Morehead State University in Morehead, Kentucky, for GNIS work in the eastern portion of Kentucky.

Yost also reported that two cooperative grants were awarded, one each to the State of Oregon and the State of Florida. These grants were given to investigate and create models for local and State maintenance of GNIS.

2.5 Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) and Data Compilation Program (Worcester)

Worcester reported that the Geographic Names Office and the GNIS database software engineers and administrators have been working full-time to transition from the old to the new database, and provided details about the new system and its relationship to the user community.

In the last year, approximately 18,700 new records were added to GNIS, approximately 3,900 additional variants were added, and there have been approximately 20,800 corrections and enhancements. Worcester indicated that the numbers were somewhat lower than the figures from last year because of down time during the transition period.

3. PUBLICATIONS

3.1 Quarterly Review, Docket, Action, and Decision Lists (Runyon)

Runyon announced that new wording and titles for the BGN's standard documents that have been adopted. Specifically, the term Quarterly Review List will now be used to refer to what was formerly the Docket; this document includes all the new proposals that have been received and prepared during the previous quarter. The monthly Docket is the former Review List and contains those cases that are ready for a DNC vote at that month's meeting. There is no longer a need for an Annual Decision List, as the information can be obtained from the newly-redesigned GNIS website. The Action List, a listing of the BGN's decisions at a specific meeting, has been suspended indefinitely

due to a lack of resources. Runyon reminded the Federal and State representatives that if they ever have questions regarding the status of a case, they are always welcome to contact the BGN staff.

3.2 Digital Gazetteer (Worcester)

Worcester reported that the GNIS online maintenance forms have become operational, and that the comments received from users have generally been positive. He indicated that new records and updates that are made via the new forms, once committed, will be updated **immediately** at the public website. As a result, the geographic names layer of *The National Map* is also updated almost instantly.

Worcester also reported that all geographic coordinates in GNIS have been converted from NAD 27 to NAD 83.

4. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES CASES

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

4.1 Staff Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change Negro Branch to Pride Branch, Georgia (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Squaw Creek to Council Spring Creek, Idaho (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Spruce Center Lake to Mill Pond, Minnesota (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Wagonga Lake to Lake Wakanda, Minnesota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change the application of Hamilton Creek, Oregon (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

UNDOCKETED

Change Granger Lateral to Granger Drain, Washington

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

4.2 Review and consideration of cases with which there is disagreement

Change Mount Diablo to Mount Miwok, California (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Mount Diablo to Mount Ohlone, California (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Mount Diablo to Mount Yahweh, California (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The aforementioned motions were made citing the negative recommendations of many local residents, numerous local and regional organizations, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names. The members also cited a lack of evidence that the existing name is derogatory as well as a reluctance to change a name in long-standing and widespread verbal and published usage.

Reunion Peak, California (Eldorado National Forest and Toiyabe National Forest)
(Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name based on the negative recommendations of the Alpine County Board of Supervisors, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest Service, all of which cited a lack of evidence that the name had any significance to anyone other than the proponent.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Upland Peak, California (San Bernardino National Forest/Cucamonga Wilderness)
(Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the negative recommendations of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service, both of which cited the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that there is an overriding need for the feature to be named.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Mother Lake (Review List 389) vs. **Lake Wilderness** (Review List 390), Florida

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name Mother Lake citing the negative recommendations of the local governments and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name Lake Wilderness. The members cited evidence that this name had come into local use in recent years and has been applied to a local real estate map.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name Lake Wilderness was not appropriate for this heavily built up suburban area.

Lake Bogus, Michigan (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name based on information recently uncovered by the staff that indicated that the name would in fact honor a living person and therefore is in violation of the Commemorative Naming Policy.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Nonamee, Michigan (Review List 383)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing the negative recommendations of the local governments and the Michigan State Names Authority.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Liberty Bill Peak East, Liberty Bill Peak West, Nevada (Humboldt National Forest)
(Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the names citing the negative recommendations of the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service, both of which suggested there was no evidence these features in a wilderness area needed to be named, as well as evidence that the proposed names could be construed to honor a living person.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Buffalo Soldier Hill, New Mexico (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Chinese Massacre Cove, Oregon (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/Hells Canyon National Recreation Area) (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Note: The NPS representative departed the meeting at this point.

Morning Glory Canyon, Utah (Bureau of Land Management/Negro Bill Canyon Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the feature needed to be named.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Promise Lake, Wyoming (Grand Teton National Park) (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing the negative opinions of the Wyoming State Board on Geographic Names and the National Park Service, both of which cited the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the feature needed to be named.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

4.3 Review and consideration of proposed commemorative Names and Changes with which there is full agreement – none.

4.4 Review and consideration of cases changing BGN decisions

Change **Chakachamna Lake** (BGN 1930) to **Ch'akajabena Lake**, Alaska (Review List 389)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

4.5 Review and consideration of new name proposals

Ch'akajabena Mountain, Alaska (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Little Manitou Rock, Little Manitou Rocks, Missouri (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Clay Creek, Oregon (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. OTHER BUSINESS

5.1 Questions and/or comments from the floor

No questions or comments were received.

