

**U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**  
**DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**  
Seven Hundred and Nineteenth Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B  
June 10, 2010 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U. S. Geological Survey)
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress (Chairman) (not voting)
David Hoy	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Minerals Management Service)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey

Guests

Marsha Butterfield, U.S. Forest Service/Office of Tribal Relations

Monique Fordham, U.S. Forest Service/Office of Tribal Relations

Blake Jackson, U.S. Forest Service/Office of Tribal Relations

1. Opening

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m. He asked the members, staff, and guests to introduce themselves. He also thanked Ms. Butterfield, Ms. Fordham, and Mr. Jackson for attending this meeting, as well as the one immediately following, at which issues related to American Indian geographic names and Tribal consultation will be discussed. The afternoon meeting will take place in Room 1352.

2. Minutes of the 718<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 718<sup>th</sup> meeting, held May 13<sup>th</sup>, were approved with four editorial corrections. Since there was no Chairman's Report, Hébert's name was removed. Under 3.4, the last sentence prior to the vote tally was corrected to read "...to consider the name not to be commemorative." The title of item 3.5 Staff Report was

corrected to read “Yost for Runyon,” and in the last paragraph of 3.5, it was noted that the reference to Samuel Clemens’ camp should read “Clemens’s camp.”

### 3. Communications and Reports

#### 3.1 Chairman’s Report (Logan for Hébert)

Logan reported that Yost will be attending the annual meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN), to be held July 5-9 in London.

The planned visit by representatives and staff of the Board on Geographic Names – Afghanistan has been postponed from late July until possibly early 2011.

The next meeting of the full BGN, normally scheduled for July 20<sup>th</sup>, will held instead on Tuesday, July 27<sup>th</sup>. The meeting will take place either at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston or at the State Department.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary’s Report (Yost)

Yost reported that Trent Palmer, Executive Secretary of the BGN’s Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF), extends his appreciation to the BGN members for their recent vote by e-mail on two ACUF proposals.

Yost will be attending a conference entitled Trends in Toponymy, to be held the week of June 28<sup>th</sup> in Edinburgh, Scotland. He and Leo Dillon, Chair of the BGN’s Foreign Names Committee, will make a presentation on the BGN’s activities.

#### 3.3 Communications Committee Report (Yost for Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last Domestic Names Committee meeting. Hébert has suggested that the presentations made by various BGN members and staff at the recent annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers should be made available for future use.

#### 3.4 Executive Secretary’s Report (Yost)

The previously announced National Map Users’ Conference, originally scheduled for late September in Denver, has been postponed until spring 2011. BGN members are invited to make presentations on their agency’s use of GNIS.

Vandegraft reported that he has assumed his new position at the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and as such will now represent that agency on the BGN. He reported that David Hoy from the Portland, Oregon office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is on detail in his former position, and he hopes that whoever assumes the position permanently will continue to provide FWS representation to the BGN.

The BGN staff recently learned of efforts by a congressman from California to introduce legislation to apply the new name Mount Andrea Lawrence to an unnamed summit located along the boundary of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and Yosemite National Park. Andrea Mead Lawrence, who died in March 2009, was a three-time Olympic gold medalist who was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958. She also was an active conservationist and founder of the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers. A few months ago, the BGN staff was consulted by a congressional staffer regarding the geographic naming process and the possibility of naming a feature for Ms. Lawrence. The staffer was advised that such a proposal could not be considered by the BGN until March 2014. Because Federal policies precluded the BGN from accepting the proposal, House Resolution 5194 was introduced. The USGS, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service were asked to review the wording just prior to the bill being heard on June 10<sup>th</sup> by the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands.

The DNC's Tribal Subcommittee will hold its next meeting this afternoon, in Room 1352. Members of that subcommittee and other interested individuals are encouraged to attend.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

At a recent DNC meeting, the staff asked the members whether geographic features classified as "reservoir" should be considered natural or administrative. If the latter, that is if reservoirs are considered manmade, their names would no longer come before the DNC for consideration and instead would be reviewed and processed by the staff for inclusion into the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Caldwell, who was asked to review the issue on behalf of the Corps of Engineers, reported that although the Corps maintains the official inventory of reservoirs and dams, it is not typically responsible for the naming of such features and so it would defer to the DNC's recommendation.

