

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Seven Hundred and Fourteenth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B
November 12, 2009 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress (Chairman) (not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Douglas Vandegrift	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey

Guests

Dan Biggio, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Jesse Bisogni, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Diana Coho, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Leo Dillon, Department of State
Patrick Mahoney, Bureau of Land Management
Nicholas Rosenbach, National Geographic Society
George Troop, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Eric Wind, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)

1. Opening

Hiatt opened the meeting at 9:33 a.m. He asked the members, staff, and guests to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 713th Meeting

The minutes of the 713th meeting, held October 8th, were approved as submitted.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Hébert)

In Hébert's absence, Yost provided the report. At the last full BGN meeting, on October 20th, elections for the new two-year term were held. Hébert (Library of Congress) and Logan (Department of Homeland Security) were elected chair and vice chair, respectively. As the new chair, Hébert expressed his appreciation to Betsy Kanalley for her efforts during her term as chair and highlighted some of the accomplishments achieved under her tenure.

George Troop of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and Ray Arnaudo of the Department of State have been appointed to the Board's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, while Susan Russell-Robinson of the U. S. Geological Survey has been appointed to the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features.

The next meeting of the full BGN is scheduled to take place Tuesday, January 19th, 2010, time and place to be determined.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

On December 3rd, the U.S. Geological Survey will celebrate the 125th anniversary of the topographic map. A special event is being held at the USGS in Reston to mark the occasion.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications met on October 14th at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in Silver Spring, Maryland. The Committee continued its discussions on the BGN's participation in the 2010 meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG). It is likely the BGN's domestic and foreign names committees will both hold meetings at AAG, along with a BGN paper session. It has not yet been decided whether there will be a BGN booth. At least one of the sessions is expected to focus on the United Nations' toponymic activities. The Communications Committee plans to meet again once the AAG agenda has been released.

On October 22nd, Caldwell gave a presentation on 'The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Board on Geographic Names' at the USACE Geospatial Technology Exchange Web Meeting.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

There has been considerable media attention this month on the Salish Sea proposal, and the staff participated recently in another teleconference with representatives of the Washington State, British Columbia, and Canadian names offices to review the latest developments.

At its September meeting, the DNC deferred a decision on the proposal to change the name of West Summerland Key in Florida to Scout Key. The staff contacted the proponent for clarification and has just been advised that the proponent wishes to amend his application to instead change the name of Spanish Harbor Keys to Scout Key. The case brief will be amended and the county government will be asked to revisit the issue. Fagan reported on his recent visit to the Florida Keys, and shared with the Committee some photos of the area and road signs at both ends of the island that label it West Summerland Key (not Spanish Harbor Keys as depicted on Federal maps). He reaffirmed local claims that there are no longer three separate islands. Due to the construction of retaining walls and seagrass preservation efforts, the three islands are clearly now one feature.

Yost reported on recent media coverage of some errors uncovered in Google Maps data, where communities have been given incorrect names, or in one case, a new community has been “created.”

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

No report.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

During the past month, the integration of GNIS with the USGS Vectors database was accomplished. There are some minor technical issues to be resolved, but the transition should appear transparent to the user. The GNIS database team is offering training sessions to anyone who is using the web-based maintenance forms.

3.7 Tribal Issues

In an effort to continue the discussions held at the October DNC meeting, staff reintroduced the list of talking points that were presented previously. However, rather than concentrate again on the Executive Order and the consultation letter, it was suggested that this meeting’s discussion should focus on the issue of how best to render indigenous names and writing marks on Federal products. Yost invited Troop and Bisogni of the Foreign Names Committee (FNC) staff to comment on the DNC principle that names be shown in the Roman alphabet. They responded that the FNC defers to the foreign country for its placenames, using Roman (Latin) characters with writing marks to “anglicize” words. Dillon, FNC Chairman, noted that there is an extensive family of non-Roman (non-Latin) alphabets, and therefore many foreign languages need to be transliterated.

Fournier commented that on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, geographic names appear in English and Salish, although one name may not be a literal translation of the other. There are clearly technical challenges, but it should be possible to render most characters in databases and on maps.

Dillon reminded the members of the “principle of univocity,” i.e. one official name for one feature. The FNC tries to limit the number of conventional names (e.g. Rome, Moscow, etc., where the name has been anglicized), preferring to recognize the name

used by the foreign country. There are three basic approaches to how foreign names are presented: they can be transcribed (rendered phonetically), transliterated, or translated.

Westington noted that in the mid-1980s, the BGN established a Native American subcommittee, and suggested that it might be worthwhile to do so once again to address these issues. A motion was made and seconded to establish a special committee, comprised of DNC members and other interested individuals, “to gather input, develop a strategy, and formulate procedures for how native names will be handled by the DNC.”

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Kanalley offered to chair the committee and to send an e-mail asking interested Committee members to indicate their willingness to serve. Members may also seek advisors from within their agencies, who may not necessarily be BGN members. Ms. Coho noted that each FEMA region has a tribal liaison, as is the case for most Federal agencies. Kanalley also encouraged the members to submit topics that they believe the committee should address. Further details will be presented for consideration at the December 10th meeting. Caldwell suggested the Committee, once created, should establish a timeframe within which it hopes to accomplish its mission.

At this point, the Committee adjourned for lunch. Following the break, six voting members returned to consider the docket.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

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

A motion was made and seconded to group together the proposals under Category I.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change application of **Deep Creek** (FID 584051), and apply new name **Hardwick Branch** (FID 2573477) change application of **Galloway Creek** (FID 584545) and **Mill Creek** (FID 585853), and apply new name **Old Galloway Creek** (FID 2573476), Maryland (Review List 401)

Change Malikoff Hill (FID 1362111) to Malakopf Hill, Texas (Review List 399)

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

East Kings Mill Creek vs. Xanthippe Creek, Illinois (Review Lists 393, 395)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve either of these names, citing a lack of widespread local support and a lack of published evidence indicating longstanding use of either name.