6. CLOSING

6.1 Closing remarks by Committee members

6.2 The next DNC meeting will be held November 10, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. The Chair, the members and the staff thanked everyone for attending the meeting, and for their valuable comments and contributions to the discussion.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Elizabeth Kanalley*

Elizabeth Kanalley, Chairwoman
Domestic Names Committee

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

**DOCKET
October 2005**

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

Change Negro Branch to Pride Branch, Georgia
(Review List 389)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3404231.22425892%20&e=251636.987576417&u=2&datum=nad27>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3414133&e=246603&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the County Administrator for Brooks County. The name Negro Branch has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1961 and is on the official county highway map, but the County Commissioners believe the name is offensive and are proposing the name Pride Branch instead. The origin of the existing name has not been determined. The replacement name was selected as the winning entry in a contest conducted at nearby Brooks County Middle School. The County Administrator reports that some local residents refer to the stream as The Sinks because it occasionally runs dry. The Georgia General Assembly passed House Resolution 408 in support of the county's efforts to change Negro Branch to Pride Branch. The Georgia State Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama and the Seminole Tribe of Florida, 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 Squaw Creek to Council Spring Creek, Idaho
(Review List 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4824756.81098642%20&e=571030.140488937&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4827292&e=574398&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Creek, a tributary of Penitentiary Canal just east of Boise, to Council Spring Creek. It was submitted by two area residents, one of whom represents the Boise Branch of the American Association of University Women, and the other a member of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe. The proponents believe that the current name is derogatory and should be replaced with a name more acceptable to the American Indian community.

The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1954, but its origin is not known. The proponents originally submitted the name Spring Creek because the stream only flows during the spring, but that name did not have the support of

the county government due to the existence of other streams in the area already named “Spring.” The proponents then amended their request to Council Spring Creek, because the Boise Valley was often the site of Shoshone-Bannock winter and fishing camps.

The management of Harris Ranch, a subdivision through which the stream flows, has expressed support for the proposal and has petitioned the City of Boise to rename the road that runs alongside the stream from South Squaw Creek Road to South Council Spring Road. The stream also flows through the Boise River Wildlife Management Area (WMA); the Idaho Department of Lands, which manages the WMA, supports the change. The Commissioners of Ada County have no objection to the proposal, while the City of Boise did not respond to two requests for input; the City did confirm, however, that the aforementioned street has been renamed. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, and the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Burns Paiute responded, with a letter of support for the proposal. The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council recommends approval of the name change.

Change Spruce Center Lake to Mill Pond, Minnesota
(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5104076&e=328207&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of the County Attorney for Douglas County. The County wishes to make official the name Mill Pond that has reportedly been in local use for many years. The proposal included a petition of support signed by 20 area residents, and the county held a public hearing at which no opposition was received. The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) includes an entry for this reservoir under the name Spruce Center Lake; this information was derived from a list of dams and reservoirs provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1981. The reservoir lies along Spruce Creek and immediately east of the small community of Spruce Creek, so the State suggests the COE name might simply be associative. The County and State have found no evidence of any local usage of the name Spruce Center Lake, and cite Department of Natural Resources listings from 1968 and 1988 that both record the feature as “unnamed” or simply “Basin #21-34.” The State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal for Mill Pond.

There is one other water body in Douglas County named “Mill”; Mill Lake is located 35 km (22 mi) to the southwest of the reservoir in question. There are five other reservoirs and five other lakes in Minnesota named Mill Pond; the closest of these is in neighboring Grant County, 54 km (34 mi) to the west. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Upper Sioux Indian Community (Pejuhutazizi Kapi Oyate Nation) responded, with a request that a decision be made without their input. It is presumed that

the lack of response from the other two Tribes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated it has no objection to the proposed change. The BGN staff has attempted to solicit a formal statement from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but local and regional COE officials indicate they are unable to research or explain the history of a name included in a 25-year old file, nor do they know who has the authority to comment on a proposed change.

Change Wagonga Lake to Lake Wakanda, Minnesota
(Quarterly Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4991355.63163779%20&e=343184.971151529&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal, to rename Wagonga Lake in Kandiyohi County to Lake Wakanda, was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Willmar. The lake in question is 1,792 acres in size and lies 6.4 km (4 mi) southeast of Willmar. Although the name Wagonga Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1958, as well as on official county and State highway maps, the proponent reports that she and many other longtime area residents have always known the lake to be named Lake Waconda [sic]. She provided evidence of historical usage of that name, including histories, plats, and church records of Kandiyohi County published in 1860, 1875, 1886, and 1905. More recent State maps and records, including the Minnesota Lake Inventories of 1938, 1968, and 1986, refer to the lake as Wagonga Lake. Warren Upham's volume *Minnesota Geographic Names*, published in 1920 and revised in 1969, included an entry for Wagonga Lake with the notation, "[it] is erroneously spelled Waconda by some maps."

In researching the proposal, the State Names Authority determined that the name is of Dakota origin and suggested that more research should be conducted into the history of the name. A Dakota Language Instructor was consulted; his research indicated that the spelling Wagonga was indeed incorrect and that the preferred spelling was either Wakanda or Waconda. *A Dakota-English Dictionary* (Riggs, 1992) suggested the most appropriate rendition of the indigenous word is Wakanda, meaning "to reckon as holy or sacred; to worship," and the proponent agreed to amend her proposal to Lake Wakanda (all evidence suggests that the local preference is for the generic term to be in the first position). As the State Names Authority noted in its endorsement of the latter name, "To change "Wagonga" to "Waconda" is to replace a misspelled name with another misspelled name. [Lake Wakanda] is supported by the Department of Natural Resources."