It was noted that, typically, newly-constructed dams and reservoirs are named in the legal documentation that authorizes their construction and so by the time the BGN is made aware of the names, they have been well established (the BGN already defers to the administering agency for the names of dams). After some discussion, a motion was made and seconded to allow the staff to consider the names of new reservoirs to be beyond the BGN's purview and thus "administrative," but *changes* to existing reservoir names should continue to come before the BGN for consideration and approval.

Vote:    13 in favor  
          0  against  
          0  abstentions

An online news blog recently commented on the abolishment of the Washington Board on Geographic Names, noting that the legislature's actions have left Washington as the only State with no naming authority.

An online account of a recent celebration of spiritual places reported that the Puyallup Indian Tribe is considering submitting a proposal to change the name of Mount Rainier to Ti'Swaq, which is reported to be one of several ancestral names for the summit.

The Geographical Names Board of Canada has notified the BGN of the recent passage of the Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Act, whereby the names Queen Charlotte Islands/Île de la Reine Charlotte are rescinded and name Haida Gwaii is made official for the archipelago. The British Columbia geographic names database has been updated.

Kanalley reported on news reports that suggest that recent changes to many of South Africa's street names are causing confusion for attendees at the World Cup soccer games. Many maps and digital map services have been updated but others have not.

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

The downloadable GNIS data files have been updated and posted to the BGN's website.

There has been a suggestion within USGS that perhaps the names of structures ("administrative names") should no longer be carried in GNIS, thus restricting GNIS to a file of natural feature names only. There are some National Map data layer managers who would prefer that other data layers assume responsibility for the names and locations of non-physical features. Yost continues to remind these individuals that Public Law 80-242 (1947) authorized the BGN to promulgate for Federal use the official names of *all* geographic features.

## 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 (FID) has been noted following the name. Immediately following the meeting, Fleming provided staff with some corrections to the titles of various tribes' names as recorded in the docket.

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

Change Mussel Cove (FID 253270) to Three Arch Bay, California (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:    13 in favor  
          0  against  
          0  abstentions

Change Mary Cove (FID 328716) to Murray Cove, Georgia (Chattahoochee National Forest) (Review List 403)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Moody Lake (FID 990165) to Whitehall Lake, North Carolina (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing a reluctance to change a longstanding commemorative name and in support of the negative recommendation of the North Carolina State Names Authority. It was also noted that there are already several other features in the area that recognize the historical Whitehall farm, whereas this lake name provides one of the last links in the area to the Moody family.

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

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

Swingle Creek, Alabama (Review List 403) (FID 2630709)

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

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Lake Andreadis, Ohio (Review List 402) (FID 2630714)

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

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Bush Horner Branch, Pennsylvania (Review List 403)

After some discussion, it was suggested that the proposed name could be construed to honor a living person (the proponent's middle name and surname are Bush Horner), so the staff was asked to contact the proponent to ask if he would consider amending the proposal to simply Horner Branch. It was noted that the proposal was initially for the shorter form of the name, but citing the Commemorative Names Policy, the proponent

was asked to identify an individual in the family who would satisfy the policy's requirements. His response named an ancestor who had been deceased for at least five years and suggested the longer name.

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal.

Vote: 11 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

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

Change Lake Adelaide (FID 1560693) to Lake Adelaide, Wisconsin (Review List 403)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Spanish Harbor Keys (FID 291476) (BGN 1973) to Scout Key, Florida (National Key Deer Refuge) (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change, which would also render the feature West Summerland Key historical.

Vote: 11 in favor  
1 against  
1 abstention

The negative vote was cast in the belief that a historical name should not be eliminated.

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

Boner Creek, Arizona (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 402)

The deputy member from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) asked that a decision on this proposal be deferred until the local BLM office has had an opportunity to provide a recommendation.

