Quarterly Review List 400
(142 Names)
Released February 26, 2009

# UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
# WASHINGTON, D.C.

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available maps services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the NAD27.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Mr. Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4552; fax (703) 648-4549; e-mail BGNEXEC@usgs.gov .

THE NAMES IN THIS REVIEW LIST MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER APPROVAL BY THE BGN

*Standard map series published by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, or Office of Coast Survey.

# ALASKA

**Reds Creek**: stream; 3.5 km (2.1 mi) long; heads at 60°34'46"N, 151°12'59"W, flows S then SSW, under the Kenai Spur Highway, to enter the Kenai River at the E edge of the community of Kenai, 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Cook Inlet; named in honor of Glen Rex "Red" McCollum (1917-2002), oil drilling company owner and neighborhood and city patriarch; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 60°33'04"N, 151°13'52"W; USGS map - Kenai C-4 SE 1:25,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.550781&p_longi=-151.231313
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.579463&p_longi=-151.216507

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kenai C-4 SE 1:25,000
Proponent: Debbie Sonberg; Kenai, Alaska
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature: Maps Creek
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Maps Creek
Published: none found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Reds Creek is proposed for a 3.5 km (2.1 mi) long tributary of the Kenai River in Kenai Peninsula Borough. The proposed name is intended to honor Glen Rex "Red" McCollum Sr. (1917-2002), who is remembered as a neighborhood and city patriarch. A native of Montana, Red relocated to Alaska in 1959, working on one of the first wells to be drilled in the Swanson River field. Soon after, he established his own roustabout company, which he managed for the next 24 years (roustabouts work on oil drills and also provide support services, parts, and supplies to drilling companies). Following retirement in 2001, he became a commercial fisherman and was appointed to the Kenai Harbor Commission prior to his death in 2002 at the age of 84. According to the proponent, the stream proposed to be named Reds Creek is labeled on the Kenai Watershed Forum map as "Maps Creek," MAPS being the acronym for the neighborhood streets, **M**agic Avenue, **A**liak Avenue, **P**rincess Street, and **S**pur Highway. However, the Forum supports naming it officially Reds Creek, and the MAPS neighborhood is in favor as well. Further, "this stream is a coho salmon rearing habitat and is being threatened by commercial development, diversion areas, and bad culverts. "Red" is also a significant term for our largest salmon run (not the coho, but still salmon). Having an official name will help preserve the stream." There are no other streams in Alaska known to be named "Reds," but there are 33 containing the word "Red," including Red Creek and Red River in Kenai Peninsula Borough, 102 km (64 mi) and 106 km (66 mi), respectively, from the stream in question.

**Slope Mountain**: summit; elevation 1,222 m (4,010 ft); located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 13 km (8 mi) SW of the confluence of the Ribdon River and the Sagavanirktok River, 14 km (8 mi) E of Imnavait Mountain; North Slope Borough; Alaska; Secs 16&17, 20&21, T8S, R12E, Umiat Meridian; 68°44'32"N, 149°03'58"W; USGS map – Philip Smith Mountains C-4 1:63,360.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=68.7422&p_longi=-149.0661

Proposal: to make official a name in published use
Map: USGS Philip Smith Mountains C-4 1:63,360
Proponent: Laura McCarthy; Fairbanks, AK
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Slope Mountain (environmental scientists, climatologists)
Published: Slope Mountain (USGS Energy Resources Program report, 2009; BLM Fairbanks District Office, 2008; BLM Dalton Highway Visitors' Guide, 2008; BLM Wildlife Watchable Sites, 2008; BLM Bicycling the Dalton Highway, 2007; FWS Alaska Geobotany Center, 2008; NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center, 1995; National Energy Technology Laboratory, 2007**;** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 2008; Alaska Regional Response Team *Preparedness Plan, 2002;* National Center for Atmospheric Research/Earth Observing Laboratory, 2008; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 2008; University of Alaska-Fairbanks Water & Environmental Research Center, 2002; *Petroleum News*, 2007; *Frommer's Guide to the Dalton Highway*, 2008; *Best Places Alaska*, 2003; mountainzone.com; webshots.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a name reported to be in local usage for over 30 years. The summit in question has an elevation of 1,222 m (4,010 ft), and is located in the Brooks Range in North Slope Borough, 13 km (8 mi) southwest of the confluence of the Ribdon River with the Sagavanirktok River, and 14 km (8 mi) east of Imnavait Mountain. The land is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The proponent, a publications technician with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, states that the name Slope Mountain, which is descriptive of its steep slopes, has been published in numerous reports, including those of her department, as well as the State Department of Natural Resources, the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Water & Environmental Research Center, the National Energy Technology Laboratory, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research. Federal agencies that have made reference to the name on maps and in reports include the U.S. Geological Survey, the BLM, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center. The proponent notes also that the name is used by local pilots. There is one other summit in Alaska named Slope Mountain; it is located in Kenai Peninsula Borough, approximately 976 km (610 mi) from the summit in question.

**Tsaani Creek**: stream; 9 km (5.6 mi) long; heads at 63°13'58"N, 149°17'40"W, flows SE then SW to its confluence with the Middle Fork Chulitna River 72 km (45 mi) SSW of Healy; the word "tsaani" is Athabascan for "bear"; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 28, T19S, R9W, Fairbanks Mer.; 63°17'10"N, 149°18'22"W; USGS map – Healy A-5 1:63,360; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=63.2327778&p_longi=-149.2944444&fid=1410091

Proposal: change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Healy A-5 1:63,360
Proponent: Arlene Drashner; Cantwell AK
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1410091)
Local Usage: Tsaani Creek (200+ years)
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1950; Ahtna Inc. online map)

Case Summary: The name Tsaani Creek is proposed as a replacement for Squaw Creek. This stream is a 9 km (5.6 mi) long tributary of the Middle Fork Chulitna River. The proponent is a member of the Native Village of Cantwell, and her proposal reads, "Please change the offensive name. It may have been named by an early rail road worker who was insensitive to the original local people." (The GNIS entry for Squaw Creek states it is "a local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.") According to the proponent, "Tsaani" is an Athabascan word for "bear," and so the name is appropriate because of the many bears who gather in the area to catch the salmon that swim upstream. She also reports that the

proposed name has already been in local use for 200 years and that another Native name for this stream translates to, "The creek where fish are." According to the proponent, the Native Village of Cantwell has endorsed this name change. No other geographic features in Alaska are known to be named "Tsaani."

**Ursinus Glacier**: glacier, 14 km (9 mi) long; in Chugach National Forest, in the College Fiord area, trending generally SW to join Harvard Glacier, 10 km (6 mi) E of Mount Marcus Baker; named for Ursinus College; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Tps15-16N, Rgs10-11E, Seward Mer.; 61º25'12"N, 147º33'02"W; USGS map – Anchorage B-2 1:63,360 (central point).
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=61.42&p_longi=-147.550556

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Anchorage B-2 1:63,360 (central point)
Proponent: William Tull; Palmer, AK
Administrative area: Chugach National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Ursinus Glacier to an unnamed glacier in the College Fjord area. The glacier is approximately 14 km (9 mi) long and trends generally in a southwest direction to join Harvard Glacier. The proponent is a long-time Alaska resident and alumnus of Ursinus College in Pennsylvania. He suggests that to assign an official name to the feature would serve as a better reference for pilots than simply a latitude and longitude. The proposed name would continue the theme of naming glaciers in the area for colleges and universities, which began with the Harriman Expedition of 1899 (in addition to Harvard, glaciers were named Yale, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Amherst, and Smith). In 1910, the BGN approved names for the colleges of Williams, Holyoke, Dartmouth, and Barnard, and in 1950, Lafayette Glacier was named by the BGN for Lafayette College in Pennsylvania.

Eight letters of support for the proposal for Ursinus Glacier were included with the application, primarily from friends of the proponent and fellow Ursinus College alumni. In addition, the Vice President for Academic Affairs and the Chair of the School of Environmental Studies at Ursinus support the proposal, suggesting the new name might encourage future college field trips to the glacier, "to study ecological change ….and the science, policy, ethics, and expression of human-environment interactions." However, the Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, does not support the proposal, noting, "[we do] not see evidence that the college had a program that brought people to Alaska, or that the college had ever had a group on the glacier proposed to be named for it. The proposed name is not descriptive, commemorative, or in local use. [We are] unable to find a convincing reason to vote for the name."

As part of its research, the AHC sent a copy of the proposal to four Native Alaskan groups and to the City the Whittier, the City of Valdez, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough government, and to a local museum; no response was received from any of these organizations. The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that the name is needed for safety, a lack of an association between the college and the glacier, a lack of compliance with BGN policies, and a lack of local usage.

**Waugaman Mountain**: summit; elevation 2,048 m (6,720 ft); in the Alaska Range, 104 km (65 mi) S of Fairbanks, 72 km (45 mi) E of Healy; named for William Waugaman (1915-2003), Alaska Senator, big game hunter, fisherman, and master guide, who owned several camps along Wood River; Denali

Borough, Alaska; Sec 15, T11S, R1E, Fairbanks Mer.; 63º58'02"N, 147º32'12"W; USGS map - Healy D-2 1:63,360.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=63.967222&p_longi=-147.536944

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Healy D-2 1:63,360
Proponent: Debra Waugaman Curnow; Fairbanks, AK
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Waugaman Mountain to a 2,048 m (6,720 ft) summit in the Alaska Range, approximately 65 miles south of Fairbanks. It was forwarded by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Fairbanks. The proponent wishes to honor her father, William Waugaman (1915-2003) by naming a summit close to where he lived, hunted, and fished for many years, working as a master guide and owner of Wood River Guides and Outfitters. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Waugaman moved to Alaska in 1940, where he worked in highway construction. Following service in World War II, he became the general manager for Usibelli Coal Mine, and from 1967 to 1968, he served a one-year term as an Alaska State Senator. He was also active in the local and State chambers of commerce, the Alaska Miners Association, and the Fish and Game Board, as well as many other civic organizations. He also helped establish the Interior Wildlife Association.

The proposal for Waugaman Mountain included letters of support from the Chair of the Alaska Board of Game; a biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game/Division of Wildlife Conservation; the Publisher Emeritus of the *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner*; and from six close friends of Mr. Waugaman. An additional letter endorsing the proposal was signed by State Senator Gary Wilken, and State Representatives Jay Ramras and Mike Kelly. A petition with 97 signatures in support of the name was also received. The State Names Authority did not receive any response from Denali Borough, Doyon, Ltd., or the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. The State recommends approval of the proposal.

## CALIFORNIA

**Kelham Creek**: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads at 38°24'05"N, 122°24'37"W, flows NE then NW to join Lincoln Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Yountville, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) SE of Oakville; named in honor of local vintner Bruce Kelham (d. 1963); Napa County, California; Sec 34, T7N, R5W and Secs 3-4, T6N, R5W, Mount Diablo Meridian; 38°25'07"N, 122°23'50"W; USGS map – Rutherford 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.4186791370%20&p_longi=-122.3973005696
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.4012600%20&p_longi=-122.4101940

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Rutherford 1:24,000
Proponent: Francoise Peschon; Calistoga, CA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Kelham Creek to an unnamed stream in Napa County, would honor Bruce Kelham (d. 1963), who settled in the area in 1959 and established a vineyard and winery. The property through which the stream runs is still owned by Kelham's two children, with the stream acting as the boundary between their properties. According to the proponent, "The family is committed to preserving the natural features on their property. We are enrolled in the Fish Friendly Farming organization which ensures and promotes the health of the Napa River watershed and its tributaries. The restoration of [streams] on the property began last year, with native plantings and bank restoration. We hope to do the same with "unnamed creek" this year. [We] have also recently donated a 60 acre parcel to the Napa Land Trust to preserve the property from future development." She suggests that if the BGN has concerns regarding the use of the surname only, which she understands could be construed to honor a living person, she would accept an amendment to Bruce Kelham Creek. There is one other stream in California named Kelham Creek; it is located in Marin County, approximately 59 km (37 mi) from the stream in question.

**Leal Creek**: stream; 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long; in the City of Fremont, heads at 37°33'27"N, 121°55'50"W; flows SW along Castro Lane before flowing underground just NE of the intersection of Mission Boulevard and Castro Lane; named in honor of Joseph S. Leal (1877-1970), a member of the family that has owned property along the stream since the late 1800s; Alameda County, California; Secs 25&26, T4S, R1W, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°32'46"N, 121°56'41"W; USGS map – Niles 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.546109&p_longi=-121.944616

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.5575&p_longi=-121.9305555

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Niles 1:24,000
Proponent: Bernardine Leal; Fremont, CA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long stream heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) northeast of the intersection of Mission Boulevard and Castro Lane in the City of Fremont and flows southwest along Castro Lane where it enters a highly urbanized area and disappears underground. The proposed name Leal Creek is intended to honor Joseph S. Leal (d. 1970), a member of the family who has owned and farmed on adjacent property since the late 1800s. According to the Fremont City Planner, who submitted the proposal on behalf of a Leal family member who still owns the property, the proposed name continues the local practice of unofficially referring to local features for prominent landholdings. The Fremont City Council, which recommends approval of the proposal, believes the name Leal Creek has been used informally by other agencies, possibly as early as the early 20th century. There are no other streams in California known to be named Leal Creek.

**Three Arch Bay**: bay; 0.4 km (0.25 mi) wide; located within the California Coastal National Monument, along the coast between Dana Point and South Laguna, at the community of Three Arch Bay; Orange County, California; 33°29'16"N, 117°44'07"W; USGS map – Dana Point 1:24,000; Not: Mussel Cove.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=33.4878052&p_longi=-117.7353314&fid=253270

Proposal: name change to recognize local and published use
Map: USGS Dana Point 1:24,000
Proponent: Kriss Larson; Aliso Viejo, CA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Mussel Cove (FID 253270)
Local Usage: Three Arch Bay (area residents, historians)
Published: Mussel Cove (USGS 1902, 1948, 1965, 1979; NGS benchmarks 1933, 1961, 1974; California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative, 2008), Three Arch Bay (NOAA 1967, 1975, 2007; California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative, 2008; postcards 1927, 1935, 1947)

Case Summary: 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 within the California Coastal National Monument, which is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Although Mussel Cove has appeared on 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 would seem 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 still 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.