The Kandiyohi County Commissioners, which had initially expressed support for Lake Waconda, amended its resolution to support the spelling "Wakanda." The County Historical Society also supports the change. There are no other geographic features in Minnesota named "Wakanda," although there is a bay in Saint Louis County named Lake Waconda. In neighboring South Dakota, there is also a community named Wakanda; according to *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973), "the name is of Santee Sioux origin that refers to something holy or wonderful." Copies of the proposal have been sent to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and the Santee Sioux Nation, both of which are

Federally-recognized, but to date, no response has been received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change application of **Hamilton Creek**, Oregon

(Review List 389)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=11&lats=43&lond=122&lonm=40&lons=17&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4667136&e=526396&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change the application of the name Hamilton Creek. The proponent, a GIS technician with the City of Ashland, reports that the name is applied to the wrong stream on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps and should be moved 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the east. He adds that because the name has been applied incorrectly on USGS maps since 1983, it has also been mislabeled on many other Federal and State maps, although reportedly the names are correct on Ashland City and FEMA floodplain maps. He also states that the stream that is labeled Hamilton Creek is in fact Clay Creek (q.v.), and a separate proposal has been initiated for the latter name. A map included in the Fall 2004 newsletter of the Ashland Woodlands and Trails Association labels both streams as proposed. No information has yet been uncovered regarding the origin of the names “Hamilton” and “Clay.”

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) has confirmed that local usage is as reported by the proponent, and after confirming that the Jackson County Commissioners are in support of the City’s findings, the OGNB recommended approval of this change. The OGNB also forwarded a copy to the appropriate Federally-recognized Tribes having an interest in the area, with a notation that if no response was received, it would be presumed that the Tribe did not have an opinion on the issue. No comments were received from the Tribal authorities.

Change **Granger Lateral** to **Granger Drain**, Washington (Undocketed)

This change was initiated by the staff of the U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Office following receipt of an inquiry from a cataloguer at the University of Washington Libraries who discovered that virtually all State and Federal references to the canal included the generic “Drain” rather than “Lateral.” These include various water quality studies conducted by the USGS, as well as reports published by the Washington Department of Ecology. The GNO staff contacted the government of the nearby community of Granger, which verified the proposed name, and asked that if the Washington State Board on Geographic Names had any objection to the change, to so indicate prior to the BGN’s October 12 meeting.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Mount Diablo to Mount Miwok, California

Change Mount Diablo to Mount Ohlone, California

(Review List 389)

Change Mount Diablo to Mount Yahweh, California

(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4193237.08209892%20&e=595513.864464331&u=6&datum=nad83>

These three proposals were submitted as replacements for the name Mount Diablo. The summit in question has an elevation of 1,171 m (3,849 ft), and serves as a prominent landmark in central Contra Costa County. The first proposal that the BGN received was from a resident of Oakley, who believes the existing name is “derogatory and profane” and should be changed, preferably to a name used by the area’s indigenous population. The proposal was submitted originally as Mount Kawukum, a name that was thought to be of indigenous origin meaning “laughing mountain, everywhere seen.” However, after questions were raised regarding the specific origin or linguistic derivation of that name, the proponent decided to withdraw it and to submit the name Mount Yahweh instead. He reports that the latter name was offered by a Miwok Holy Man, who states the name is significant in the Miwok language and refers to “the Creator.”

The name Mount Diablo has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1896, and was on numerous other maps dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. According to an article on the Mount Diablo State Park website entitled How Did Mount Diablo Get Its Name?, there are several theories regarding the origin of the name, including one that suggests it originated in the early nineteenth century, when members of a Spanish military expedition were involved in a search for runaway Chupcan Indians. The runaways were believed to have escaped into the thick brush, which the Spanish soldiers referred to as Monte del Diablo (“thicket of the Devil”). The Indians had in fact escaped across a local stream, “an act only possible with the help of the Devil.” Over the years, the English-speaking settlers of the area mistakenly presumed the term “monte” referred to the summit, hence the name Mount Diablo. Another story, provided in *California’s Spanish Place-Names* (Marinacci, 1997), suggests “it took its name supposedly from the time when Spanish soldiers were treated to a diabolical dance by their Indian foes’ medicine man.” Dr. William Bright, in his 1998 revision of Erwin Gudde’s *California Place Names*, reports that the earliest occurrence of the name Monte del Diablo was likely “on the Plano topográfico de la Misión de San José about 1824.” Several other indigenous and Spanish names have been applied to the summit over the years, including Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, ‘Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, and Tuyshtak.

A considerable number of local and regional organizations dedicated to astronomy, aviation, surveying, and land preservation have been named for the summit. The name Mount Diablo also applies to one of the three lines of meridian that pass through the State

of California and upon which the numbering of the Public Land Survey System is based. The peak of the summit serves as the initial point for the base and meridian lines.