**Hunters Peak**, Idaho (St. Joe National Forest) (Review List 401) (FID 2630703)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**La Barque Creek**, Missouri (Review List 403) (FID 2630712)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Creek Chub Run**, Ohio (Review List 401) (FID 2630715)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

5. Other Business

6. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2010, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

---

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

---

Robert Hiatt, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
June 2010

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

Change Mussel Cove (FID 253270) to Three Arch Bay, California  
(Review List 400)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=33.4878052&p\\_longi=-117.7353314&fid=253270](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=33.4878052&p_longi=-117.7353314&fid=253270)

This proposal is to change officially the name of Mussel Cove to Three Arch Bay. This 0.4 km (0.25 mi) wide bay is located along the coast of Orange County, north of Dana Point, south of South Laguna, and adjacent to the community of Three Arch Bay. This area falls just outside the boundaries of the California Coastal National Monument, which is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Although Mussel Cove has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1902, the proponent, a local surveyor, reports that the name in local use has “always been Three Arch Bay.” A search of the Internet seems to confirm this, although it is not always obvious whether the references are to the community or the bay. Several websites dedicated to the history of the area display postcards dating from the 1920’s through the 1940’s, all of which depict landscapes at Three Arch Bay. More recent development has resulted in the establishment of a gated community at Three Arch Bay, with the bay serving as its focal point.

NOAA charts published since the 1960’s have labeled the feature Three Arch Bay, although a National Geodetic Survey benchmark at the northern end of the bay is stamped “MUSSEL COVE 2.” A Geographic Names Report compiled by NOAA in 1961 included a section on Mussel Cove: “A charted name in disputed local usage. The cove...is known locally as Three Arch Bay. Because of the fact that no one could identify the name Mussel Cove, and the name Three Arch Bay is in well established local usage, it is recommended that the name Mussel Cove be deleted and the name Three Arch Bay be adopted.” It seems this correction was never forwarded to the BGN.

The California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative, published online by the California Department of Fish and Game, lists several prominent coastal features, including both Three Arch Bay and Mussel Cove. The only online references to Mussel Cove appear to have been derived from the GNIS entry.

The Orange County Board of Supervisors and the City of Laguna Beach both expressed support for the change to Three Arch Bay; the county stated, “This area has been referred locally as Three Arch Bay for quite some time.” The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, NOAA, and the BLM also recommend approval of the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Perchanga Reservation, the Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

Change Mary Cove (FID 328716) to Murray Cove, Georgia  
(Chattahoochee National Forest)  
(Review List 403)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=34.8128713&p\\_longi=-83.5423898&fid=328716](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.8128713&p_longi=-83.5423898&fid=328716)

This proposal is to change the name of Mary Cove, located within Lake Burton in Rabun County and within the Chattahoochee National Forest, to Murray Cove. Although the name Mary Cove has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1957 and on Forest Service maps since at least 1981, the proponent of the change reports that the name in local use has always been Murray Cove. She did not provide any information regarding the history of the name, nor when and why the name might have evolved to “Mary.” The road that runs along the north side of the bay is named Murray Cove Road, and that name appears in numerous real estate listings. A Georgia Power website references the Murray Cove Boat Ramp. In the course of field work in 1957, the USGS fieldman hand wrote “Mary’s Cove” [sic] on the name edit sheet, but no other details were included.

The Rabun County Commissioners responded that they support the proposed change. Citing evidence that a family named Murray once resided in the area and local usage of the name Murray Cove, the Georgia Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the change. The U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers both indicated no objection. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the federally recognized Indian tribe, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Moody Lake** (FID 990165) to **Whitehall Lake**, North Carolina  
(Review List 395)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=35.153477&p\\_longi=-80.941579&fid=990165](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.153477&p_longi=-80.941579&fid=990165)

This proposal is to change the name of Moody Lake, a five-acre manmade body of water in Mecklenburg County, to Whitehall Lake. The reservoir is located approximately 13 km (8 mi) southwest of the center of Charlotte, and 6 km (4 mi) south of Charlotte Douglas International Airport. The name change was submitted by a representative of a local engineering firm, on behalf of a real estate company that has developed the area into a business park. The proponent states, "Whitehall Corporate Center is part of a 750 acre master planned community called Whitehall. [We] request the name change so that the lake is specifically identified as part of the Whitehall project given the brand identify [sic] that the "Whitehall" name has in the area."