## COLORADO

**Blackrock Lake**: reservoir; 8 acres; in South Platte Park, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) NE of Chatfield Lake; the name refers to the metallic black color of the base of the reservoir, created by coating the stones and gravel with manganese oxide; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 31, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'06"N, 105°02'30"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5683333333333&p_longi=-105.041666666667

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use
Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000
Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO
Administrative area: South Platte Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Blackrock Lake (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008)

Case Summary: This is the first of seven proposals submitted by the South Suburban Parks and Recreation Department, to give official names to former gravel pits that have been filled with water and reclaimed for recreation use. These reservoirs are all located within South Platte Park in the City of Littleton in Arapaho County. According to the park department's "Name The Lakes Committee," area residents and park users were asked to suggest meaningful names that would refer to qualities of the newly-created features, representing either the wildlife in the park, physical characteristics of the waterbodies, or local history. The Littleton City Council recommends approval of all seven names, and the city government has begun to use the names. The first name, Blackrock Lake, would apply to an eight acre body of water that lies 1.8 km (1.1 mi) northeast of Chatfield Lake, and just north of State Highway 470. This name was chosen because chemical processes used in the reservoir coated the stones, gravel, and sand on the bottom with manganese oxide to give them a metallic black sheen. There are no other features with names containing the word "Blackrock" in Colorado.

**Bufflehead Lake**: reservoir; 5 acres; in South Platte Park, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) NE of Chatfield Lake; named for the blue herons found in South Platte Park; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 31, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'43"N, 105°02'24"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5786111111111&p_longi=-105.04

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000

Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: South Platte Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: Heron Lake (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008)

Case Summary: This five acre reservoir, proposed to be named Bufflehead Lake, is located just south of the reservoir proposed to be named Cooley Lake (q.v.), on the south side of West Mineral Avenue, and north of "Eaglewatch Lake" (q.v.). According to the proponent, the recommended name was chosen because the reservoir provides a diverse combination of shallow and deep water marsh habitat that attracts large numbers and diversity of ducks throughout the winter. Because of its size, the bufflehead is one of the more noticed species on the lake, and "the name fits nicely with the other reservoirs being named in the Littleton area." Previously, the name Heron Lake had been used by the Littleton Parks Department, but after the BGN staff questioned whether the feature's proximity to another body of water named Blue Heron Lake might cause confusion, the proposal was amended to Bufflehead Lake. There are no other features in Colorado known to be named "Bufflehead."

**Cooley Lake**: reservoir; 145 acres; in South Platte Park, 3.9 km (2.4 mi) NNE of Chatfield Lake; named for the Cooley Mining Company, former owners of the property; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 30, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°35'11"N, 105°02'13"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5863888888889&p_longi=-105.036944444444

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000

Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: South Platte Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Cooley Lake (City of Littleton; local realtors)
Published: Cooley Lake (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008; Google Maps; PaleoCurrents.com, 2003)

Case Summary: The name Cooley Lake is proposed for another of the seven newly-created reservoirs in South Platte Park. This 145-acre reservoir lies 3.9 km (2.4 mi) north-northeast of Chatfield Lake. The name would recognize the fact that the reservoir site was formerly owned by the Cooley Mining Company; in the company's documentation, the pit was identified as the Cooley Mining Pit. According to a report presented by the Parks and Recreation Department to the Littleton City Council in October 2008, "Ecologically, Cooley Lake is [a] nationally recognized Audubon area for migration and refuge of birds." Following the City's approval of the name, numerous local real estate companies have begun to refer to property in "the Cooley Lake area." Google Maps already labels the reservoir Cooley Lake. There are six other mines, all in Denver County, named for the mining company: three named Cooley Gravel Company Pit; two named Cooley Sand and Gravel Company Pit, and one Cooley Sand and Gravel Pit.

**Eaglewatch Lake**: reservoir; 46 acres; in South Platte Park; 2.2 km (1.4 mi) NE of Chatfield Lake; named for the quality of the bald eagle habitat found at this reservoir; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 31, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'25"N, 105°02'33"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5736111111111&p_longi=-105.0425

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use
Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000
Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO
Administrative area: South Platte Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Eaglewatch Lake (City government; local fishermen)
Published: Eaglewatch Lake (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008), South Platte Park Pond (Google Maps)

Case Summary: This 46 acre reservoir lies 2.2 km (1.4 mi) northeast of Chatfield Lake. The name Eaglewatch Lake was chosen because during the winter, the reservoir is slow to freeze, so bald eagles perch in the surrounding trees to watch for fish. In turn, people gather to watch and admire the visiting eagles. According to the proponent, "having a name to reflect these relationships will arouse interest and increase stewardship of the reservoir and the park." Google Maps labels the body of water South Platte Park Pond, but after the Littleton City Council approved the name Eaglewatch Lake, that name has come into local use. There are no other features in Colorado that contain the word "Eaglewatch" in their name.

**Ladybug Lake**: reservoir; 0.4 acre; in South Platte Park, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NE of Chatfield Lake; named for the wildlife found in South Platte Park; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 31, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'12"N, 105°02'27"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5700000&p_longi=-105.040833333333

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use
Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000
Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO
Administrative area: South Platte Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found
Published: Ladybug Lake (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008)
Case Summary: This 0.4 acre reservoir is located just to the north of the body of water proposed to be named Blackrock Lake (q.v.). The name Ladybug Lake was suggested by a local four-year old who said the small, round lake resembled the shape of a ladybug. The Littleton City Council agreed that the name was in keeping with the theme of applying animal names to the newly-created reservoirs. The name is already used by the City of Littleton. In Jefferson County, approximately 27 km (17 mi) from this body of water, is a park named Ladybug Park, but this would be the first geographic feature in the State named "Ladybug."

**Redtail Lake**: reservoir; 13 acres; in South Platte Park, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of Chatfield Lake; named for the redtail hawk, commonly seen in South Platte Park; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 31, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'30"N, 105°02'21"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5750000&p_longi=-105.03916666666
Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use
Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000
Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO
Administrative area: South Platte Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: Redtail Lake (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008)
Case Summary: This 13 acre reservoir is located just to the east of the one proposed to be named Eaglewatch Lake (q.v.). The proposed name refers to the redtail hawk which is frequently spotted in South Platte Park and the surrounding area. There are no other features in Colorado that are known to contain the word "Redtail" in their name.

**South Platte Reservoir**: reservoir; 135 acres; in South Platte Park, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) N of Chatfield Lake; the name refers to the reservoir's location within South Platte Park; Arapaho County, Colorado; Sec 31, T5S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'18"N, 105°03'01"W; USGS map – Littleton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5716666666667&p_longi=-105.0502777778
Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use
Map: USGS Littleton 1:24,000
Proponent: South Suburban Parks and Recreation; Littleton, CO
Administrative area: South Platte Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: South Platte Reservoir (Littleton Parks, Trails and Open Space, City of Littleton, 2008; Facility Registration System, EPA, 1999; Colorado Water Courts, 2000; Upper Colorado River Basin Study, 2003; Denver Regional Council of Governments, 2008)
Case Summary: This 135 acre reservoir is located in South Platte Park, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north of Chatfield Lake, and along the north side of State Highway 470. Its construction was completed in 2007; during the design phase, the name South Platte Reservoir was applied and was published in several planning documents, including those of the Environmental Protection Agency since 1999. It is also being used by the City of Littleton. A report presented at the annual conference of the Association of State Dam Safety Officials in 2000 described "the innovative design approaches for

the South Platte Reservoir" and noted that the major tributary of the reservoir would flow eastward toward the South Platte River. One online newspaper referred to "this earthen construction site [which] will soon be the South Platte Reservoir…. built to accommodate growth in the Highlands Ranch area." There are eight other features in Colorado that include "South Platte" in their names, but none refer to reservoirs or lakes.

## IDAHO

**Boorn Lakes**: lake; located in Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Wilderness Study Area), 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Four Lakes Basin, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of Patterson Peak; named for Samuel S. Boorn (ca.1840-ca.1900), who staked the first mining claim in Custer County; Custer County, Idaho; Tps9&8N, R16E, Boise Meridian; 44°03'33"N, 114°37'01"W; USGS map – Boulder Chain Lakes 1:24,000; Not: Born Lakes.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.059078&p_longi=-114.6170109&fid=378039

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize a family name
Map: USGS Boulder Chain Lakes 1:24,000
Proponent: James Ridenour; Spokane Valley, WA
Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Wilderness Study Area)
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Born Lakes (FID 378039)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Born Lakes (USGS 1964, 1971, 1986); Boorn Lakes (USGS 1919, 1937; USFS 1915)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Born Lakes to Boorn Lakes, to recognize the intended honoree and to restore the spelling that appeared on early Federal maps. The name Born Lakes is applied collectively to a group of small lakes located at the head of Warm Springs Creek, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) north of Patterson Peak, and within the Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (also classified as a Wilderness Study Area). According to the proponent, who has been researching the history of many of the area's early mining prospectors and homesteaders, Samuel S. Boorn staked the first mining claim in Custer County. Boorn located over 50 lode claims, and his name, spelled "Boorn," appeared on 63 Custer County deed records.

(This proponent also successfully petitioned the BGN to change Ants Basin to Antz Basin in 2007, and has asked the BGN to revisit the proposal to change Blackman Peak to Blackmon Peak, on Review List 399. He also has proposed that Swimm Creek and Swimm Lake, located approximately 10 km (6 mi) to the north of Born Lakes, be changed to Swim Creek and Swim Lake (q.v.)). The GNIS entry for Born Lakes includes Boorn Lakes as a variant, as that spelling appeared on a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map in 1919 and in a USGS Bulletin published in 1937, as well as on a U.S. Forest Service map in 1915. All maps published after 1964, however, apply the spelling "Born"; there is no information in the mapping files to explain why the spelling was altered. The Custer County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change to Boorn Lakes.

**Garten Creek**: stream; 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long; located 1.2 km (0.8 mi) NW of the confluence of East River with Priest River, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NW of the Priest River Experimental Forest Headquarters at 48°22'20"N, 116°50'58"W, flows SW to enter the Priest River; named for Spencer C. Garten (1863-1942), trapper and rancher; Bonner County, Idaho; Secs 15&21, T58N, R4W, Boise Meridian; 48°21'48"N, 116°51'24"W; USGS map – Prater Mountain 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.3632197489&p_longi=-116.8565352135
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.3722182850&p_longi=-116.8494448007

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Prater Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: George and Cathy Lee; Priest River, ID
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long stream is located 1.2 km (0.8 mi) northwest of the confluence of the East River with the Priest River, and just outside the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest in Bonner County. The proposed name is intended to honor Spencer C. Garten (1863-1942), who was a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company and who ran cattle on the 80 acres he owned along the stream. His cabin was built over the stream from which he pumped water into his kitchen.

**Garten Meadow**: area; 5.2 acres; located 1.6 km (1 mi) N of the confluence of the East River with the Priest River, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NE of the Kaniksu National Forest boundary; named for Spencer C. Garten (1863-1942), trapper and rancher; Bonner County, Idaho; Sec 21, T58N, R4W, Boise Meridian; 48°22'00"N, 116°51'08"W; USGS map – Prater Mountain 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.3667130997&p_longi=%20-116.8521710386

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
Map: USGS Prater Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: George and Cathy Lee; Priest River, ID
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Garten Meadow (proponent and family)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals to apply official names to features along the east side of the Priest River. The area in question is a 5.2-acre meadow located on an 80-acre cattle ranch once owned by Spencer C. Garten (1863-1942), a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company. The name Garten Meadow was mentioned in association with the original proposal, to apply the name Garten Creek to the stream that flows through the meadow.

**Mill Creek**: stream; 11 km (7 mi) long; heads at 48°23'55"N, 116°49'53"W, flows S then W through an unnamed oxbow located 1.3 km (0.8 mi) N of the confluence of the East River with the Priest River; named for a mill located near the mouth of the stream; Bonner County, Idaho; Secs 10,15,21&22, T58N, R4W, Boise Meridian; 48°21'53"N, 116°51'08"W; USGS map – Prater Mountain 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.3647222222222&p_longi=-116.852222222222
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.3986111111111&p_longi=-116.831388888889

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Prater Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: George and Cathy Lee; Priest River, ID
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Mill Creek (property owners)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 11 km (7 mi) long unnamed stream proposed to be named officially Mill Creek flows south, then west, to enter the East River in west-central Bonner County, 22 km (14 mi) west-northwest of Sandpoint. The proponent, who also submitted the proposals for Garten Creek and Garten Meadow, reports the name Mill Creek was given to the stream after she and her husband acquired the property several decades ago. When they first moved to the area, the stream followed a more southwesterly course and there was an old mill on the site. More recently, the stream was diverted and the mill was torn down and rebuilt on the new stream course. In Idaho, there are 45 streams containing the word "Mill" in their name, but none are in Bonner County.

**Swim Creek**: stream; 6.9 km (4.3 mi) long; in Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Wilderness Study Area), heads 56 mi (35 mi) SW of Challis, flows NW to enter Warm Springs Creek; named for Isaac Swim, who prospected in the area and discovered the "Lost Swim Mine" in 1881; Custer County, Idaho; Secs 21,28,33-35, T10N, R15E, Boise Meridian; 44º08'58"N, 114º40'04"W; USGS map – Robinson Bar 1:24,000; Not: Swimm Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1493562&p_longi=-114.6678482&fid=391782

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name
Map: USGS Robinson Bar 1:24,000
Proponent: James Ridenour; Spokane, WA
Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Wilderness Study Area)
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Swimm Creek (FID 2071523)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Swimm Creek (USGS 1982, 1991; USFS 1985; EPA 2002; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2002; Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality, 2008; *Idaho, a Climbing Guide*, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Swimm Creek, a 6.9 km (4.3 mi) long tributary of Warm Springs Creek in the Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area, to Swim Creek. According to the proponent, who is researching the history of many of the area's early prospectors, the stream was named for Isaac Swim, who prospected in the area in the early 1880's. (This proponent also submitted the proposal to change Ants Basin to Antz Basin, approved by the BGN in 2007, as well as the recent request to correct the spelling of Blackmon Peak.)