The proponent of the change from Mount Diablo to Mount Yahweh reports that when Contra Costa County was established, the name “Mount Diablo County” was rejected in favor of something “less profane.” He first approached the management of the State Park with a request that the park be renamed, but the Department of Parks and Recreation denied that appeal, suggesting that the name was well established locally and regionally and that when the park was named in 1931, there were no objections to the name. They suggested that the proponent contact the BGN regarding the renaming of the summit. In his initial application to the BGN, the proponent suggested that the summit could be renamed either “Kawukum” or Mount Reagan in honor of the late President, but was told that because of the Commemorative Naming Policy, the latter name could not be accepted until 2009 and so the BGN would proceed with the former name. To this, the proponent responded that the Devil was “a living person,” so how could naming a feature “Diablo” be acceptable?

After receiving the proposal for Mount Kawukum and placing that name on Review List 388, the BGN received two subsequent proposals, for Mount Miwok and Mount Ohlone. The proponents of these names agree that the existing name should be replaced (they suggest it is “racist” or “anti-Indian”), but disputed the validity and linguistic origin of the word “Kawukum.” The Miwok Indians and their present-day descendants have been long-time inhabitants of the California coast, as well as the San Francisco Bay area and some of the central valleys. The proponent of Mount Miwok suggests the Miwok would have been familiar with Mount Diablo and that they considered the summit to be sacred ground. The proposal for Mount Ohlone, submitted by a resident of San Rafael, would honor the Ohlone Indians, who once inhabited the coast and valleys of California, including the area surrounding Mount Diablo.

According to GNIS, there are eleven geographic features in the State of California named “Miwok”; of these, nine are administrative names, while two, a beach and a flat, refer to natural features. None are in Contra Costa County. Similarly, there are eight features named “Ohlone”; none are natural features but two, a school and a park, are in the county. There are no features known to be named “Yahweh.”

The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on the proposals for Mount Kawukum, Mount Miwok, and Mount Ohlone. The response stated, “Recommendation: Confirm that the Board of Supervisors has taken no action to change the name of Mt. Diablo.” A follow up e-mail from the BGN’s staff to the County stated that the BGN would presume this meant the Supervisors did not support the name change unless advised otherwise. After the proponent of the first name amended his proposal to Mount Yahweh, another e-mail was sent to the County advising them of the change. It was noted that based on the county’s initial statement, it would be presumed that the county was also not in support of the latter name. No further communication has been received.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN), citing the long term and widespread published and spoken usage of the name Mount Diablo, voted unanimously

not to approve the change. The CACGN also determined that there is no evidence that the current name is derogatory, and “therefore there is no case for changing the name.” The CACGN minutes state, “The word “diablo” is not specific to a racial or ethnic group but to a concept or thing that transcends many groups. There has been no demonstration that it is derogatory to a particular racial or ethnic group, gender, or religious group. The word may be offensive to some people but it is not demeaning or insulting of race, group, or religion.” The CACGN was also advised of the amendment to Mount Yahweh and has reaffirmed its recommendation not to support the renaming effort.

The BGN has received approximately 75 letters and a similar number of e-mails regarding the proposal; of these, approximately ten support the proposal; the remainder do not believe any change should be made to the existing name. The proponent reports that at a recent “Pray the Bay” event, he was given the opportunity to present his case to the attendees and “600 people...were [all] in agreement and shouts of joy and clapping were heard as all agreed with the name change.” Letters of opposition have been received from the preservation group Save Mount Diablo, the Sierra Club/San Francisco Bay Chapter, the Mount Diablo Surveyors Historical Society, the President of the Mount Diablo Interpretive Association, the Museum of the San Ramon Valley, the Mount Diablo Pilots’ Association, and the Contra Costa Mineral and Gem Society. The Bureau of Land Management suggests that to change the name of the summit from which the meridian name is derived would lead to confusion and the agency does not support the change. At least one e-mail has been received disputing the significance of the word “Yahweh” to the Miwok people.

A copy of the three proposals, including the amendment to Mount Yahweh, has been forwarded to the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, all of which are Federally-recognized, as well as to the Ohlone/Costanoan Esselen Nation, which is currently seeking recognition. To date, only the Shingle Springs Band has responded, with a letter of support for Mount Miwok. No response has been received from the remaining Tribal groups. It was noted in the letters that if there was no input by October 7, it would be presumed that the various Tribes did not have an opinion on the issue.

Reunion Peak, California
(Eldorado National Forest and Toiyabe National Forest)
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.655&lon=-119.955555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal, to apply the new name Reunion Peak to an unnamed summit in Alpine County, was submitted by a resident of Vista. The summit has an elevation of 2,857 m (9,374 ft), and lies along the boundary between the Eldorado National Forest and the Toiyabe National Forest, just outside the Mokelumne Wilderness. The proponent reports that he and his wife first camped and hiked on the summit many years ago, and now that they have teenage children, they intend to revisit the area so the children can “experience the beauty and peace that we found.” He is suggesting the name Reunion Peak “because

that's what it represents to us." There are no other geographic features in California known to be named "Reunion."

The Alpine County Board of Supervisors has recommended disapproval of this name, stating, "[we] have historically opposed the naming of mountain peaks in Alpine County unless the name is of historical significance to Alpine County." The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also does not support the name, citing a belief that "a family reunion is not a significant event for such a significant feature in a well used public area." The U.S. Forest Service has also recommended disapproval. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Yerington Paiute Tribe, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Dresslerville Community Council, Carson Community Council, and Woodfords Community Council), all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Yerington Paiute Tribe responded, with a letter of support for the proposal. The Tribes were advised that if no response was received, it would be presumed they did not have an opinion on the issue.