The name Moody Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1993. In 1974 it was included in a listing of lake names published by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality. A rezoning report published in 2002 by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department did not mention the reservoir itself, but did refer to the new business park as Moody Lake Office Park. In 2001, an article published in the online newsletter of a local homeowners' association referred to "The Whitehall development [which] preserves two lakes, Johnston Lake and Moody Lake, and [which] contains the 45 acre Whitehall Nature Preserve, which is owned by the Catawba Lands Conservancy. Whitehall is a former horse farm where trotters were raised in the 1940's." The nature preserve lies just to the south and across Interstate 485 from the reservoir.

The Steele Creek Residents Association, which represents the businesses and residents of Steele Creek Township (includes Moody Lake) was asked to comment on the proposal. The information was posted on the association's website but only one response was received, in opposition to the change ("If the name is changed... we will eventually lose the interesting history of the Moodys") and one other in support of not making a recommendation. Citing this "indifference", the Association chose not to provide an opinion. However, they also forwarded the proposal to the Steele Creek Historical & Genealogical Society, which voted not to support the change, citing a reluctance to lose a historical name. The Catawba Lands Conservancy, which manages the Whitehall Nature Preserve, has no opinion on the issue, although it noted, "Evidence shows the existing name "has some historical context and momentum in the community.""

The Steele Creek Residents Association provided some background information on the lake's name. It is believed that the body of water was constructed by George D. Moody, who acquired a 325 acre parcel in 1929. The Moodys did not live on the property but owned a wholesale grocery business in Charlotte. Other individuals farmed the property, and the Moody family would occasionally stay in a small cabin that they had constructed on the lake's shore. A few years after George Moody's death in 1952, his sons sold the property to a Mr. Johnston, who owned the nearby Whitehall horse farm. The farm was reportedly named for Johnston's horse farm in Kentucky. Johnston died

in 1982, and in 1994 his widow sold the Whitehall farm, including the former Moody property, to the developers of the Whitehall development.

The proponent of the name change suggests the name Whitehall Lake would recall the historic Whitehall Farm and would be associated with the nearby Whitehall Nature Preserve. As one developer noted, “The “Whitehall” name is a historical name for this area and I believe that the proposed name change will support and enhance the establishment of the “Whitehall” name within the City.” The proponent also provided a list of local projects that have begun to use the Whitehall name, such as Centre Green Square at Whitehall, Whitehall Technology Park, Whitehall Commons, and Whitehall Estates.

Four businesses which are located within the corporate park submitted letters in support of the name change. The Charlotte City Council also supports the change. The Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners has no opinion, noting that the renaming issue was beyond county’s scope and authority and therefore it would defer to local residents. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names does not support the proposal, citing a reluctance to lose a historic family name.

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the federally recognized Indian tribe, Catawba Indian Nation. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

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

#### **Swingle Creek, Alabama**

(Review List 403)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=32.648915&p\\_longi=-85.582809](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.648915&p_longi=-85.582809)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=32.686451&p\\_longi=-85.491743](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.686451&p_longi=-85.491743)

The new name Swingle Creek is proposed for a 7.6-mile long tributary of Loblockee Creek in Lee County, approximately 3 miles north of Auburn. The proposal was submitted by the head of the Auburn University Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor Dr. Homer S. Swingle (1902-1973), Auburn University professor from the 1930s through the 1960s. In 1933, Dr. Swingle led a team of three scientists in the establishment of the University’s Fisheries Department, specializing in inland fisheries and aquaculture. According to the application, “He is often viewed as the father of pond management. He viewed fisheries as being important to the help feed people in Alabama during the Depression and the World War II era. His goal was simple – establishment of self-sustaining fish communities that could provide inexpensive protein for pond owners and their families.” Through Dr. Swingle’s efforts, the Fisheries Department became one of the world’s largest fishery research and teaching institutions. The proposal further states, “He counseled Presidents and Prime Ministers, lectured to scientists and scholars, but never lost the quality of humbleness.” The unnamed stream in question drains the ponds at the department’s Upper Station that Dr. Swingle built in the 1940s

and 1950s. Auburn University's Swingle Hall, built in 1972, is also named for Dr. Swingle.