A separate proposal is to correct the name of Swimm Lake, located near the head of the stream, to Swim Lake (q.v.). Although the name Swimm Lake appeared in an Idaho Fish and Game Department publication as early as 1956, the proponent claims this is incorrect. The source of the State's information is believed to be the U.S. Forest Service, but no information has yet been uncovered to explain the origin of the spelling Swimm. USGS topographic maps published in 1982 and 1991 also show Swimm Creek. According to an article published in 1939 in *The Idaho Sunday Statesman*, Isaac Swim was prospecting for gold in the Sawtooth Mountains in 1881 when he discovered "the

mine of his dreams." He posted a location notice on a nearby tree and later recorded the find with the Custer County Recorder; in both instances his name was spelled Swim. The following spring, in an effort to once again reach the mine, Swim forded the stream on his horse but then "disappeared out of sight." His horse and an unidentified body, presumed to be his, were found later that summer along the Salmon River. According to the 1939 account, recent visitors to the site of the mine had seen an inscription on the tree that read, "Mill Site, Isaac T. Swim, September 9, 1881." The Custer County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change to Swim Creek.

**Swim Lake**: lake; 16 acres; in Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Wilderness Study Area), on the N slope of the White Cloud Peaks, along Swimm Creek (proposed Swim Creek); named for Isaac Swim, who prospected in the area and discovered the "Lost Swim Mine" in 1881; Custer County, Idaho; Sec 35, T10N, R15E, Boise Meridian; 44º08'58"N, 114º40'04"W; USGS map – Robinson Bar 1:24,000; Not: Swimm Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1493562&p_longi=-114.6678482&fid=391782

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name
Map: USGS Robinson Bar 1:24,000
Proponent: James Ridenour; Spokane, WA
Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Wilderness Study Area)
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Swimm Lake (FID 391782)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Swimm Lake (USGS 1982, 1991; USFS 1985; Idaho Fish and Game Department, 1956; summitpost.org)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Swimm Lake, located in the Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Custer County, to Swim Lake. The current spelling appeared as early as 1956 in an Idaho Fish and Game Department publication entitled *Mountain Lakes of Idaho*, and it is also applied to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and U.S. Forest Service visitor maps. The proponent claims the spelling should be corrected because the lake was named for Isaac T. Swim, an early prospector in the area. The Custer County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change to Swim Lake.

## MARYLAND

**Farnandis Branch**: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads just SE of the center of Bel Air at 39°31'24"N, 76°20'15"W, flows generally E to enter Bynum Run; named for Henry D. Farnandis (1817-1900), Harford County lawyer, Maryland State Senator, and businessman; Harford County, Maryland; 39°31'40"N, 76°19'04"W; USGS map – Bel Air 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.527795&p_longi=-76.317730
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.523333&p_longi=-76.3375

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
Map: USGS Bel Air 1:24,000
Proponent: Deborah V. Lewis; Bel Air, MD
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Farnandis Branch for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of Bynum Run in Harford County. It was submitted by a representative of the Harford County Water Resources Engineering Office on behalf of the County Department of Public Works, the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission, and the Harford County Genealogical Society. According to the proponent, the proposed name has appeared in two public works documents, including a 1987 Watershed Study. The name recognizes the lifetime contributions of Henry D. Farnandis (1817-1900), who for 60 years practiced law in the county. In addition, Mr. Farnandis served in the Maryland State Senate and was a member of the convention which drafted the Maryland Constitution of 1867. He also served as director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and was counsel to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. The Harford County Council also endorses the proposal.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**Crowninshield Island**: island; elevation 13 m (43 ft); 7.5 acres; in the Town of Marblehead, in Dolliber Cove; named for the Crowninshield family who acquired the island in 1918, specifically Louise duPont Crowninshield (d. 1958), who donated the island the Trustees of Reservations in 1955; Essex County, Massachusetts; 42º30'50"N, 70º50'33"W; USGS map – Marblehead North 1:24,000; Not: Brown Island, Brown's Island, Orme Island, Orne Island, Ornes Island.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.5139847&p_longi=-70.8425474&fid=614648

Proposal: name change to recognize local use
Map: USGS Marblehead North 1:24,000
Proponent: Eugene Record; Marblehead, MA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Brown Island (BGN 1971)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Brown Island (FID 614648)
Local Usage: Crowninshield Island (Trustees of Reservations)
Published: Brown Island (USGS 1945, 1952, 1956/65, 1985; Essex County map, 1966; Atlas of the Town of Marblehead, 1912; *Outside Magazine*, 2003), Brown's Island (Wright, 2006), Crowninshield Island (EPA 2008; Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management, 2008; Trustees of Reservations, 2008; Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation/Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, 2005; Marblehead Chamber of Commerce, 2008; Wikipedia, 2008; Wright, 2006; *Outside Magazine*, 2003; *Paddler Magazine*, 1998; boston.com; capeannvacations.com), Orne Island (USGS 1893; Office of Coast Survey 1970), Orne's Island (Walling Topographic Atlas, 1871)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Brown Island in the Town of Marblehead to Crowninshield Island. Although the current name has been published on USGS topographic maps since 1945, it was not made official by the BGN until 1971. The name Orne Island had appeared on USGS maps as early as 1893, and continued to appear on NOAA charts until 1970. The 1966 Essex County map labeled it Brown Island. The 1971 proposal stated, "USGS reports that according to town officials of Marblehead this feature has been known locally as Brown Island for many years. Both of these names [Brown and Orne] are family names and Brown seems to be the name in popular local use today." The name Brown Island was confirmed by the Town Engineer and one of the Town Selectmen. There was no mention in 1971 file of the Crowninshield family's connection to the island.

The proponent of the current change to Crowninshield Island reports that that has been the name in local use "for 53 years." The Trustees of Reservations, who according to their website, "preserve, for public use and enjoyment, properties of exceptional scenic, historic, and ecological value in Massachusetts," refer to the island as "Crowninshield Island (formerly called Brown's Island)." The website adds, "The Island's name honors Louise duPont Crowninshield, a pioneer in America's historic preservation movement from 1925 until her death in 1958." A local realtor's website refers to "Crowninshield Island, better known as Brown's Island….." An Environmental Protection Agency notice, published in the Federal Register in May 2008, on the establishment of a No Discharge Area along the coast of Massachusetts, also refers to Crowninshield Island. *North Shore Magazine*, in an article on Marblehead's beaches, refers to "Crowninshield Island ("Brown's Island" to you 'Headers)". In 2008, *The Salem News* stated, "There is also Crowninshield Island off Marblehead, a 5-acre property also known as Brown's Island." *Outside Magazine*'s Urban Adventure Boston, "Brown Island, also called Crowninshield Island."

## MISSOURI

**Crow Creek**: stream; 22 km (14 mi) long; in Mark Twain National Forest, heads in Sherrill Township at 37°33'58"N, 91°47'47"W, flows NW to join Spring Creek 2.9 km (1.8 mi) NW of Beulah in Spring Creek Township; Phelps County and Texas County, Missouri; Tps34&33N, Rgs9&8W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 37°38'45"N, 91°56'20"W; USGS map - Flat 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.645976&p_longi=-91.938958
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.5661111125&p_longi=-91.7963888846

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a family name reported to be in local use
Map: USGS Flat 1:24,000
Proponent: Colleen Crow-Williams; Licking, MO
Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Sherrill Creek (FID 752116)
Local Usage: Crow Creek (local residents)
Published: Sherrill Creek (USGS 1945, 1954, 1981; Texas County highway map 1991; Phelps County highway map 1991; Texas County Plat map)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Sherrill Creek, a 22 km (14 mi) long stream in Phelps County and Texas County and Mark Twain National Forest, to Crow Creek. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954, the proponent believes it should be changed to Crow Creek to recognize the name she claims has been used locally for over 110 years. Her research shows that the stream was named for Dickerson and Malinda Crow, early settlers near the headwaters of the stream. She provided numerous letters supporting the change, primarily from members of the Crow family. Along the north side of the stream, which flows through Sherrill Township, are Crow Church and Crow School, while closer to the mouth is the small community of Sherrill. During its research, the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) discovered that another stream, unnamed on USGS maps and located just 3.1 km (1.9 mi) at its closest point from Sherrill Creek, was also labeled Sherrill Creek on maps published by the U.S. Bureau of Soils (1917) and by the Missouri Department of Transportation (1923), as well as on an early Department of Conservation map. Because of this evidence, a new GNIS entry was created for the second Sherrill Creek.

During the MOBGN's review of the proposal, an article was published in a local newspaper resulting in many letters and e-mails opposing the change from Sherrill Creek to Crow Creek. Because the

addition of the second entry created a duplicate name in close proximity, those who oppose the name change have suggested the second name be modified to South Sherrill Creek (q.v.). The MOBGN was unable to find any evidence that the first stream has ever been published as Crow Creek. When asked to comment on the issue, the Texas County Commission declined to offer an opinion, and when queried on the proposed change from Sherrill Creek to South Sherrill Creek, they responded that they "would not approve any name changes in the county." Phelps County was also contacted, but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Citing the lack of widespread local support, the MOBGN voted unanimously to recommend rejection of the change from Sherrill Creek to Crow Creek.

**Johnston Mountain**: summit; elevation 426 m (1,397 ft); located 3.9 km (2.4 mi) SE of Lee Mountain, 4.7 km (2.9 mi) NE of Lesterville; named in honor of several members of the Johnston family, prominent settlers in the area in the 19th century, including Marion Johnston (1836-1900), John Johnston (1827-1900), and Albert Johnston; Reynolds County, Missouri; Sec 34, T33N, R2E, Fifth Principal Meridian; 37°29'26"N, 90°48'45"W; USGS map - Lesterville 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4906053813&p_longi=-90.8124423543

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lesterville 1:24,000
Proponent: John Townsend; Franklin, MO
Administrative area: none
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Johnston Mountain is proposed for a 426 m (1,397 ft) high unnamed summit in Reynolds County. The name is intended to honor Marion Johnston (1836-1900), John Johnston (1827-1900), and Albert Johnston, members of a prominent family that settled in the area in the mid nineteenth century, acquiring large tracts of land and helping to develop Reynolds County. John Johnston also helped rebuild the Reynolds County courthouse after it was destroyed by fire in 1863. This proposal originated as an inquiry to the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) regarding the possibility of having the spelling of the name of nearby Johnson Shut-ins State Park corrected to "Johnston" to recognize the family for whom it was reportedly named. However, after learning that State legislation prohibits the renaming of State parks, the proponent indicated he wished to select another feature to be named for the family, using the correct spelling. The unnamed summit in question was chosen because Albert Johnston was granted a deed to property in that section in 1886. The MOBGN asked the government of Reynolds County to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The current landowners are "enthusiastically in favor" of the name. There are six features in Reynolds County containing the name "Johnson," including the aforementioned park, but none named "Johnston." In the State, there are nine features named "Johnston," but none are summits. The MOBGN recommends approval of this proposal.

**LargaVista Fork**: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; in Longview Lake Nature Area; heads at 38°51'17"N, 94°29'32"W, flows NE to enter Lumpkins Fork 1.3 km (0.8 mi) upstream of its confluence with the Little Blue River, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) S of Longview Lake; "LargaVista" means "long view" in Spanish; Jackson County, Missouri; Secs 29-31, T47N, R32W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°52'08"N, 94°29'07"W; USGS map - Raymore 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.86880&p_longi=-94.48527770
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.85472&p_longi=-94.49222222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Raymore 1:24,000
Proponent: Elizabeth A. Kalish; Kansas City, MO
Administrative area: Longview Lake Nature Area
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name LargaVista Fork is proposed for a 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Lumpkins Fork in Jackson County. The proposal was submitted by the owner of the private LargaVista Ranch through which the stream flows; she reports that from the crest of the watershed looking eastward is a "long view," "Larga Vista" being the Spanish translation. She also requests that the name be spelled as submitted, that is, with an uppercase "V" but no space in the name. The stream has been under the care of a Missouri Stream Team for several years. Letters of support were received from a Jackson County Councilman and a Park Ranger at nearby Longview Lake Park (which is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). The Missouri Stream Team Coordinator and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names also support the proposed name. There are no other streams in Missouri named LargaVista Fork.

**South Sherrill Creek**: stream; 17 km (11 mi) long; heads in Sherrill Township at 37°32'13"N, 91°50'04"W, flows NNW through the George O. White State Forest Nursery, to its confluence with Spring Creek just W of Beulah in the Mark Twain National Forest; Phelps County and Texas County, Missouri; Tps29-33N, Rgs9&8W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 37°37'21"N, 91°55'16"W; USGS map - Beulah 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.6225&p_longi=-91.9208333&fid=2426774

Proposal: name change to eliminate a duplicate name
Map: USGS Beulah 1:24,000
Proponent: Larry Wrest; Licking, MO
Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Sherrill Creek (FID 2426774)
Local Usage: none found
Published: Sherrill Creek (Texas County Soils Map, 1917; U.S. Bureau of Soils; Missouri Highway Department Plan and Profile, 1923; Missouri Conservation Department map and sketch, 1934, 1961)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sherrill Creek, a 17 km (11 mi) long stream in Phelps County and Texas County, to South Sherrill Creek. The change is proposed in an effort to differentiate between two streams that are both listed in GNIS as Sherrill Creek. The two streams are just 3.1 km (1.9 mi) apart at their mouths. One of the entries was compiled from the USGS topographic map as part of Phase I, while the second was entered after it was discovered that the 1917 Texas County Soils Map labeled it Sherrill Creek. The latter name also appeared on a 1923 U.S. Bureau of Soils map and on a map and a sketch published by the Missouri Conservation Department in 1934 and 1961, respectively. BGN staff research determined that the evidence was sufficiently compelling to indicate that the names do indeed apply to the two separate streams. In the course of researching the proposal to change the more northerly Sherrill Creek to Crow Creek (q.v.), it was suggested by a local resident that perhaps the name of the more southerly Sherrill Creek ought to be amended to South Sherrill Creek. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) supports this proposed change. The stream in question flows through the George O. White State Forest

Nursery; the Missouri Department of Conservation, which manages the nursery and which serves on the MOBGN, also supports the change to South Sherrill Creek. The governments of Phelps County and Texas County were contacted by the MOBGN for their opinion. Phelps County did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue, while Texas County replied that it would not endorse any name changes in the county.