Upland Peak, California

(San Bernardino National Forest/Cucamonga Wilderness)

(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.204722222222&lon=-117.645&u=2>

This proposal is to name an unnamed summit in the San Gabriel Mountains, approximately 8 km (5 mi) north of the City of Upland. The summit proposed to be named Upland Peak has an elevation of 2,090 m (6,857 ft) and lies within the San Bernardino National Forest, along a ridge that forms the boundary of the Cucamonga Wilderness. The proponent, a resident of Upland, suggests the summit is "quite noticeable" from the valley below and therefore should be named.

The Supervisors of San Bernardino County were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service have both recommended against the proposal, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that there is an overriding need for the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Mother Lake (Review List 389) vs.

Lake Wilderness (Quarterly Review List 390), Florida

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3164730.00003408&e=462546&u=2>

These two proposals were submitted by residents of Winter Park, who both wish to make official a name for a 23-acre body of water located in northern Orange County, and partially within the corporate boundaries of the City of Winter Park. The first proposal that the BGN received was to name the feature Mother Lake. The proponent claims the name is needed for safety reasons, particularly after local homeowners cleared away much of its

surrounding overgrowth and now it is often confused with the adjacent Lake Bell. He selected the name Mother Lake because the former borrow pit “gave birth to” the spring-fed lake and also “gave rise to” the construction of nearby Interstate 4. He also indicated that prior to submitting his proposal, he spoke with the lakes manager of Winter Park who informed him the lake was unnamed in city records.

The City of Winter Park and the Orange County Commissioners were asked to provide input on the proposal. In an attempt to gather local opinions, the City contacted several property owners around the lake and was told that many of them already refer to the feature as Lake Wilderness. One of these individuals then submitted a formal proposal for that name. He included with his application a page from a local real estate atlas on which the lake is labeled Lake Wilderness and noted that the name was approved in 2000 by the county school board, which had owned the land previously. A dedication ceremony making official the name was held at the lake’s edge. When asked about the significance of the name Lake Wilderness, the proponent stated that it distinguishes the lake as one of the last remaining areas of undeveloped tree growth amidst the sprawling suburbs of Orlando. The City of Winter Park has submitted a letter supporting Lake Wilderness and rejecting Mother Lake, and the Town Council of Eatonville has stated that it will support the preference of Winter Park as ninety percent of the feature lies within that jurisdiction. Fourteen local residents also signed a petition endorsing Lake Wilderness. The Orange County Commissioners responded with a request that the BGN render a decision without their input. The Florida State Geographic Names Authority, citing the evidence of existing usage of Lake Wilderness and the lack of governmental support for Mother Lake, recommends that the former name not be changed.

The proponent for Mother Lake has been advised of Winter Park’s support for the counter-proposal, but declines to withdraw his request. He had previously written an article on the Federal naming process for a boating magazine, and wishes to see his proposal brought to closure. He also believes the name he proposed is more appropriate than Lake Wilderness and confirms that in speaking with several local residents prior to initiating the proposal, none of them were familiar with the latter name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seminole 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.

There are no other geographic features in Orange County known to be named either “Mother” or “Wilderness.” There are two other lakes in the nation named Mother Lake, one in Minnesota and one in Nebraska.

Lake Bogus, Michigan
(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4723438&e=335068&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to name an unnamed man-made body of water Lake Bogus, was submitted by a resident of Shelby Township. The proponent reports that her mother used to call the feature Lake Bogus “because she said she could not swim in it and it was full of bogus

eating fish, most of which she paid to have put in the lake for her own use.” The body of water is approximately 20 acres in size and lies just to the east of State Route 53. There are no other geographic features in Michigan that are known to be named “Bogus.”

The government of Shelby Township conducted a survey of local residents, which indicated that approximately half of those who responded were in favor of the name and half were not. Citing this lack of overwhelming local support, the Township Board of Trustees elected not to submit a recommendation. The Commissioners of Macomb County supports the decision of the Township and also declined to issue a statement. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Huron Potawatomi, Incorporated; the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, and the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Further research by the BGN and staff has uncovered the fact that the name Bogus is in fact a local family name, and that an individual named Bogus lives in a home immediately adjacent to the reservoir. This individual later telephoned the BGN to inquire about the status of the proposal and confirmed that he owns the lake. He stated that neither he nor the proponent were aware of the BGN’s Commemorative Naming Policy. When advised of the BGN’s findings, the proponent suggested she might submit an alternative name, but asked that the proposal for Lake Bogus not be withdrawn.

The Michigan State Names Authority, citing the apparent lack of overwhelming opposition to the name from local authorities, had initially recommended approval of the proposal. However, upon learning of the commemorative aspect of the name, the SNA reversed its decision and now recommends disapproval.

Lake Nonamee, Michigan
(Review List 383)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=50&lats=30&lond=83&lonm=22&lons=53&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Ortonville, to give a new name to an unnamed, 59-acre manmade body of water in Brandon Township, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) east-southeast of Ortonville. The proponent reports that she owns property along the shore of the reservoir. In June 2000, another area resident, who at one time owned lakeside property but who no longer lives there, attempted to name the feature for his late wife. After this request was rejected by the property owners, the township government passed a resolution to “leave the lake unnamed until two-thirds of the lake owners are in agreement on a name.” A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the BGN at that time.