The Lee County Commission provided a letter of support, and the Alabama State Names Authority recommends approval as well. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the federally recognized Indian tribe, Muscogee (Creek) Nation. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

**Lake Andreadis**, Ohio  
(Review List 402)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.7466666666667&p\\_longi=-81.4616666666667](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.7466666666667&p_longi=-81.4616666666667)

This nine acre lake is located in Perry Township in Stark County, in the southeastern area of the unincorporated community of Richfield. The unnamed body of water is proposed to be named for the proponent's mother-in-law, Athena Andreadis (1921-2003), who lived on the property for 32 years, where she enjoyed the beauty and tranquility of the lake and surrounding area. According to the proponent, whose surname is also Andreadis and who now lives on the property, "Beginning in 1973, Athena Andreadis contributed to the lake and surrounding area by landscaping the grounds and re-stocking the lake; she continued to maintain the lake and surrounding area for more than 30 years. Athena allowed fishing on the property, including nearby Amish families, so others could enjoy it's bounty. She did not allow hunting, so as to preserve the native wildlife, including but not limited to Canada Geese, Blue Heron, hawks, deer, fox, ground hogs, muskrat and turtles. She enjoyed and sustained the beauty of this picturesque spring fed lake, with a nearby woods." There are no other features in Ohio known to be named "Andreadis".

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: Delaware Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Wyandotte Nation responded, indicating no objection to the proposal. No responses were received from the other Tribes which are presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

**Bush Horner Branch**, Pennsylvania  
(Review List 403)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.724386&p\\_longi=-77.251825](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.724386&p_longi=-77.251825)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.739336&p\\_longi=-77.250710](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.739336&p_longi=-77.250710)

This proposal is to apply the new name Bush Horner Branch to a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Marsh Creek in Cumberland Township in Adams County. The proponent reports that the property through which the stream flows has been in the Horner family since 1802 when Alexander Horner purchased 440 acres. The sixth generation of the family now farms the remaining 121 acres, which are recognized as a Bicentennial

Farm and have been accepted into the Agricultural Preservation Program of the State and County, protecting it from development. The 1819 manor house and 1840 barn were recently added to the National Register of Historic Places. The proponent specifically wishes to honor his father, John Bush Horner, Jr. (1884-1959), who assumed the property in 1917, and who for many years was an active member of the community. He was an officer in the local farm cooperative, served on various church committees, was Cumberland School District director, and a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

The Cumberland Township Board and the Adams County Commissioners have both expressed support for the name, as has the Adams County Historical Society. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no federally recognized Indian tribes that appear on the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database.

Change Lake Adelade (FID 1560693) to Lake Adelaide, Wisconsin  
(Review List 403)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=46.2477266&p\\_longi=-89.9001613&fid=1560693](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2477266&p_longi=-89.9001613&fid=1560693)

This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Lake Adelade in Vilas County to Lake Adelaide. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), on behalf of the chair of the Town of Winchester Board. The proponent believes the name is spelled incorrectly, noting that the lake was named for Adelaide Winchester, one of the daughters of the town's founder. The road that runs along the shore of the lake is named Adelaide Road. Several published State sources, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory and the Winchester Town Lakes Committee, list the name as Adelaide Lake, but the WGNC agrees that the generic and specific in the order shown in GNIS are correct. This is also consistent with adjacent Lake Helen and Lake Yolanda, which were named for Adelaide's sisters.

The WGNC recommends approval of the proposed change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin, Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band), Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, and the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Spanish Harbor Keys (FID 291476) (BGN 1973) to Scout Key, Florida  
(National Key Deer Refuge)  
(Review List 401)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=24.6523659&p\\_longi=-81.3059118&fid=291476](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=24.6523659&p_longi=-81.3059118&fid=291476)

This 115 acre island is located in the Florida Keys, at Overseas Highway Mile Marker 34, between Bahia Honda Key and Big Pine Key. The proposal is to change the island's name from Spanish Harbor Keys to Scout Key.