## MONTANA

**Brindle Calf Woman Butte**: summit; 1,183 m (3,881 ft); located 13 km (8 mi) SE of Saddle Butte, 10 km (6.5 mi) NE of Mount Reynolds; Hill County, Montana; Sec. 32, T31N, R17E, Principal Meridian; 48°24'37"N, 109°33'30"W; USGS map – Shambo NE 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.410289&p_longi=-109.558153&fid=791367

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Shambo NE 1:24,000
Proponent: Fort Belknap Community Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 791367)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Butte (USGS, 1959, 1984, 1993)

Case Summary: This is the first of seven proposals submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee, in an effort to remove "Squaw" names from the State. The name Squaw Butte applies currently to a 1,183 m (3,881 ft) high summit located in Hill County, 13 km (8 mi) southeast of Saddle Butte, 10 km (6.5 mi) northeast of Mount Reynolds, and 48 km (30 mi) from the western edge of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. The proposed name, Brindle Calf Woman Butte, was suggested by the Fort Belknap Community Council and is intended to recognize the Indian name for Melvina Horn, the last Assiniboine Medicine Woman. This proposal also has the support of the American Indian Caucus and the Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. There are no other geographic features in Montana named "Brindle Calf."

**Dry Fork Nancy Russell Creek**: stream; 14 km (8.4 mi) long; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads at 47°20'17"N, 107°28'23"W, flows NW to join Squaw Creek (proposed Nancy Russell Creek), 48 km (30 mi) NE of Mosby; Garfield County, Montana; Tps18-19N, Rgs32-33E, Principal Meridian; 47°23'19"N, 107°35'01"W; USGS map – Spring Creek School 1:24,000; Not: Dry Fork Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.3902778&p_longi=-107.5830556&fid=770828

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Spring Creek School 1:24,000
Proponent: Montana House Bill 412 Committee
Administrative area: BLM Public Land
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Dry Fork Squaw Creek (FID 770828)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Dry Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1965, 1977, 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, and is the first of three that would change the names of streams in Garfield County that are named "Squaw." The name Dry Fork Squaw Creek applies currently to an approximately 14 km (8.4 mi) long stream that flows northwest through land administered by the Bureau of Land Management before joining Squaw Creek (proposed Nancy Russell Creek) (q.v.), 48 km (30 mi) northeast of Mosby. The latest edition of the Montana Department of Transportation's official highway map of Garfield County labels the primary stream and the two tributaries as simply "XXXXX Creek." Nancy Russell was the wife of Charles M. Russell, the noted western artist. The proposed change from Dry Fork Squaw Creek to Dry Fork Nancy Russell Creek also has the support of the American Indian Caucus and the Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature, and the BLM's Miles City Field Office.

**Hot Dance Creek**: stream; 10 km (6 mi) long; heads at 45°30'10"N, 109°05'24"W, flows SE to join Duffield Ditch 2.3 km (1.4 mi) SSW of Joliet; the name recognizes the site where Hot Dance Bustles were received by the Crow Indians from the Hidatsa; Carbon County, Montana; T4S, Rgs21-22E, Principal Meridian; 45°28'40"N, 108°59'57"W; USGS map – Fromberg 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.4777239&p_longi=-108.9990387&fid=777122

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Fromberg 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Crow Indian Tribe
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 777122)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1956, 1989; DeLorme Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, would change officially the name of Squaw Creek, a 10 km (6 mi) long tributary of Duffield Ditch in northern Carbon County, to Hot Dance Creek. The new name, which was suggested by the Crow Tribe, would recognize the site where Hot Dance Bustles were received by the Crow Indians from the Hidatsa Indians. According to the application, "There's a place North, near Joliet where cliff art was found and it is estimated this cliff art was done in the fall of 1883, based on the many oral histories told." The mouth of Squaw Creek lies approximately 24 km (15 mi) west of the Crow Indian Reservation. This proposal also has the support of the American Indian Caucus and the Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named "Hot Dance."

**Iron Teeth Woman Creek**: stream; 10 km (6 mi) long; heads at 45°16'56"N, 105°32'16"W, flows WNW through land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, join Squaw Creek (proposed North Woman Creek) 23 km (15 mi) SE of Miles City; named in honor of Iron Teeth Woman, a Cheyenne woman who survived several battles with the U. S. Government; Custer County, Montana; Secs 16-13; T6N, R49E, Principal Meridian; 46°16'55"N, 105°36'23"W; USGS map – Government Hill SE 1:24,000; Not: Short Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2819468&p_longi=-105.6063795&fid=776519

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Government Hill SE 1:24,000
Proponent: Montana House Bill 412 Committee
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Short Squaw Creek (FID 776519)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Short Squaw Creek (USGS 1980, 1991)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Short Squaw Creek, a 10 km (6 mi) long stream in Custer County, to Iron Teeth Woman Creek. It was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee on behalf of the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council, which suggested the name in honor of Iron Teeth Woman, a Cheyenne woman who survived several battles with the U. S. Government. The proposed name has the support of the House Bill 412 Committee; the American Indian Caucus and Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature; the BLM's Miles City Field Office; and State Representatives Norma Bixby, David Roundstone, and Sharon Stewart Peregoy.

**Little Nancy Russell Creek**: stream; 27 km (17 mi) long; on BLM Public Lands, heads at 48°24'38"N, 107°28'08"W, flows NW into Fort Peck Lake 53 km (33 mi) N of Mosby; Garfield County, Montana; Tps20-18N, Rgs31-32E, Principal Meridian; 47°27'58"N, 107°48'45"W; USGS map – Cap Rock Butte 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: South Fork Squaw Creek, Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.4499999&p_longi=-107.7389955&fid=768086

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Cap Rock Butte 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Montana House Bill 412 Committee
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 768086)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Little Squaw Creek (USGS 1965, 1977, 1993; DeLorme Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994), South Fork Squaw Creek (Garfield County highway map 1955)

Case Summary: This is another of the proposals submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee, and the second to address streams named "Squaw" in Montana. The name Little Squaw Creek applies currently to a 27 km (17 mi) long tributary of Squaw Creek (proposed Nancy Russell Creek (q.v.)). This proposal has the support of the American Indian Caucus and Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature, and the BLM's Miles City Field Office.

**Nancy Russell Creek**: stream; 35 km (22 mi) long; heads on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management at 47°21'51"N, 107°27'24"W, flows NW into the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, to enter Fort Peck Lake 53 km (33 mi) N of Mosby; named in honor of Nancy Russell, the wife of noted western artist Charles M. Russell; Garfield County, Montana; Tps19-20N, Rgs31-33E, Principal Meridian; 47°27'58"N, 107°48'45"W; USGS map – Germaine Coulee East 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.4661103&p_longi=-107.8126094&fid=777126

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Germaine Coulee East 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Montana House Bill 412 Committee
Administrative area: Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge; Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 777126)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1965, 1977, 1993; Garfield County highway map, 1955; Delorme Montana Atlas & Gazetteer 1994)

Case Summary: This is the third proposal submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee to change the name of Squaw Creek and its tributaries in Garfield County. This stream is approximately 35 km (22 mi) long and heads within land administered by the Bureau of Land Management before flowing northwest into the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge and then into Fort Peck Lake. The new name would honor Nancy Russell, the wife of noted western artist Charles M. Russell. The proposed change to Nancy Russell Creek also has the support of the American Indian Caucus and Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature, as well as the BLM's Miles City Field Office. In addition to the aforementioned wildlife refuge, there are 37 features in Montana named "Russell"; it is not clear how many are named for Charles Russell, although a school, park, and museum in Cascade County do bear his name. There are no features named "Nancy Russell."

**North Woman Creek**: stream; 47 km (29 mi) long; heads at 46°17'19"N, 105°29'45"W, flows W through land administered by the Bureau of Land Management to join the Tongue River 2.9 km (1.8 mi) SSE of its confluence with Mill Creek; named in honor of North Woman, a Cheyenne woman who was instrumental in leading her people back from Oklahoma; Custer County, Montana; T6N, Rgs48-50E, Principal Meridian; 46°16'55"N, 105°46'04"W; USGS map – Patty Fay Creek 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.2819468&p_longi=-105.7677747&fid=777129

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Patty Fay Creek 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Crow Indian Tribe
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 777129)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1980, 1991; Custer County highway map 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, would change the name of Squaw Creek, a 47 km (29 mi) long tributary of Tongue River in Custer County, to North Woman Creek. The new name, which was suggested by the Crow Indian Tribe, would honor a Cheyenne woman who was instrumental in leading her people back from Oklahoma. This proposal also has the support of the House Bill 412 Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature, as well as the BLM's Miles City Field Office and State Representatives Norma Bixby, David Roundstone, and Sharon Stewart Peregoy. There are no other features in Montana named North Woman.

**Shedhorn Creek**: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in Deerlodge National Forest, heads 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Whitetail Reservoir at 46°07'09"N, 112°12'42"W, flows E to enter Bigfoot Creek at the W edge of Whitetail Basin; the name refers to the horns shed by elks in the spring; Jefferson County, Montana; Sec 7, T4N, R4W and Secs 12-10, T4N, R5W, Principal Meridian; 46°06'54"N, 112°08'54"W; USGS map – Ratio Mountain 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.114925&p_longi=-112.148480

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.119239&p_longi=-112.211695

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Ratio Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: Jim Chatriand; Manhattan, MT
Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Shedhorn Creek (proponent)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Shedhorn Creek is proposed for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Bigfoot Creek in Jefferson County, approximately 26 km (16 mi) northeast of Butte. The stream also lies within Deerlodge National Forest and flows through property owned by the proponent, a local businessman. According to the proponent, he acquired the land approximately ten years ago and after building a cabin there he came to refer to the area as "Shedhorn Creek Camp." The proposed name refers to the fact that every spring, the elk in the area shed their horns. There is another stream named Shedhorn Creek in neighboring Madison County, as well as a summit named Shedhorn Mountain, approximately 120 km (75 mi) from the unnamed stream in question.

## NEBRASKA

The following 72 new names are being submitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Omaha District. According to the proponent, who represents the USACE Flood Risk and Floodplain Management Section/Hydrologic Engineering Branch, the new names are needed in order to help identify 69 streams and three bodies of water in a new floodplain study for the Papillion Creek Watershed in Douglas County, Sarpy County, and Washington County. The majority of the proposed names were derived from associated features such as parks, schools, and subdivisions, or are reported to be in common usage. Several of the names were also found in documents published by the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District and/or on FEMA's Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM).

Prior to submitting the list of proposed names, the proponent forwarded a copy to the following local and regional offices: the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission/Rivers and Streams Program, the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District, the Douglas County Historical Society, the Douglas County Planning Office, the Douglas County GIS Office, the Sarpy County GIS Office, the Sarpy County Planning Department, the Bennington City Engineer, the Bennington City Clerk, the Bellevue City Engineer, the Bellevue Planning Department, the Bellevue Public Works, the City of La Vista Public Works Department, the La Vista Community Development Office, the Omaha Parks & Recreation Department, the Omaha Planning Department, the Papillion Parks Department, the Papillion Planning Department, Ralston Public Works, the Ralston Archives Committee, the Valley Historical Society, the Valley Clerk, the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency, the Gretna City Engineer, the Gretna City Clerk, the Waterloo Village Board, the Washington County Planning Department, and the Nebraska State Historical Society. Responses were received from the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission/Rivers and Streams Program, the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District, the Bellevue Planning Department, the Ralston Archives Committee, the La Vista Public Works Department, the Bennington City Clerk, and the Douglas County Department of Environmental Services, all indicating either a lack of an objection or approval of the names.