Since then, the proponent reports that the reservoir has become known locally as “No Name Lake,” although the Michigan State Names Authority was unable to find any evidence to support her claim that the name was published in *The Atlas and Gazetteer of Michigan Inland Lakes* or in a recent planning report of the North Oakland Headwaters Land Conservancy. The proponent, in an effort to give the feature an official name, has

suggested Lake Nonamee which is a corruption of “Lake No Name,” “put together to sound and look like a Native American name.”

The Supervisors of Brandon Township do not support the proposal, suggesting that the proponent did not follow established procedures by collecting support from two-thirds of the property owners. The proponent responded that the issue has become very contentious and that personal disputes between some local residents and the township government have prevented her from receiving a fair hearing. Several local residents have written to object to the proposal, citing a lack of evidence the lake needs a name and questioning the appropriateness of the proposed name. The Oakland County Commissioners declined to offer an opinion. The Michigan State Geographic Names Authority does not support the proposal, citing the lack of local government support.

The proposal was forwarded to the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Liberty Bill Peak East, Liberty Bill Peak West, Nevada
(Humboldt National Forest)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4493939.00010465&e=636373.0000046&datum=nad83&u=6>

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4494091&e=635393&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

These two new names were proposed by a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, who wishes to name two previously unnamed summits in the Humboldt National Forest, along the boundary of the Ruby Mountains Wilderness, in central Elko County. The two summits lie on either side of Liberty Pass and are proposed to be named Liberty Bill Peak East and Liberty Bill Peak West. The proponent suggests the use of the word “Bill” also refers to the summits’ proximity to several features named “Lamoille” and is a pun on the word “Liberty Bell.”

In researching this proposal, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names learned that the more westerly of the two summits was labeled Liberty Peak in a 1970 hiking guide. That name has never been proposed and is not considered official for Federal use.

The Elko County Commissioners were asked by the Nevada Board to comment on the proposal for Liberty Bill Peak East and Liberty Bill Peak West; they responded that they did not support the names and agreed that no new names were needed in this wilderness area. The State Board also forwarded a copy to the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and the Wells Indian Colony), as well as the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized, with a notation that if no response was received, it would be presumed that the Tribe did not have an opinion on the issue. Of these, only the South

Fork Band responded, with a letter of opposition to the proposal. The Chairman of the South Fork Band stated that the Ruby Mountains have always been of great spiritual significance to their people and that they prefer to “leave the summits the way they are today.” The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the proposals, citing a lack of evidence that an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted, and in the belief that the names could be construed to be commemorative (the proponent’s first name is William). The Nevada State Board does not support the proposals.

Buffalo Soldier Hill, New Mexico
(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=3739098&e=678878&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Buffalo Soldier Hill for a 1,218 m (3,997 ft) high summit located in southeastern Roosevelt County, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) east-southeast of the small community of Lingo and 71 km (44 mi) south of Clovis. It was submitted by a professor of anthropology at Eastern New Mexico University, who reports that the proposed name has come into recent local use following the establishment of a State historical marker on nearby State Highway 114. The new sign, which was erected by the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee under the State’s Historic Preservation Division, recognizes the location where in 1877 a band of black soldiers (“Buffalo Soldiers”) from Troop A of the U.S. Tenth Cavalry died while reportedly pursuing Comanche Indian warriors. Various reports of the event suggest that the soldiers died either as a result of being attacked by the Comanche or from extreme dehydration.

The proponent acknowledges that for many years, the summit has been known unofficially as Nigger Hill, and several area residents have indicated they still use that name and are opposed to changing it. Robert Julyan’s *Place Names of New Mexico* (1998) and T.M. Pearce’s *New Mexico Place Names* (1965) both reference the feature as Dead Negro Hill, although Julyan recognizes that the derogatory form of the name is also in local use. Some individuals living in the area believe the summit was named because of a black horse named “Nigger Horse.” In June 2004, the new sign indicating the location of “Buffalo Soldier Hill” was dedicated in a ceremony attended by 150 people. The Roosevelt County Board of Commissioners have expressed unanimous support for this proposal and the New Mexico State Names Committee has endorsed it as well.

Although the summit lies wholly within New Mexico, a representative of neighboring Cochran County, Texas, submitted a letter of support, noting that the Buffalo Soldier Expedition is of considerable historical significance to Texas, and that the Texas State Legislature recently designated the Texas Buffalo Soldier Trail. There are no other geographic features in New Mexico known to be named “Buffalo Soldier.”

Chinese Massacre Cove, Oregon

(Wallowa-Whitman National Forest/Hells Canyon National Recreation Area)

(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5069617.91621395%20&e=526830.239197121&u=6&datum=nad83>

The new name Chinese Massacre Cove has been proposed for an unnamed feature in Oregon, in an effort to recognize and remember the May 1887 massacre of 31 Chinese miners. The feature in question is a small valley opening at the mouth of Deep Creek, on the Oregon side of the Snake River in eastern Wallowa County. Although the incident is mentioned briefly at several websites, primarily those dedicated to the history of Chinese-American immigration and persecution in the late nineteenth century, very little was known of the massacre until material was uncovered in a safe in Enterprise, Oregon, in 1995.