In 1973, the BGN approved the name Spanish Harbor Keys for what had once been three separate islands. The BGN also approved the name West Summerland Key for the westernmost of the three islands (leaving the remaining two unnamed). The 1973 proposal was submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey, to make official names that were found to be in local use. The Monroe County government and the chairman and manager of the local scout camps were listed as authorities for the names. The name Spanish Harbor Keys had also appeared on a 1954 Monroe County tax office map.

However, even in 1973, it was noted that the three islands had been joined by fill when the Key West extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. "The Spanish Harbor Keys get their name from the wide anchorage, used by the Spanish and others, between them and Big Pine. West Summerland, the largest (and most westerly) is used by the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts as campgrounds. The name of the key is confusing, as it is ten miles east, not west, of Summerland Key."

Present-day imagery clearly indicates that the three islands have merged together into one contiguous landmass. The proponent of the name Scout Key initially asked that West Summerland Key be changed to Scout Key, and the Monroe County Commissioners stated that they supported that change. However, at its September 2009 meeting, the BGN expressed concerns regarding the application of the proposed name and the extent of the feature being renamed, so a decision was deferred pending further investigation. The proposal was then amended to change the name of the entire feature from Spanish Harbor Keys to Scout Key. This would also render the feature and name West Summerland Key historical.

The proponent also asked that the name West Summerland Key be changed (or eliminated) "to prevent further mailing, delivery, and arrival errors." Although his address is West Summerland Key, neither the BGN nor the U.S. Postal Service recognize this as a valid community name. He says there continues to be confusion because West Summerland Key lies to the *east* of Summerland Key.

After the BGN voted to defer the issue in 2009, the Monroe County Commissioners were asked to revisit the case and vote on the amended proposal. In May 2010, they passed a resolution supporting the change from Spanish Harbor Keys to Scout Key. The Florida State Geographic Names Authority stated that he "could see [the] merits of both arguments, but [the issue] should be handled by local government and [the] US Board based on their past precedents." The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

which manages the National Key Deer Refuge that includes Spanish Harbor Keys, was in support of the original proposal and also supports the amended version. NOAA and the U.S. Coast Guard have no objection. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida (Nania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations), and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

One letter of objection has been received. The manager of a local branch of the Monroe County Public Library, who has published several histories of the Florida Keys, is opposed to any effort to eliminate or amend the historical name West Summerland Key. He claims the existing name is correct, since the island is the most westerly of the three once known collectively as Summerland Keys. The BGN has received ten e-mails from local residents expressing their support for the name Scout Key.

According to GNIS, there are three other features in Florida named "Scout" (one lake, one island, and one swamp), but none include the generic "Key" nor are they in or near Monroe County.

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

**Boner Creek**, Arizona  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Review List 402)

Mouth: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=34.73938&p\\_longi=-113.60431](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.73938&p_longi=-113.60431)

Source: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=34.78750&p\\_longi=-113.43700](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.78750&p_longi=-113.43700)

The new name Boner Creek is proposed for an 18 km (11.5 mi) long stream that flows through Boner Canyon in Mohave County. The stream is also on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, who represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Fish Health Unit in Dexter, New Mexico, claims the name is needed in order to serve as a reference for the National Wild Fish Health Survey, which is gathering information about fish pathogens.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names contacted the Mohave County Board of Supervisors for an opinion and was told the county supported the proposal. The State also forwarded a copy of the proposal to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe and the Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service supports the proposal.

**Hunters Peak**, Idaho  
(St. Joe National Forest)  
(Review List 401)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.319444444444&p\\_longi=-115.98277777778](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.319444444444&p_longi=-115.98277777778)

This proposal is to make official the name Hunters Peak for a 1,686 m (5,530 ft) high summit in St. Joe National Forest, 2.3 km (1.4 mi) west of Slate Peak and 4.2 km (2.6 mi) southwest of Mastodon Mountain. According to the proponent, who is a resident of California, the name has been in local use since the 1950s. The summit is a prominent elevation above Black Prince Creek and the highest point on the ridge. The proponent further states that it provides “superlative vantage points from positions on and around the summit,” and it is used as a reference in “bearing description” and as a recreational meeting location and destination. He adds, “Most outdoorsmen rarely utilize the geodetic system of navigation, but rely more on memory of landmark location. For practical, and also life-saving consideration, naming the highest summit east of Black Prince Creek would benefit tremendously if it would also finally appear, officially, in USGS map form.”