**90th Street Drain;** stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°16'49"N, 96°04'06"W, flows SE and E under North 90th Street to enter Little Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°16'23"N, 96°02'39"W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2730059772&p_longi=-96.0443037043
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.280290&p_longi=-96.068401

**Applewood Creek;** stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads at 41°11'52"N, 96°04'19"W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Applewood Park; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'08"N, 96°04'27"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1689683604&p_longi=-96.0742859971
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.190507&p_longi=-96.070418

**Beadle Creek;** stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads at 41°11'16"N, 96°13'48"W, flows into South Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Beadle Elementary School; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'45"N, 96°11'47"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1791904263&p_longi=-96.1963413974
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1876971860&p_longi=-96.2300296862

**Behm Creek;** stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads at 41°08'25"N, 95°59'48"W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for a historical developer; 41°09'03"N, 95°59'44"W; Sarpy County, Nebraska; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1509577583&p_longi=-95.9956129966
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1403315517&p_longi=-95.9967867255

**Bennington Creek**; stream; 2.7 mi. long; heads at 41°22'24"N, 96°13'29"W, flows E through Bennington Lake to enter Big Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to the community of Bennington; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°22'19"N, 96°10'41"W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.3647193&p_longi=-96.1577968&fid=827327
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3732992247&p_longi=%20-96.2247274219

**Betz Road Ditch**; stream; 2.25 mi. long; heads in the community of Bellevue at 41°09'05"N, 95°54'27"W, flows SW then W to join Papillion Creek just W of I-75; named for its proximity to Betz Road; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08'12"N, 95°56'18"W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1365737231&p_longi=-95.9383645023
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1514100813&p_longi=-95.907561007

**Blood Creek**; stream; 1.7 mi. long; heads at 41°11'52"N, 95°59'37"W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; the name recognizes a packing plant once located in the area; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°11'33"N, 96°00'39"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1924662498&p_longi=-96.0107729991
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.204909&p_longi=-95.991797

**Boettger Creek**; stream; 2.7 mi. long; heads at 41°23'23"N, 96°05'26"W, flows SE to enter Little Papillion Creek at the N end of Glenn Cunningham Lake; named for the stream's proximity to the historic Boettger Farm; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°21'56"N, 96°03'23"W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3656463263&p_longi=-96.0564272306
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.392972&p_longi=-96.091168

**Buffalo Creek Tributary**; stream; 0.3 mi. long; heads at 41°04'22"N, 96°11'33"W, flows into Buffalo Creek,; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°04'27"N, 96°11'15"W; USGS map – Springfield 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.0741693285&p_longi=-96.1874152166
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.066637&p_longi=-96.219807

**Cemetery Creek**; stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads at 41°13'56"N, 95°59'33"W, flows into Saddle Creek; so named because the stream flows through West Lawn Cemetery; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°14'15"N, 96°00'11"W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2376009945&p_longi=-96.0030273772
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.23211203688&p_longi=-95.9924945887

**Champions Creek**; stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°16'46"N, 96°08'33"W; flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Eagle Run Creek (q.v.); named for its proximity to the Champions Club Golf Course; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°17'20"N, 96°07'12"W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2888993378&p_longi=-96.1199951789
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.279353&p_longi=-96.142589

**Crystal Creek**; stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads at 41°09'14"N, 96°14'35"W, flows into South Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to the Crystal Creek subdivision; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'20"N, 96°12'47"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1722652066&p_longi=-96.2130441102
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.153778&p_longi=-96.243324

**Eagle Run Creek**; stream; 3 mi. long; heads at 41°17'17"N, 96°08'51"W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for a nearby development; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°17'17"N, 96°05'45"W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2882115649&p_longi=-96.0957435168
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.288102&p_longi=-96.147548

**East Knight Creek**; stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads at 41°22'03"N, 96°01'45"W, flows into Glenn Cunningham Lake; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°20'25"N, 96°03'09"W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3403922805&p_longi=-96.0525994226
South: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.367429&p_longi=-96.029080

**East Midland Creek**; stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads at 41°07'18"N, 96°01'15"W; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°07'53"N, 96°01'34"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.132965&p_longi=-96.029005
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.118070&p_longi=-96.044433

**Elmwood Creek**; stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads at 41°15'53"N, 96°00'21"W, flows into Little Papillion Creek; named for the park through which the stream flows; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°14'50"N, 96°01'16"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2471223413&p_longi=-96.0209723504
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2646267578&p_longi=-96.0057325144

**F Street Drain**; stream; 0.7 mi. long; heads at 41°13'03"N, 96°00'04"W, flows NW under South 60th Street near F Street to enter Little Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°13'10"N, 96°00'47"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2195469202&p_longi=-96.0130099257
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.217113&p_longi=-96.001689

**Fairview Creek;** stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads at 41°05'28"N, 95°56'45"W, flows into Papillion Creek; named for nearby Fairview Cemetery and Fairview Road; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°06'16"N, 95°55'06"W; USGS map – Plattsmouth 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1043304&p_longi=-95.918423
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.092969&p_longi=-95.955963

**Fort Crook Creek**; stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°08'14"N, 95°55'15"W, flows into Papillion Creek; named in association with several nearby features named Fort Crook; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°07'37"N, 95°56'15"W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1269937379&p_longi=-95.9375382954
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1372835898&p_longi=-95.9209083825

**Frederick Street Drain**; stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads at 41°13'18"N, 96°04'37"W, flows N and NW along Frederick Street into Big Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°13'57"N, 96°03'12"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.232429&p_longi=-96.053531
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.221761&p_longi=-96.076866

**Fricke Creek**; stream; 2 mi. long; heads at 41°10'09"N, 96°01'52"W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; Sarpy County, NE; 41°10'08"N, 95°59'42"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1688940557&p_longi=-95.9951461246
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1691054701&p_longi=-96.0311104509

**Giles Creek**; stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°11’23”N, 95°58’51”W; flows into Big Papillion Creek; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10’35”N, 95°59’51”W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1764433656&p_longi=-95.9974221819
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.189756&p_longi=-95.980929

**Glenbrook Creek**; stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°19’42”N, 96°01’45”W, flows into Little Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Glenbrook Park and development, Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°19’09”N, 96°02’42”W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.319290273&p_longi=-96.045040562
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.330315&p_longi=-96.028844

**Hanover Creek**; stream; 3 mi. long; heads at 41°19’41”N, 96°10’25”W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Hanover Park; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°21’56”N, 96°10’07”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3656365468&p_longi=-96.1685368688
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3281357929&p_longi=-96.173549233

**Huntington Creek**; stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at 41°17’08”N, 96°09’17”W, flows into North Branch West Papillion Creek; named for Huntington Park through which the stream flows; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°16’46”N, 96°09’59”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2795856512&p_longi=-96.1663371342
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.285667&p_longi=-96.154854

**Indian Creek**; stream; 3.1 mi. long; heads at 41°18’47”N, 96°14’15”W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for the Indian Creek Golf Course through which the stream flows; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°16’42”N, 96°13’10”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2782818526&p_longi=-96.2194584310
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3129992941&p_longi=-96.2376387037

**Lake Regency**; reservoir; 24 acres; named in association with nearby Regency Parkway; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°15’07”N, 96°04’38”W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.252129&p_longi=-96.078358

**La Vista Creek**; stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads in the City of La Vista at 41°11’27”N, 96°00’38”W, flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Thompson Creek (q.v.); Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°11’00”N, 96°00’25”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1833631320&p_longi=-96.0070273284
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1899239476&p_longi=-96.0111524048

**Lockwood Creek**; stream; 3.1 mi. long; heads at 41°22’50”N, 96°07’26”W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for nearby Lockwood Plaza; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°20’54”N, 96°08’20”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3484485979&p_longi=-96.1389055367
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.383233&p_longi=-96.125135

**Lonergan Creek**; stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at 41°22’13”N, 96°02’23”W, flows from Lonergan Lake into Glenn Cunningham Lake; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°21’36”N, 96°03’18”W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3600696859&p_longi=%20%20-96.054950761
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3716032870&p_longi=-96.0404313108

**Maple Village Creek**; stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads at 41°17’52”N, 96°03’51”W, flows into Little Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Maple Village Park and Pool; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°17’11”N, 96°02’59”W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2864048652&p_longi=-96.0498076188
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2978757044&p_longi=-96.0641330403

**Meadow Lane Creek**; stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at 41°15’21”N, 96°06’18”W, named in association with nearby Meadows Lane Park; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°15’37”N, 96°05’07”W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2601893530&p_longi=-96.0853586645
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.255993&p_longi=-96.104997

**Midland Creek**; stream; 2.5 mi. long; heads at 41°07’25”N, 96°02’48”W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named in association with nearby Midlands Hospital; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°09’12”N, 96°01’24”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1533169544&p_longi=-96.023347
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1236157&p_longi=-96.046911

**Millard Airport Drainage**; stream; 0.3 mi. long; heads at 41°11’33”N, 96°06’34”W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named in association with nearby Millard Airport; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°11’28”N, 96°06’12”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1910663792&p_longi=-96.1033364505
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1925806403&p_longi=-96.1094106507

**Mission Creek**; stream; 2.1 mi. long; heads at 41°12’13”N, 96°11’28”W, flows into South Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Mission Park; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°11’10”N, 96°10’11”W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1862196459&p_longi=-96.1697677861

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.203618&p_longi=-96.191225

**Mockingbird Creek**; stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°12'43"N, 96°03'26"W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Mockingbird Park; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°13'14"N, 96°02'20"W;USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2205244093&p_longi=-96.0388903281
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2120545506&p_longi=-96.0572750673

**Morton Creek**; stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads at 41°14'34"N, 96°10'39"W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to J. Sterling Morton Elementary School; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°14'24"N, 96°09'42"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2400670930&p_longi=-96.1615687191
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2428397777&p_longi=-96.1776429021

**Newport Landing Lake;** reservoir; 342 acres; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°22'19"N, 96°11'20"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.37186104330&p_longi=-96.18893687350

**North Boxelder Creek**; stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads at 41°14'54"N, 96°15'13"W, flows into Boxelder Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°13'53"N, 96°14'06"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2312736497&p_longi=-96.2348928073
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2482641569&p_longi=-96.2535933288

**North Standing Bear Creek**; stream; 2.6 mi. long; heads at 41°20'09"N, 96°09'59"W, flows into Standing Bear Lake; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°18'50"N, 96°08'08"W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3137660772&p_longi=-96.1355267792
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3358460859&p_longi=-96.1664672735

**North Washington Creek**; stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads at 41°24'27"N, 96°15'27"W, flows into Washington Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°23'20"N, 96°13'57"W; USGS map – Kennard 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3887898140&p_longi=-96.2324890314
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.407672&p_longi=-96.257620

**North Whitted Creek**; stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads at 41°06'58"N, 95°57'02"W, flows E to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named Whitted Creek (q.v.); Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°06'59"N, 95°56'44"W; USGS map - Plattsmouth 1:24,000
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.116252&p_longi=-95.945578

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.116155&p_longi=-95.9506200

**North Wehrspann Creek**; stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads at 41°08’53”N, 96°13’30”W, flows into Wehrspann Lake; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08’22”N, 96°11’40”W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.1683322&p_longi=-96.1502964&fid=1898403
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1481700026&p_longi=-96.2251435684

**Oak View Creek**; stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads at 41°13’43”N, 96°08’21”W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named in association with nearby Oak View Mall; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°13’22”N, 96°08’34”W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2228669486&p_longi=-96.1429147900
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2287410422&p_longi=-96.1391674272

**Old Bones Creek**; stream; 2.6 mi. long; heads at 41°25’11”N, 96°02’32”W, flows into Little Papillion Creek, Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°23’26”N, 96°03’18”W; USGS map – Fort Calhoun 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3906346082&p_longi=-96.0550237120
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.419592&p_longi=-96.042470

**Old Home Creek**; stream; 0.1 mi. long; heads at 41°10’46”N, 95°55’55”W, flows into Mud Creek; named for its proximity to the Old Home Town Bakery; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10’50”N, 95°55’48”W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1805462989&p_longi=-95.9299973557
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1795648254&p_longi=-95.9319496955

**Old Lincoln Highway Creek**; stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads at 41°15’17”N, 96°12’39”W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for its association with the Historic Old Lincoln Highway; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°16’07”N, 96°11’03”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2686861113&p_longi=-96.1841967603
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.254722&p_longi=-96.210827

**Pacific Hollow Creek**; stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at 41°14’51”N, 96°08’45”W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named in association with the nearby Pacific Hollow development; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°14’31”N, 96°09’44”W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2418962350&p_longi=-96.1622549349
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2474464202&p_longi=-96.1459253456

**Quail Creek**; stream; 3.3 mi. long; heads at 41°06’58”N, 95°58’35”W, flows past Quail Drive into West Papillion Creek; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08’40”N, 95°58’08”W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1444146418&p_longi=-95.9688442606
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.116286&p_longi=-95.976560

**Ralston Creek**; stream; 2 mi. long; heads at 41°11’46”N, 96°03’02”W, flows E through the community of Ralston into Big Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°12’04”N, 96°00’57”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2012070659&p_longi=-96.0159797978
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.196118&p_longi=-96.050527

**Ridgewood Creek**; stream; 3.7 mi. long; heads at 41°24’01”N, 96°07’37”W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for the Ridgewood Development through which the stream flows; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°21’15”N, 96°08’41”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3541365293&p_longi=-96.1446174254
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.4002758776&p_longi=-96.1270088035

**Rockbrook Creek**; stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at 41°14’00”N, 96°05’08”W, flows NE alongside Rockbrook Road into Big Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°14’32”N, 96°04’01”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2421360663&p_longi=-96.0668700220
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2333683155&p_longi=-96.0855016469

**Sachs-Palmer Creek**; stream; 3.3 mi. long; heads at 41°20’41”N, 96°14’42”W, flows SE through Sachs-Palmer Reservoir into North Branch West Papillion Creek; named in association with Sachs-Palmer Dam and Sachs-Palmer Reservoir; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°19’52”N, 96°12’03”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3310570717&p_longi=-96.2008383621
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3447910485&p_longi=-96.2449777164

**Saddle Creek**; stream; 3.9 mi. long; heads at 41°16’27”N, 95°59’24”W, flows along Saddle Creek Road into Little Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°14’01”N, 96°00’50”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2336286265&p_longi=-96.0138185945
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2741088533&p_longi=-95.9902050721

**Savanna Creek**; stream; 0.7 mi. long; heads at 41°07’38”N, 96°03’44”W, flows into an unnamed reservoir proposed to be named Walnut Creek Lake (q.v.); named for its proximity to the Savanna Shores subdivision; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08’08”N, 96°04’05”W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1357103783&p_longi=-96.0680175109
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1272529088&p_longi=-96.0622474117

**Schram Creek**; stream; 3.9 mi. long; heads at 41°08'01"N, 96°05'56"W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for nearby Schram Road; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'00"N, 96°04'17"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1667729969&p_longi=-96.0713004472
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1335951586&p_longi=-96.0989420334

**Shadow Lake;** reservoir; 45 acres; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°07'52"N, 96°01'49"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.130993&p_longi=-96.030400

**South Standing Bear Creek**; stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads at 41°18'36"N, 96°09'56"W, flows into Standing Bear Lake; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°18'50"N, 96°08'08"W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3137660772&p_longi=-96.1355267792
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.310050&p_longi=-96.165680