A recent issue of the bulletin of the Chinese Historical Society of America described the event and this new name proposal, and reported that the murder of the Chinese miners was not discovered until several weeks after the incident when the bodies of several victims began to surface further down the Snake River. Other bodies were found along the river's rocky cliffs. Shortly thereafter, the six perpetrators of the crime were identified by a seventh member of the group, but they were never prosecuted. A newspaper account published in 1891 suggested that there might have been as many as 34 victims and that the crime had been committed in order to rob the victims of their gold. The material that was uncovered in 1995 suggested there might have been a cover up of the massacre by local officials. The proponent of the name Chinese Massacre Cove believes the story of the "heinous crime" will be lost to history if efforts are not made to attach a permanent name to the location.

The Wallowa County Board of Commissioners has indicated it does not support the proposal, citing a reluctance to support a name "with a negative connotation." One of the Commissioners disputed claims that descendants of those responsible for the massacre had attempted to cover up the record, adding "we believe there is more to the Chinese experience in Hells Canyon than the massacre and therefore we are in favor of the larger commemorative role in understanding the Chinese presence here than simply the massacre event. We are not opposed to interpretation and commemoration. We are opposed to focusing on a single event."

Two local historians who have written extensively on the Chinese experience in the Pacific Northwest have written to express support for the proposal. When asked if the U.S. Forest Service might consider erecting a monument to the event, it was noted that signs in such remote areas are frequently vandalized.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) recommends approval of the name. The OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the appropriate Federally-recognized Tribes having an interest in the area, with a notation that if no response was received, it would be presumed that the Tribe did not have an opinion on the issue. The Forest Service was advised that the Nez Perce Tribe did not endorse the name because the location of the

feature has some historical significance to their people, but no formal statement was received. The OGNB has determined that the Nez Perce's historical river crossing was in fact two to three miles further downstream.

Morning Glory Canyon, Utah

(Bureau of Land Management/Negro Bill Canyon Wilderness Study Area)

(Review List 389)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4272943&e=629531&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4272176&e=630166&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Morning Glory Canyon to an unnamed valley in Grand County, 3.7 km (2.3 mi) northeast of Moab, and partially within the BLM's Negro Bill Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The proponent, a resident of Greenacres, Washington, reports that he and a companion were hiking in the valley recently when they had a discussion about whether or not it was part of Negro Bill Canyon. Because of this confusion, the proponent suggested that the valley needed to be named. He believes the name Morning Glory Canyon is appropriate because a prominent arch named Morning Glory Arch, reported to be the sixth largest natural bridge in the United States, lies within the valley. With the exception of the arch, there are no other geographic features in Grand County named "Morning Glory."

The Grand County Council submitted a letter objecting to the proposal, citing a lack of evidence the feature needs to be named and a belief that the existing name of Morning Glory Arch is a sufficient geographic referent. The Utah State Geographic Names Committee has been temporarily abolished, so the Governor of Utah was asked to provide input on the proposal on behalf of the State. The Governor's office recommends approval of the name. However, the Bureau of Land Management does not support the proposal citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the feature needs to be named.

Promise Lake, Wyoming

(Grand Teton National Park)

(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4836706.00013713&e=514106&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by an employee of the Grand Teton Lodge Company who wishes to name an unnamed lake in the Teton Range at the western edge of Grand Teton National Park. This area of the park is recommended for wilderness designation. The proposed name Promise Lake was suggested because the proponent and her boyfriend hiked up Buck Mountain, a summit that overlooks the lake, where he promised to her they would be together forever.

The Teton County government was asked on two occasions to provide input on the proposal, with the second letter and a follow up telephone call indicating that if no response was received, the BGN would presume the County did not have an opinion. The National Park Service and the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names both do not recommend approval of this proposal, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the feature needs to be named. There is only one other geographic feature in Wyoming known to be named “Promise”; a valley named Promise Gulch is located in Fremont County, approximately 217 km (135 mi) to the southeast of the lake in question.

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties – none.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Chakachamna Lake (BGN 1930) to Ch’akajabena Lake, Alaska
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6786163.00056641&e=524391&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Chakachamna Lake to Ch’akajabena Lake, was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission (State Names Authority) in an effort to restore the Dena’ina spelling of the name. It was initiated in response to another proposal that the BGN had received to apply the new name Chakachamna Mountain (Review List 387) (q.v.) to an unnamed summit that overlooks the lake. In the course of researching the history of that name, the Historical Commission determined that there was support among the area’s Native population for approving a new name for the summit, provided the original Dena’ina name was considered. The Historical Commission agreed and suggested the lake should also be renamed to be consistent.

The proposed name was reportedly discovered in 1927 by R.H. Sargent of the USGS, and was “obtained from Chilligan, and old Tyonek Indian” (*Dictionary of Alaska*, 1967). However, the Anglicized form, Chakachamna Lake, was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1930. The proponent of the name Chakachamna Mountain agreed to amend his proposal to recognize the Native name.

The name Chakachamna Lake is widely published on Federal and State maps and documents, particularly because the feature is the largest of Alaska’s 750 glacial-dammed bodies of water (it is 28 square miles in size).