The proponent included letters of support written by half a dozen area hunters who all confirm longtime usage of the proposed name. The Shoshone County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal; however other than an e-mail inquiry asking whether the peak was already named, no formal response was received. The Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service support the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: Coeur D’Alene Tribe, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Kalispel Indian Community, and the Nez Perce Tribe. Of these, only the Coeur D’Alene responded with a letter of support for the name, and also a request that if the proposed name is approved that the Native name *Hnmigu’lmkhwn* be added to the new GNIS record as a variant. No responses were received from the other Indian tribes which are presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

A search of GNIS revealed another summit, named Hunter Peak, in Idaho County, approximately 180 km (112 mi) from the summit in question.

**La Barque Creek**, Missouri  
(Review List 403)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=38.42305555555556&p\\_longi=-90.6825](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.42305555555556&p_longi=-90.6825)

This proposal is to make official the name La Barque Creek for an unnamed unincorporated community in Jefferson County. The community encompasses an area of approximately 12 square miles, and lies 6.5 miles southwest of Eureka. The stream that flows through the community is named La Barque Creek and the surrounding area is known as La Barque Hills. *La barque* is French for “the boat” or “small boat.”

This proposal was submitted initially as LaBarque Creek, with a statement that the name was chosen because of the community’s proximity to La Barque Creek. When

questioned about the discrepancy, the proponent responded that after speaking with members of the Friends of LaBarque Creek Watershed, they agreed the proposed name should be La Barque Creek “to be more consistent with La Barque Creek (stream) and La Barque Hills.” Apparently the rendering of LaBarque Creek in the one-word form for watershed association’s name was done at the suggestion of their graphic artist who said “the capital “B” in the middle of the word made it appear more graphically pleasing to the eye.”

According to the proponent, the U.S. Postal Service authorized the use of LaBarque Creek as a valid mailing address (the USPS website does not confirm this, listing LABARQUE CRK [sic] as “Not Acceptable”). The Census Bureau has delineated LaBarque Creek as a Census Designated Place (CDP). The proponent has asked the USPS and the Census Bureau to change their spellings to agree with the official two-word form, and indicates the watershed association will be doing likewise.

The proponent believes the name La Barque Creek will provide an official and cohesive identity to a loosely defined area and will eliminate confusion. Currently, the area is defined by five different names and five ZIP Codes, encompassing three different counties (the watershed is entirely within Jefferson County). Jefferson County has no objection to the proposed name, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval. The U.S. Postal Service also supports the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac and Fox Nation, and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Creek Chub Run**, Ohio  
(Review List 401)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=41.496364&p\\_longi=-81.397276](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.496364&p_longi=-81.397276)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=41.512337&p\\_longi=-81.377578](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.512337&p_longi=-81.377578)

The new name Creek Chub Run is proposed for a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of the Chagrin River. The stream heads in Chester Township in Geauga County, flows southwest and south through Russell Township, before turning west to enter the Village of Hunting Valley in Cuyahoga County. The proponent, who owns property along the upper reaches of the stream, reports that the proposed name would recognize the numerous creek chubs (fish) that live in the stream. He and his family have spent considerable time exploring, cleaning, and restoring the stream and its numerous riffles, “all the while watching creek chubs dart in and out from our presence.” He has informed the Chester Township zoning inspector of his desire to see the stream have a name, and was told that doing so “gives it character and preserves it for future generations.” According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources’ website, “Creek chub are one of the most common fish in Ohio.....and are most abundant in small streams..... just above or below a riffle.”

The Chester Township Supervisors, the Cuyahoga County Administrator, and the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission are in support of the proposal. The governments of Russell Township, the Village of Hunting Valley, and Geauga County did not respond to two requests for comment. The second request stated that no response by May 6<sup>th</sup> would indicate a lack of an objection to the proposal. The Ohio State Names Authority has no objection to the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Forest County Potawatomi Indian Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Delaware Nation responded, with a letter of support for the new name. No responses were received from the other Indian tribes which are presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.