**South Washington Creek**; stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads at 41°22'09"N, 96°15'48"W, flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Washington Creek (q.v.); Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°22'45"N, 96°14'39"W; USGS map – Kennard 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3791950535&p_longi=-96.2440581810
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.369208&p_longi=-96.263387

**South Wehrspann Creek**; stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at 41°07'06"N, 96°10'54"W, flows into Wehrspann Lake; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08'16"N, 96°10'40"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1376776509&p_longi=-96.1777653768
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1183574481&p_longi=-96.1817309380

**Standing Bear Creek**; stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in Standing Bear Lake at 41°18'53"N, 96°07'19"W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°18'57"N, 96°06'24"W; USGS map – Irvington 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3158340552&p_longi=-96.1066648827
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3147093706&p_longi=-96.1220765235

**Thompson Creek**; stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads at 41°11'04"N, 96°02'26"W, flows into Big Papillion Creek; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'59"N, 96°00'10"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1831163885&p_longi=-96.0029281335

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.184839&p_longi=-96.046944

**Tiburon Creek**; stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads in the Tiburon Golf Course at 41°09'42"N, 96°12'04"W, flows into South Papillion Creek; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'47"N, 96°11'03"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1797343092&p_longi=-96.1841181592
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.161662&p_longi=-96.201160

**Walnut Creek Lake;** reservoir; 136 acres; located along Walnut Creek; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08'37"N, 96°04'04"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1437163331&p_longi=-96.0679397277

**Washington Creek**; stream; 5.5 mi. long; heads at 41°23'45"N, 96°15'29"W, flows E through the Village of Washington into Big Papillion Creek; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°23'30"N, 96°11'22"W; USGS map – Kennard 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3917103550&p_longi=-96.1895693940
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3958069817&p_longi=-96.2581181867

**Wehrspann Creek**; stream; 8.5 mi. long; heads at 41°08'02"N, 96°14'49"W, flows through Wehrspann Lake; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'50"N, 96°08'42"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1805412087&p_longi=-96.1451096932
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1337964956&p_longi=-96.2470401404

**West Midland Creek**; stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads at 41°08'03"N, 96°02'35"W, flows E into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Midland Creek; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°07'56"N, 96°01'45"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.13220458146&p_longi=-96.0291590209
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1343070158&p_longi=-96.0429561733

**West Quail Creek**; stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads at 41°08'13"N, 95°58'56"W, flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Quail Creek (q.v.); Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°08'14"N, 95°58'32"W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1372005078&p_longi=-95.9756309155
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1370079861&p_longi=-95.9823013755

**Westmont Creek**; stream; 4.1 mi. long; heads at 41°08'14"N, 96°08'52"W, flows into South Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Westmont Drive and Westmont Elementary School; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°10'25"N, 96°06'12"W; USGS map – Ralston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1735394174&p_longi=-96.1032141783

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.136811&p_longi=-96.147623

**Whispering Ridge Creek**; stream; 3.8 mi. long; heads at 41°18'46"N, 96°13'06"W, flows into West Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to Whispering Ridge Park; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°16'23"N, 96°11'27"W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2730202535&p_longi=-96.1907754345
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3127435531&p_longi=-96.2182548825

**Whitehawk Creek**; stream; 3.8 mi. long; heads at 41°11'55"N, 96°14'38"W, flows E then N through the Whitehawk Subdivision and the Zorinsky Sediment Basin; Douglas County, Nebraska; 41°13'53"N, 96°12'57"W; USGS map – Gretna 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2313628247&p_longi=-96.2157818754
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1984992950&p_longi=-96.2440284866

**Whitted Creek**; stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads at 41°05'57"N, 95°57'47"W, flows alongside Whitted Drive; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°06'48"N, 95°56'10"W; USGS map – Plattsmouth 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1133733593&p_longi=-95.9360222205
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.0991601800&p_longi=-95.9631614936

**Wolf Creek**; stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads at 41°10'24"N, 95°56'47"W, flows into Mud Creek; named for its proximity to Wolf Drive; Sarpy County, Nebraska; 41°09'05"N, 95°56'07"W; USGS map – Omaha South 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1513734162&p_longi=-95.9351627518
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.173405&p_longi=-95.946372

## NEW YORK

**Carters Island**: island; 6 acres; in the Town of Brookhaven, in Moriches Bay, N of Fire Island, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of Floyd Point; Suffolk County, New York; 40º45'24"N, 72º48'19"W; USGS map – Moriches 1:24,000; Not: New Made Island.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=40.7567657&p_longi=-72.8053794&fid=970405

Proposal: name change to recognize local use
Map: USGS Moriches 1:24,000
Proponent: Jim Osterlund; East Patchogue, NY
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: New Made Island (FID 970405)
Local Usage: Carters Island (New York Division of Coastal Resources)
Published: Carters Island (FWS Northeast Coastal Areas Study, 200?), New Made Island (USGS 1957, 1967; Records of the Town of Brookhaven, 1893), New Maids Island (Beers' Atlas Map of Brookhaven 1873)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of East Patchogue, to change the application of the name New Made Island, and to apply the name Carters Island to the island that is currently named New Made Island. Although the latter name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1957 (the island was shown but not named as early as 1904), the proponent claims the name used locally and by the New York Department of Conservation has long been Carters Island. According to his application, "Both islands are situated near a channel often troubled with shoaling, suggesting that any unnatural accumulation nearby might be dredge spoil. A name like "New Made Island" sounds like an impromptu appellation that might be given a pile of dredge spoil, and the name might have "stuck.""

A Northeast Coastal Areas Study of Significant Coastal Habitats, published online by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, already refers to the two islands as Carters Island and New Made Island, although does not specifically identify which name applies to which feature. Another coastal habitat report, prepared by the New York State Division of Coastal Resources, refers to birds nesting "on Carters Island, New Made Island, West and East Inlet Islands (near Moriches Inlet), and an unnamed island (No Name Island) located approximately three-quarters of a mile northeast of New Made Island." It is not clear which islands are being referred to as Carters Island and New Made Island, nor which is "No Name Island," although a map included with the report is based on the USGS topographic map and labels the islands as shown in GNIS.

The 1873 Beers' Atlas Map of the Town of Brookhaven labeled the island in question, New Maids Island. An 1893 publication entitled "Records of the Town of Brookhaven" included a reference to an 1862 payment of "Six dollars and Fifty cents in full for rent of New made Island in East Bay [sic]." Nautical charts from the 1930s show only the island that is currently named New Made Island (no name is applied), but by the 1950s the second island is also shown. The Brookhaven Town Code outlines access restrictions during the summer months to "East Island, West Island, New Made Island and Carter's Island." The proponent was unable to provide any information regarding the name "Carters."

**New Made Island**: island, 3 acres; in the Town of Brookhaven, in Moriches Bay, N of Fire Island, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) E of Floyd Point; Suffolk County, New York; 40º45'51"N, 72º47'44"W; USGS map – Moriches 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.764291&p_longi=-72.795839

Proposal: application change to recognize local use
Map: USGS Moriches 1:24,000
Proponent: Jim Osterlund; East Patchogue, NY
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: New Made Island
Published: New Made Island (FWS Northeast Coastal Areas Study, 200?)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name New Made Island. The name is applied currently to a six-acre island north of Fire Island and southeast of Floyd Point, but according to the proponent it should apply to another island, slightly smaller in size and due east of Floyd Point. He says the island named currently New Made Island is in fact known locally as Carters Island (q.v.). He states the New York Department of Conservation is already using the names as proposed. The island was not shown on early 20th century maps but began to appear, albeit unnamed, on USGS topographic maps in the 1950's.

# OHIO

**East Fork Emerald Run**: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; in Green Township, heads just W of Harrison Avenue at 39°10'10"N, 84°38'15"W, flows SW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Southeast Fork Emerald Run; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'00"N, 84°38'25"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.166670&p_longi=-84.640217
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.168866&p_longi=-84.637599

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal for East Fork Emerald Run is the first of seven additional names submitted by Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township (the first three, to name the main stream Emerald Run and to apply names to two additional tributaries, were included on Review List 399). The name would apply to a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long stream that flows southwest into a stream proposed to be named Southeast Fork Emerald Run.

**Filview Creek**: stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in Green Township, heads at Filview Circle at 39°10'30"N, 84°38'33"W, flows WSW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run; named in association with nearby Filview Circle; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'26"N, 84°38'44"W ; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.173973&p_longi=-84.645646
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.174921&p_longi=-84.642599

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed stream in Green Township Filview Creek, is one of ten new names submitted by an organization named Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The first three, Emerald Run and two tributaries, were placed on Review List 399, while the remaining seven as listed here. Upon learning that many of the smaller tributaries of "Emerald Run" were also unnamed, the proponent decided to suggest additional names. The name Filview Creek would apply to a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long stream that heads alongside Filview Circle and flows into the stream proposed to be named Emerald Run.

**Hutchinson Creek**: stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in Green Township, heads just W of Hutchinson Road at 39°10'17"N, 84°38'57"W, flows E to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run; named in association with nearby Hutchinson Road; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'21"N, 84°38'42"W ; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.172526&p_longi=-84.645109
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.171328&p_longi=-84.649208

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal for Hutchinson Creek was also submitted by Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The name would apply to a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long stream that heads alongside Hutchinson Road and flows into a stream proposed to be named Emerald Run.

**Lee Creek**: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; in Green Township, heads alongside Lee Court at 39°09'55"N, 84°38'12"W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run; named in association with nearby Lee Court; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°09'56"N, 84°38'20"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.165605&p_longi=-84.638822
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.165181&p_longi=-84.636794

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal for Lee Creek was also submitted by Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The name would apply to a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long stream that heads near Lee Court and flows northwest into a stream proposed to be named Emerald Run.

**Northeast Fork Emerald Run**: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; in Green Township, heads just W of Harrison Avenue at 39°10'20"N, 84°38'30"W, flows SW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'17"N, 84°38'39"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.171461&p_longi=-84.644251
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.172160&p_longi=-84.641547

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the name Northeast Fork Emerald Run to another of the unnamed tributaries of Emerald Run. It was submitted by Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township.

**Oakdale Creek**: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; in Green Township, heads at 39°09'35"N, 84°37'54"W, flows NW past Oakdale Elementary School to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run; named in association with nearby Oakdale Elementary School; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'02"N, 84°38'29"W ; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.167302&p_longi=-84.641376
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.159774&p_longi=-84.631623

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal for Oakdale Creek was also submitted by Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The name would apply to a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long stream that flows past Oakdale Elementary School and into a stream proposed to be named Emerald Run.

**Rost Creek**: stream; 0.4 km (0.3 mi) long; in Green Township, heads at 39°09'41"N, 84°38'29"W, flows N past Margaret B. Rost School to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Emerald Run; named in association with nearby Margaret B. Rost School; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°09'58"N, 84°38'33"W; USGS map – Addyston 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.166038&p_longi=- 84.642406
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.161429&p_longi=-84.641311

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Addyston 1:24,000
Proponent: Clare Johnson; Cincinnati, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None

Case Summary: This proposal for Rost Creek was also submitted by Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The name would apply to a 0.4 km (0.3 mi) long stream that heads near Margaret B. Rost School and flows north into a stream proposed to be named Emerald Run.

## OREGON

**Farmers Creek**: stream; 8.6 km (5.4 mi) long; heads 2.1 km (1.3 mi) W of Gervais at 45º06'10"N, 122º55'29"W, flows E to enter the Pudding River; the stream flows through farmland; Marion County, Oregon; Tps6&5S, Rgs1&2W, Willamette Meridian; 45º06'03"N, 122º50'05"W; USGS map – Silverton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.100851&p_longi=-122.834702

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.103032&p_longi=-122.924652

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Silverton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Proponent: Val and Dolores Miller; Brooks, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: Farmers Creek (Marion County tax assessor maps)

Case Summary: The new name Farmers Creek is proposed for an 8.6 km (5.4 mi) long tributary of the Pudding River in Marion County. The name recognizes the fact that the surrounding land is primarily farmland. The proponents contacted the majority of landowners along the stream and none had any objection to the proposed name. The Marion County Commissioners also have no objection to the proposal, while the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval. During its research, the OGNB learned that the proposed name is already applied to the Marion County tax assessor maps, but the proponents were reportedly not aware of this. According to GNIS, there are three other streams in Oregon named Farmer Creek and four canals named Farmers Ditch; none are in Marion County.

**Moody Island**: island; 5 acres; located 304 m (1,000 ft) S of the mouth of the Deschutes River and its confluence with the Columbia River; named for Zenas Ferry Moody, Governor of Oregon from 1882 to 1887; Sherman County, Oregon; Sec 26, T2N, R15E, Willamette Mer.; 4537'56"N, 120 54'41"W; USGS map - Wishram 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.632016&p_longi=-120.911193

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Wishram 1:24,000
Proponent: William Krause; Portland, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Moody Island is proposed for a five acre island at the mouth of the Deschutes River, at its confluence with the Columbia River. The proposal was submitted by the Sherman County Soil and Water Conservation District, on behalf of a resident of Portland who wishes to honor Zenas Ferry Moody, who served as Governor of Oregon from 1882 to 1887 and who owned property in the area. Also in the vicinity are Moody Rapids and a former post office and railroad station named "Moody." At the turn of the 20th century there was also a small community named Moody on the bank of the Deschutes River, which was competing with the opposite town of Miller for rights to establish a new railroad line; the route from Moody was chosen and the remains of the old "Oregon Trunk Line" are still used today. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, which manages the adjacent Deschutes River Recreation Area, has no objection to the name. The Sherman County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommend approval.