The Alaska State Names Authority (SNA) forwarded a copy of the proposal to the government of Kenai Peninsula Borough and to the following Native organizations: Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; the Native Village of Tyonek; the Tyonek Native Corporation; and the Alaska Native Language Center. The SNA also asked the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to comment. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Although the feature lies just outside the boundary of Lake

Clark National Park and Preserve, the Park Superintendent submitted a letter in support of the name. The Bureau of Land Management Field Office has questioned the practicality of renaming the lake, but notes that it is not on BLM lands. The lake serves as a landmark for pilots and is named on numerous maps and documents, so the BLM believes renaming it might cause some confusion, particularly in the short term.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Ch'akajabena Mountain, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=5&n=6780757&e=530742&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

This new name was proposed by a member of the American Alpine Club and resident of Seattle. The summit in question is located at the eastern end of the Neacola Mountains, approximately 6.4 km (4 mi) southwest of the eastern end of Chakachamna Lake (proposed Ch'akajabena Lake). The proponent reports that he and two companions were the first to climb the summit, in June 2004. He suggests such a prominent summit, visible from the edge of Anchorage, needs to be named, for purposes of identity and flight safety. The proposal was submitted originally with the spelling "Chakachamna," but after Dr. James Kari, noted authority on the Athabascan languages, suggested that the summit should carry the Native name, the proponent agreed to amend his proposal. According to *The Dictionary of Alaska* (Orth, 1967), the name of the lake is "of Tanaina (Dena'ina) Indian origin" and was obtained by the USGS in 1927 "from Chilligan, an old Tyonek Indian." The meaning of the name has not been determined. With the exception of the lake, there are no other features in Alaska known to be named either "Chakachamna" or "Ch'akajabena."

The government of Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Director of the Alaska Native Language Center is in support of the proposal. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicated it had no objection, but would defer to Native speakers on the correct form of the name. The Native Village of Tyonek suggests the name is "appropriate." Two additional Native organizations, Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated and the Tyonek Native Corporation did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Bureau of Land Management and the Superintendent of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve have expressed support for the new name.

Little Manitou Rock, **Little Manitou Rocks**, Missouri
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=42&lats=03&lond=92&lonm=22&lons=16&datum=NAD27&u=2>
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.67194&lon=-92.34194>

The names Little Manitou Rock and Little Manitou Rocks were submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a historian with the Missouri Department of

Natural Resources. The proponent describes the first of the two features as one of three distinctive rock pillars that lie along or close to the present-day shoreline of the Missouri River; the other two pillars are already named Sugar Loaf Rock and Bull Rock. The name Little Manitou Rocks is proposed for the three features collectively. The pillars lie along the west side of Moniteau Creek, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) upstream of its junction with the Missouri River.

The word “Manitou” is of Algonquian origin and was frequently used to refer to human-like figures, some of which had antlers emerging from their heads; these figures appeared in pictographs that could once be seen on the prominent bluffs along the river’s edge. At the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Moniteau Creek was known as Little Manitou Creek, and in Clark’s journals, he noted that he had passed “a high cliffs of Rocks on which was painted the Pickture of the Devil.” In his field notes, he included several sketches of the figures and referred to the projecting rock as “the Manitou”. There are several other historical references to the sighting of the pictographs, although since some of the descriptions are vague and the Missouri River has changed course in the subsequent 200 years, it is unclear whether these are the same features or further upstream (Major Stephen Long, in his 1819 expedition along the Missouri River, noted that there were two distinctive areas of limestone bluffs, the Little Manitou Bluffs and the Big Manitou Bluffs). Other reported sightings of the pictographs were made in 1823 by Duke Paul of Wurttemberg and in 1839 by Charles Augustus Murray. When the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad constructed a rail line along the river’s edge in the 1890’s, the pictographs and much of the pillar were destroyed.

The Missouri State Board asked the Cole County Commissioners to comment on the two proposed names, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The State Board recommends approval of both names. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Osage Tribe of Oklahoma and to the Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri, both of which are Federally-recognized. The Osage Tribe responded with a letter saying it had no objection to the proposed names, while the Sac and Fox stated it had no opinion.

Clay Creek, Oregon

(Review List 389)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4671623&e=526566&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4667028&e=524724&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Clay Creek for a 6 km (3.7 mi) long tributary of Bear Creek. Although U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps have labeled this stream Hamilton Creek since 1983, the proponent, a GIS technician with the City of Ashland, reports that it is in fact Clay Creek because it flows alongside Clay Street. He suggests the name Hamilton Creek (q.v.) should be moved to another stream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the east. A map included in the Fall 2004 newsletter of the Ashland Woodlands and Trails Association labels the two streams as proposed, and an article in the *Ashland Daily Tidings*

in 2003 describes Clay Creek and suggests the location is as the proponent claims. The origin of the names “Hamilton” and “Clay” has not been determined.

The Jackson County Commissioners are in support of the City’s findings. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) has confirmed that local usage is as reported by the proponent and recommends approval of this change. The OGNB also forwarded a copy to the appropriate Federally-recognized Tribes having an interest in the area, with a notation that if no response was received, it would be presumed that the Tribe did not have an opinion on the issue. No comments were received from the Tribal authorities.