**Rettie Butte**: summit; elevation 1,401 m (4,597 ft); located 12 km (7.8 mi) ENE of Fossil, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) N of Kinzua; named in honor of William and Jane Rettie, early settlers in the area; Wheeler County, Oregon; Sec 22, T6S, R22E, Willamette Mer.; 46°03'59"N, 111°33'57"W; USGS map – Salmon Fork 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0278&p_longi=-120.06&fid=1127476

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Salmon Fork 1:24,000
Proponent: Grant Schott; Wilsonville, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Butte (FID 1127476)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1914; mountainzone.com; climber.org)

Case Summary: This 1,401 m (4,597 ft) summit is located 12 km (7.8 mi) east-northeast of the community of Fossil and 4.5 km (2.8 mi) north of Kinzua, in Wheeler County. The proposal, to change the name from Squaw Butte to Rettie Butte, was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board in an effort to remove a name considered to be offensive; the new name would honor William and Jane Rettie, who emigrated from Scotland in the late 1800s. In 1899, they purchased land in the vicinity of this summit and soon after began to acquire other homesteads from various families. They owned nearly 3,000 acres until 1951. The Retties also donated land for the construction of a school on the banks of Thirtymile Creek, which flows on the west and southwest sides of the summit. In 1948, Mrs. Rettie and one of her sons lost their lives trying to escape a flash flood. The Wheeler County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board both recommend approval of this name change.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Alms House Run**: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; in Cumberland Township, heads 2.1 km (1.3 mi) N of Culps Hill at 39°50'23"N, 077°13'52"W, flows E to join Rock Creek on the N side of Gettysburg; named for the historic Alms House, built adjacent to the stream in the 1780s; Adams County, Pennsylvania; 39°50'17"N, 77°13'17"W; USGS map – Gettysburg 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.838176&p_longi=-77.221406
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.839727&p_longi=-77.231059

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Gettysburg 1:24,000
Proponent: Adams County Conservation District; Gettysburg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Alms House Run is proposed for a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of Rock Creek in Cumberland Township in Adams County. The upper portion of the stream forms the boundary between the Borough of Gettysburg and Cumberland Township. The proposed name, which was submitted by the Adams County Conservation District, refers to the historic Alms House, a homeless shelter that was built in the 1780s and which stood alongside the stream. The Adams County Commissioners are in support of this proposal. According to GNIS, there is one other stream in Pennsylvania named Alms House Run; it is located in Schuylkill County, but with "unknown coordinates," having been compiled from a 1907 publication of the Historical Society of Schuylkill County.

**Walton Run**: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in New Garden Township at 39°50'45"N, 75°44'47"W, flows NE into West Branch Red Clay Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of the intersection of State Route 82 and US Route 1, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NW of Five Points; named in honor of Joel M. Walton (d. 1907), an early land owner; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°51'04"N, 75°43'45"W; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8512333009&p_longi=-75.7291239073
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8458928490&p_longi=-75.7462988004

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of several proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, in an effort to apply new names to unnamed streams in New Garden Township. The name Walton Run is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of West Branch Red Clay Creek. The name is intended to honor Joel M. Walton (1828-1907), whose family owned the property for 150 years. The land is now the site of the New Garden Township spray field, where treated effluent is sprayed onto the land surface to recharge the ground-water system. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name. According to GNIS, there are seven features in Pennsylvania named "Walton," including three populated places, two schools, a church, and a stream. The stream, which is also named Walton Run, is in Philadelphia County, 69 km (43 mi) northeast of the stream in question.

**Water Plug Prong**: stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°47'23"N, 75°46'13"W, flows SW into East Branch White Clay Creek, 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Landenberg; so named because the stream provided water for the Pomeroy and Newark Railroad at Water Plug Siding; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°47'16"N, 75°46'20"W; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7877777778&p_longi=-75.7722222222
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7897222220&p_longi=-75.7702777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS West Grove 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. This 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of East Branch White Clay Creek is proposed to be named Water Plug Prong because in the past it would provide water for the Pomeroy and Newark Railroad at Water Plug

Siding. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this proposal. According to GNIS, there are two other features in Pennsylvania named "Water Plug," a locale in Perry County and a valley named Water Plug Hollow in Cameron County.

**Whiskey Run**: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads in New Garden Township at 39°48'53"N, 75°45'39"W, flows SSW into Egypt Run 6.6 km (4.1 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°47'38"N, 75°45'39"W; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7938888888889&p_longi=-75.7669444444444
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8147222222222&p_longi=-75.7608333333333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS West Grove 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is another of the proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. This 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long stream is a tributary of Egypt Run. According to the proponent, the name Whiskey Run was chosen because of an incident when whiskey barrels fell into the stream after a farm wagon was upset while crossing a bridge in darkness. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name. According to GNIS, there are four other streams in Pennsylvania named Whiskey Run, one each in Allegheny County, Delaware County, Armstrong County, and Clearfield County. The closest is the one in Delaware County, which adjoins Chester County, at 38 km (24 mi) distant.

**Woodcock Rill**: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads in New Garden Township at 39°48'10"N, 75°44'07"W, flows NE through Hartefeld National Golf Course, then N into Kennett Township, to enter Bucktoe Creek Branch 2.3 km (1.4 mi) SW of Five Points; named for the woodcock birds that were once seen near the headwaters of this stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°48'57"N, 75°43'22"W; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8158333333333&p_longi=-75.7227777777778
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8027777777778&p_longi=-75.7352777777778

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. The name Woodcock Rill is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream that heads in New Garden Township and flows northeast through the Hartefeld National Golf Course, to enter Bucktoe Creek Branch just inside Kennett Township. According to the proponent, the proposed name is intended to

recognize the presence of the woodcock birds, "that were seen, heard and may have nested near the headwaters" of this unnamed stream but which are now believed to be absent from the area. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Pennsylvania named "Woodcock."

## RHODE ISLAND

**Airport Creek**: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; in Smithfield Township, heads at 41°54'51"N, 71°29'37"W, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of North Central State Airport, flows W to enter Harris Brook; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°54'46"N, 71°30'24"W; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9128500000&p_longi=-71.5067900000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9141917732&p_longi=-71.4937390877

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Airport Creek
Published: Airport Creek (Arrow Atlas 2nd Edition Street Atlas, 1999)

Case Summary: This is the first of eight proposals submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to name unnamed features and make official locally-used for features in the Woonasquatucket River Watershed. The proponents believe names are needed to refer to the streams in environmental and ecological studies. According to one of the council members who led the stream naming effort, "[I]t's hard to care about something or see it as important if it doesn't have a name. Streams are no exception." She added that in order to select appropriate names, "Residents, particularly long-time ones, are interviewed, local government and community leaders are consulted and old land records are researched to see if the stream has been known by some name in the past." The stream proposed to be named Airport Creek is 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long and flows through Smithfield Township. The name was chosen because of the stream's location near North Central State Airport. The proponents report that the name has been used by the Environmental Management Office of Water Quality since approximately 2003, and it also was published in the Arrow Map Company's 1999 Rhode Island Street Atlas.

Letters of support for this naming effort were included in the application packet; these include the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Rivers Council, the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Senator John J. Tassoni, Jr., Representative Joanne Giannini, the Mayor and City Council of Providence, the Town of Smithfield, and the Town of North Smithfield. The Rhode Island State Names Authority has "no concerns" with any of the proposed names. No other features in Rhode Island are known to be named Airport Creek.

**Hanton Brook**: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Smithfield Township, heads at 41°55'50"N, 71°31'17"W in a large wetlands complex just N of the junction of Douglas Pike and George Washington Highway, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NW of North Central State Airport, flows SSW to enter

Stillwater Pond; named for an abandoned colonial settlement known as Hanton City; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°54'36"N, 71°31'17"W; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9099700000&p_longi=%20-71.5278200000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9304400000&p_longi=-71.5213800000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, would apply the new name Hanton Brook to a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Stillwater Pond. The proponents report that the stream drains in part from an abandoned colonial settlement known as Hanton City. According to a website dedicated to ghost towns, "Hanton City is also known as Lost City to the local residents of Smithfield, RI where this long gone settlement is located. This settlement was a small farming community that lived in relative isolation from the main town of Smithfield. It is theorized that the residents were either runaway slaves or stricken with a communicable disease that forced them to live an isolated existence away from the general population. Surprisingly, there is hardly a mention of this settlement in town records, but it is listed on older maps of the town (early 1900's)." Local maps still show the Hanton City Trail. The Rhode Island State Names Authority has no objections to this proposal.

**Mattetokomitt Swamp**: swamp; approximately 125 acres; located in North Smithfield Township, just E of Cat Hill, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NW of Primrose Pond; 41°57'37"N, 71°34'09"W; the name closely approximates the Native American name for the feature; Providence County, Rhode Island; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9601900000&p_longi=-71.5691500000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Mattetee Swamp (local residents), Mattity Swamp (local residents)
Published: Mattetokomitt Meadow (North Smithfield Comprehensive Plan, 2006), Mattetokomitt Swamp (Rhode Island Statewide Planning document)

Case Summary: The proponents of the name Mattetokomitt Swamp report that it is a close approximation of the Native American name for the feature. There is a nearby Mattity Road which was formerly called Mattetee Swamp Road and named for the swamp. The 2006 North Smithfield Comprehensive Plan included a reference to "Mattity or Mattetokomitt Meadow Natural and Historic Area: An extensive swamp in the southwestern part of Town at the headwaters of the Woonasquatucket River used initially for animal grazing but is now of greater botanical importance." The North Smithfield Town Council recommends approval of the name Mattetokomitt Swamp. The

stream that flows from the swamp is proposed to be named Mattetee Swamp Brook. No other features in Rhode Island are known to be named "Mattetokomitt."

**Mattetee Swamp Brook**: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; in Smithfield Township, heads at 41°57'45"N, 71°33'53"W in an area proposed to be named Mattetokomit Swamp (q.v), flows through Primrose Pond into the Woonasquatucket River; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°57'37"N, 71°33'06"W; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.95360000000&p_longi=-71.5517400000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.9624400000&p_longi=-71.5647800000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: Mattetee Swamp Brook (1944 property deed); Mattity Swamp Brook (Rhode Island Statewide Planning document)

Case Summary: The new name Mattetee Swamp Brook is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of the Woonasquatucket River. The proponents report the name was found in a 1944 property deed, and so making it official would help to retain a part of local history. Nearby Mattity Road was formerly named Mattetee Swamp Road. Although this stream drains from the swamp proposed to be named Mattetokomit Swamp (q.v.) and it is presumed the names have a similar origin, the proponents have asked that the differences be retained. The Town of North Smithfield Town Council passed a resolution in support of the name Mattetee Swamp Brook. No other features in Rhode Island are known to contain the word "Mattetee."

**Pleasant Valley Stream**: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; located in the City Providence, heads just W of La Salle Academy at 41°50'28"N, 71°26'59"W, flows through a culvert under Academy Avenue, along Pleasant Valley Parkway, to join the Woonasquatucket River; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°49'44"N, 71°25'43"W; USGS map – Providence 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8288000000&p_longi=-71.4286400000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8410800000&p_longi=-71.4498000000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Providence 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, would apply the name Pleasant Valley Stream to an unnamed tributary of the Woonasquatucket River in the City of Providence. For a large portion of its length, this stream has been culverted, with much of it flowing along and under Pleasant Valley Parkway and other local streets. According to the

Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, the area was known as Pleasant Valley "long before the parkway [was constructed]." With the exception of the highway, there are no other features in Rhode Island known to be named "Pleasant Valley."

**Sprague Brook**: stream; 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; in Smithfield Township, heads at 41°53'30"N, 71°33'48"W at the SE end of Sprague Upper Reservoir, flows through Sprague Lower Reservoir to enter the Stillwater River, 0.4 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its confluence with Stillwater Reservoir; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°53'05"N, 71°32'29"W; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8847500000&p_longi=-71.5414900000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8917400000&p_longi=-71.5632900000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed stream Sprague Brook, was also submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council. The 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream flows through the community of Spragueville, connecting Upper Sprague Reservoir and Lower Sprague Reservoir. The name Sprague comes from that of a prominent historic Rhode Island family. No other features in Rhode Island are known to be named Sprague Brook.

**Tyler Brook**: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Smithfield Township, heads at the SW edge of North Central State Airport at 41°54'57"N, 71°28'51"W, flows SW to enter Georgiaville Pond; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°53'39"N, 71°30'27"W; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8942400000&p_longi=-71.5075400000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.915946&p_longi=-71.480913

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Tyler Brook (local resident)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is another of the eight proposals submitted by the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council. This stream is a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Georgiaville Pond. According to the proponent, the Chair of the Smithfield Conservation Commission has lived alongside the stream for 45 years and has always known it to be named Tyler Brook. The name has not been found on any published documents. The local resident does not know the origin of the name, although it should be noted there is a Tyler Free Library in Providence County, as well as a cape named Tyler Point and Tyler Point Cemetery in Bristol County, 26 km (16 mi) away.

**Whipple Brook**: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Smithfield Township, heads 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SSE of North Central State Airport at 41°53'58"N, 71°28'52"W, flows SSE then SW to enter the Woonasquatucket River 0.3 km (0.2 mi) downstream from the dam at Georgiaville Pond; named for a historical Rhode Island family; Providence County, Rhode Island; 41°53'11"N, 71°30'19"W; USGS map – Georgiaville 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8863700000&p_longi=-71.5052500000
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.89953000000&p_longi=-71.4828400000

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Georgiaville 1:24,000
Proponent: Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Whipple Brook for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of the Woonasquatucket River. The proponent reports that a lifetime Smithfield resident recalls the stream being known as Whipple Brook in the 1930's. Whipple is the name of a historic Rhode Island family, and there are already in the State a community named Whipple, a summit named Whipple Hill, two reservoirs, one of which is now historical, named Whipple Pond, and the historical Whipple Tavern. Whipple Brook is also listed in GNIS as a variant name for Sylvys Brook, located 11 km (6.8 mi) away. The latter name was made official by the BGN in 1971; according to the decision file, this stream was "named for the daughter of the Whipple family who lived near the stream in the 1830's." Another variant name is Silvia Whipples Brook. The name Whipple Hill was approved by the BGN in 1930, and in 1971 the BGN rendered a decision on the name of the community of Whipple (the USGS had uncovered conflicting usage with the name Plainville). The online white pages list several individuals named Whipple in Smithfield and Providence.

## UTAH

**Breeze Arch**: arch; 16 foot high; in Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) SE of Sardine Peak, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) ENE of the center of Ogden; named for Joseph Breeze (1901-1977), civic leader & businessman; Weber County, Utah; Sec 20, T6N, R1E, Salt Lake Mer.; 41º14'24"N, 111º52'12"W; USGS map – Snow Basin 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2400000&p_longi=-111.87

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Snow Basin 1:24,000
Proponent: Nicholas Breeze; Ogden, UT
Administrative area: Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Breeze Arch is proposed for a 16 foot high arch in Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, approximately 8.8 km (5.5 mi) east-northeast of the center of Ogden. The name would honor Joseph Breeze (1901-1977), a local civic leader & businessman, who

for 50 years lived on Ogden Canyon Road, directly below the arch. In 2005, Breeze's son noticed the arch and after learning it was unnamed, suggested it might be appropriate to name it for his late father. The intended honoree began his career as sales director for the *Ogden Standard Examiner*, and in 1964 became Executive Vice President of the Standard Corporation. He was "particularly instrumental in fostering the growth of Weber State College," serving on its board of trustees for many years. He also promoted "the economic and industrial expansion of the area, and the improvement of northern Utah's medical, hospital, and cultural status." In 1973, he was inducted into the Weber County Hall of Fame, and received awards as local "Businessman of the Year" and for leadership in public communications. He served a two-year term as president of the Weber County Industrial Bureau, and was a member of numerous other civic organizations, including the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, the Utah Safety Council, the Ogden Symphony Guild, the St. Benedict's Hospital Advisory Board, and the local chapters of the United Way, the American Red Cross, and the Rotary Club. The Weber County Commission and the Weber County Heritage Foundation are in support of the proposal, and the Utah Geographic Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval as well.

**Kittycat Mountain**: summit; elevation 1,538 m (5,047 ft); located on Wendover Air Force Range 8.4 km (5.2 mi) NE of Wildcat Mountain in the Great Salt Lake Desert; Tooele County, Utah; T3S, R13W, Salt Lake Meridian; 40°31'09"N, 113°20'34"W; USGS map – Knolls SE 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5191239223&p_longi=-113.3428374716

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage
Map: USGS Knolls SE 1:24,000
Proponent: Daron Duke, Las Vegas, NV
Administrative area: Wendover Air Force Range
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Kittycat Mountain (Department of Defense personnel)
Published: Kittycat Mountain (Dept. of Defense 2000; Storming Media Cultural Resources Inventory 2003)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the Director of the Desert Branch of the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, to make official names used by personnel working on the Wendover Air Force Range. Three of the names are proposed for large areas of dunes, but in the course of describing one of the features (proposed Wildcat Dunes (q.v.)), the proponent noted that it lies close to "Kittycat Mountain." However, this name is not in GNIS, so a fourth proposal was initiated. The summit has an elevation of 1,538 m (5047 ft) and is located 8.4 km (5.2 mi) northeast of Wildcat Mountain. According to the proponent, the name Kittycat Mountain has been used by military personnel for over 15 years and it was published in a Department of Defense report in 2000. In addition to the proponent's organization, the Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada (Reno) endorse the proposal. Although the proponent asked the U.S. Air Force to submit a letter of support, its lawyers responded that while they are not opposed to the name, they declined to submit a formal recommendation.

**Knolls Dunes**: area; approximately 24,800 acres; located on Wendover Air Force Range 14 km (9 mi) N of Wildcat Mountain in the Great Salt Lake Desert; Tooele County, Utah; T2-3S, Rgs12-13W, Salt Lake Meridian; 40°35'19"N, 113°18'24"W; USGS map – Knolls SE 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5886111111%20&p_longi=-113.3066666667

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage
Map: USGS Knolls SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Daron Duke; Las Vegas, NV
Administrative area: Wendover Air Force Range
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Knolls Dunes (Department of Defense personnel)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Knolls Dunes for a dune field of approximately 24,800 acres in size, located 14 km (9 mi) north of Wildcat Mountain. It is the first of three names for areas of dunes in the Great Salt Lake Desert. The proponent claims that recent archaeological and geological research in the area necessitates formal names to distinguish these dune fields from others in the area. This active dune complex, which includes dunes that are more than 15 m (50 ft) tall, is a result the drying of Pleistocene Lake Bonneville. The name Knolls Dunes has reportedly been used by military personnel for over 15 years. In addition to the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., the Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada (Reno) are in support of the proposal. Although the proponent asked the U.S. Air Force to endorse the name, its lawyers, while not opposed to the name, did not want to go on record as supporting the proposal.

**Wildcat Dunes**: area; approximately 16,600 acres; located on Wendover Air Force Range on the S, W, and NW sides of Wildcat Mountain in the Great Salt Lake Desert; Tooele County, Utah; Tps3-5S, R13W, Salt Lake Meridian; 40°27'10"N, 113°20'40"W; USGS map – Wildcat Mountain 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.452778&p_longi=-113.344444

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage
Map: USGS Wildcat Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: Daron Duke; Las Vegas, NV
Administrative area: Wendover Air Force Range
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Wildcat Dunes (Department of Defense personnel)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is another of the proposals to make official names used by Department of Defense personnel to refer to areas of dunes within the Wendover Air Force Range in the Great Salt Lake Desert. The proponent describes the area known locally as Wildcat Dunes as an active dune field of approximately 16,600 acres in size, on the south, west, and northwest sides of Wildcat Mountain. Its formation is believed to have begun over 8,000 years ago. The Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc, the Desert Research Institute, and the University of Nevada (Reno) all support the proposed name.

**Wild Isle Dunes**: area; approximately 8,000 acres; located on the Wendover Air Force Range 8.3 km (5.2 mi) WSW of Wildcat Mountain in the Great Salt Lake Desert; Tooele County, Utah; T4S, R15W, Salt Lake Meridian; 40°25'54"N, 113°29'35"W; USGS map – Wildcat Mountain NW 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.4316666667&p_longi=-113.4930555556

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage
Map: USGS Wildcat Mountain NW 1:24,000
Proponent: Daron Duke; Las Vegas, NV
Administrative area: Wendover Air Force Range
Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Wild Isle Dunes (Department of Defense personnel)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the last of the four proposals submitted to make official names used by Department of Defense personnel to refer to features within the Wendover Air Force Range. The feature proposed to be named Wild Isle Dunes is a stable dune field of approximately 8,000 acres located 8.3 km (5.2 mi) west-southwest of Wildcat Mountain. The Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada (Reno) are in support of this proposal.

## WASHINGTON

**Ira Spring Mountain**: summit; elevation (5,629 ft); in Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Bedal, 4 km (2.5 mi) SSE of Mount Pugh; named for Ira Spring (1918-2003), noted author and hiker; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 2, T30N, R11E, Willamette Meridian; 48º06'39"N, 121º21'03"W; USGS map – Sloan Peak 1:24,000; Not: Dawh-ugh-e-quod, Duwh-a-gwod, Spring Mountain.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.1109427&p_longi=-121.3509433&fid=1526422

Proposal: name change to commemorate an individual
Map: USGS Sloan Peak 1:24,000
Proponent: John Pollock; Seattle, WA
Administrative area: Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Spring Mountain (FID 1526422)
Local Usage: Dawh-ugh-e-quod (Sauk Tribes), Duwh-a-gwod (Sauk Tribes)
Published: Spring Mountain (USGS 1966, USFS 1985)

Case Summary: The proposal is to change officially the name of Spring Mountain to Ira Spring Mountain, in an effort to recognize the contributions of Ira Spring (1918-2003), noted author and hiker. The summit is located in Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, along boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness. Although the name Spring Mountain has been applied to USGS topographic maps since 1966, there is no definitive information to explain the origin of the name. It has been suggested the name refers to the presence of springs in the area.

The proposal to rename the summit to Ira Spring Mountain was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Seattle, whose company published many of Ira Spring's books on the Pacific Northwest. Spring is remembered "as probably the Northwest's best-known outdoor photographer and hiking-guidebook author." In 1966, he co-authored *100 Hikes in Western Washington*, and went on to co-author 64 hiking and outdoor books. According to one online biography, "He made several trips to Washington D.C. to lobby for trail funding, written hundreds of letters, served on planning committees, and given numerous speeches in an attempt to raise awareness of the need for trails and problems associated with their maintenance and funding. He was a co-founder in 1973 of the Washington Trails Association, which now has 5,500 members. He has received national and regional awards for his conservation efforts." As a leader of the Washington Trails Association from its inception in 1970, Spring became president of the organization in 1995. He mentored some of America's best-known climbers, and in 1992, received the President Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Award. Approximately 50 miles to the south, in neighboring King County and also within the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest is Ira Spring Trail; this trail was named by the U.S. Forest Service in 2007.

Letters of support for changing the name of Spring Mountain to Ira Spring Mountain were received from seven U.S. Forest Service employees, 11 friends and colleagues of Spring, a representative of a local book publishing company, and the Spring Family Trail Fund. The Snohomish County Historical Society has no objection to the proposal. One letter from an area resident expressed some concern over the renaming, noting that there is already a Sauk name for the summit (Dawh-ugh-e-quod or Duwh-a-gwod, meaning "erosion on the creek, slides into creek"); she suggests the name Spring Mountain may have been applied because of some unique characteristics of the local climate that cause snows to melt earlier than in surrounding areas, thus resulting in spring-like weather. The Washington Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposed change to Ira Spring Mountain.

**Owl Creek**: stream, 3 km (1.9 mi) long; heads on the N side of Route 101, at 48°05'04N, 123°12'08"W, flows NNE then E to enter Matriotti Creek 1.5 km (0.9 mi) NNW of Carlsborg; the name recognizes the large number of barn owls seen in the vicinity; Clallam County, Washington; Secs 15,16&21, T30N, R4W, Willamette Mer.; 48°06'13"N, 123°10'54"W; USGS map – Carlsborg 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.103656&p_longi=-123.181854
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.084616&p_longi=-123.202443

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Carlsborg 1:24,000
Proponent: Walter Johnson; Sequim, WA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Owl Creek (proponent)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Owl Creek is proposed for a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of Matriotti Creek in eastern Clallam County. The proponent reports that he moved to the property through which the stream flows in 2001 and soon after began to call the stream Owl Creek because of the large number of barn owls that were seen there. He notes that although the stream was once naturally-flowing, it is described now as a "combined irrigation outlet and creek," albeit one that still bears fish. He has spoken to his neighbors about the stream-naming effort and claims they support the proposal. One local couple said they did not see a need to name the stream but would not object if the proponent wished to name it Owl Creek. The Clallam County Commissioners and the Sequim Chamber of Commerce are in support of the proposal, while the Clallam County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded the proposal to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the name.

**Pleasant Creek**: stream; 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long; heads at 45°42'02"N, 122°36'54"W, flows NW then W under I-205 to enter LaLonde Creek; Clark County, Washington; Sec 36, T3N, R1E and Sec 31, T3N, R2E, Willamette Meridian; 45°42'07"N, 122°37'34"W; USGS map – Vancouver 1:24,000.
Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.7020420912&p_longi=%20-122.6272322701

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.7005250979&p_longi=%20-122.6161363532

Proposal: new descriptive name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Vancouver 1:24,000
Proponent: Morris Bush; Vancouver, Washington
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new descriptive name Pleasant Creek is proposed for a 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long unnamed stream in Clark County, in the vicinity of the community of Barberton. It flows into LaLonde Creek, a tributary of Salmon Creek. The proponent reports that he chose the name because "it is a peaceful, pleasant creek." There are 55 geographic features in Washington with names containing the word "Pleasant," but there are no streams named Pleasant Creek.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**Spohrs Crossroads**: populated place (unincorporated), elevation 209 m (686 ft); located along State Route 9, 6.4 km (4 mi) E of Bath (Berkeley Springs); named for the Spohr family that once resided in the area; Morgan County, West Virginia; 39º38'00"N, 78º08'49"W; USGS map – Hancock 1:24,000; Not: Stohrs Crossroads.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.6334272&p_longi=-78.1469494&fid=1547438

Proposal: name change to recognize local use
Map: USGS Hancock 1:24,000
Proponent: Steve Davison; WV
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Stohrs Crossroads (FID 1547438)
Local Usage: Spohrs Crossroads (local residents)
Published: Spohrs Crossroads (Morgan County community listing; obituaries), Stohrs Crossroads (USGS 1951, 1977, 1995; Morgan County highway map, 2004; Morgan County Economic Development Authority; West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey Morgan County Report, 1916)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of the small unincorporated community of Stohrs Crossroads in Morgan County to Spohrs Crossroads. Although "Stohrs" has appeared on USGS maps since 1951, the proponent reports that the name used locally and historically is Spohrs Crossroads. The Wikipedia entry reads, "The community was originally named Spohrs Cross Roads for the local Spohr family. It is sometimes erroneously known as Stohrs Cross Roads or Stohrs Crossroads." The road to the south of the community is named Spohr Road. A West Virginia government listing of communities in Morgan County includes Spohrs Crossroads. A Rootsweb listing states, "Originally named Spohrs Cross Roads (est. 1933) for the Spohr family, its name was eventually changed over the 19th century to "Stohrs."" Three online obituaries, dated 1940, 2000, and 2008, refer to individuals as longtime residents of Spohrs Cross Roads and members of the Mount Zion Church at Spohrs Cross Roads. Another, also dated 2008, stated the individual had attended Spohrs Crossroads School, while another noted that a burial would take place at Spohrs Crossroads Cemetery. The majority of online references to Stohrs Crossroads appear to derive from

the GNIS listing, although that spelling is used by the Morgan County Economic Development Authority and did appear on the 2004 county map published by the State Department of Transportation. The directions to a local business also mention the Stohrs Crossroads Community Center. None of these related features are listed in GNIS. The USGS field notes compiled prior to the production of the 1951 topographic map report that the spelling had been "thoroughly checked" and should be "Spohrs," citing a sign at a local school. There is no explanation as to why "Stohrs" was applied to the map.