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change Lake Sheree (FID 1772970) to Dog Bone Lake, Illinois (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change, citing the negative recommendation of the Illinois State Names Authority, and a reluctance to change a longstanding name that is presumed to have been commemorative.

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

The Wey, New York (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the Town and County governments.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Salish Sea, Washington (Review List 402) (FID 2573411)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Change **Blackman Peak** (FID 377808) to **Blackmon Peak**, Idaho (Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area) (Review List 399)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Branham Creek, Illinois (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, in the belief that the name does not satisfy the requirements of the Board's Commemorative Names Policy, specifically that there is no evidence of direct association between the intended honoree and the geographic feature being named.

Vote: 3 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The vote was initially 3-3, but the chairman added his vote, thus breaking the tie. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 2 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

Dove Run, Ohio (Review List 401) (FID 2573416)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to vote on the following six new names as a group.

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Agnew Run, **Chandlers Run**, **Lamborn Run**, **Miller Run**, **Richards Run**, and **Walton Run**, Pennsylvania (Review Lists 400, 401, 402) ((FIDs 2573422, 2573423, 2573431, 2573434, 2573435, 2573436)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the six new names.

Vote: 6 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

King Pond, Washington (Review List 396) (FID 2573471)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Larga Vista Fork, Missouri (Review List 400) (FID 2573472)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

27 new Stream and Lake names, Nebraska (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to consider the following 27 names as a group.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the following 27 names.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

90th Street Drain (FID 2573443)

Beadle Creek (FID 2573456)

Behm Creek (FID 2573457)

Betz Road Ditch (FID 2573458)

Boettger Creek (FID 2573459)

Champions Creek (FID 2573447)

Copper Creek (amended from Giles Creek) (FID 2573460) *

East Midland Creek (FID 2573449)

F Street Drain (FID 2573445)

Frederick Street Drain (FID 2573446)

Fricke Creek (FID 2573451)

Glenbrook Creek (FID 2573461)

Hanover Creek (FID 2573462)

Huntington Creek (FID 2573463)
Indian Creek (FID 2573452)
Lockwood Creek (FID 2573453)
Lonergan Creek (FID 2573464)
Midland Creek (FID 2573448)
Morton Creek (FID 2573465)
North Whitted Creek (FID 2573470)
Old Home Creek (FID 2573454)
Sachs-Palmer Creek (FID 2573466)
Schram Creek (FID 2573467)
Thompson Creek (FID 2573468)
Tiburon Creek (FID 2573455)
West Midland Creek (FID 2573450)
Whitted Creek (FID 2573469)

* Following the meeting, it was noted that Copper Creek is already listed in GNIS, having been compiled from a Nebraska Trails map in 2001 (FID 1898078), so this name was removed from the list of approvals.

Kramer Run, Ohio (Review List 401) (FID 2573417)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Wild Violet Run, Ohio (Review List 401) (FID 2573418)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to vote on the following five new names as a group.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Brickyard Run, **Laurel Woods Run**, **Water Plug Prong**, **Whiskey Run**, **Woodcock Rill**, Pennsylvania (Review Lists 400, 402) (FIDs 2573425, 2573433), 2573437, 2573438, 2573439)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

Cupacoffee Creek, Washington (Review List 398) (FID 2573473)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place December 10th, 2009, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

Robert Hiatt, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
November 2009

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

Change application of Deep Creek (FID 584051),
and apply new name Hardwick Branch, Maryland
(Review List 401)

Deep Creek:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.75583333333333&p_longi=-76.69861111111111

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.760000&p_longi=-76.69583333333333

Hardwick Branch:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.761782&p_longi=-76.694132

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.788333&p_longi=-76.670833

These are the first two of five proposals submitted by an Anne Arundel County resident, to correct the names and applications of various streams in the vicinity of Jug Bay and along the eastern shore of the Patuxent River. Although the name Deep Creek is applied currently to a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the Patuxent River, the proponent claims this stream is in fact known locally as Hardwick Branch, while the name Deep Creek should be limited to another much smaller tidal stream, closer to the southern end of Jug Bay. The latter stream is just 134 m (440 ft) long and flows south then southwest to enter the Patuxent River 260 m (855 ft) north of the mouth of House Creek. At high tide, the stream is essentially submerged by Jug Bay and even at low tide is just one foot deep, yet it serves as a prominent reference for local fishermen and boaters.

Although current topographic maps do not indicate it, field work conducted by the USGS in 1957 applied the name Deep Creek to not only the 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long stream, but also extended it southwestward to include the aforementioned tidal portion. The proponent reports that he has spoken with the son of the individual who was interviewed by the USGS field crew and although his father assured them the name Deep Creek applied *only* to the tidal part, he is reported to have been disappointed to see the “misapplication” of the name to the longer stream.

The Director of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary has confirmed the name is limited to just the tidal portion, as proposed. The Sanctuary, which is operated by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks, is one of several estuarine sites within the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve System, a research and education program administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Although the origin of the name Hardwick Branch has not been determined, the Sanctuary Director also confirmed it is in local use. At least one online map of the Sanctuary labeled the stream as such, although with the generic “Creek.” The proponent provided a copy of a 1974 deed that referenced Hardwick’s Branch.

There are 28 features in Maryland with names containing “Deep Creek,” of which seven (two streams, four bays, and an airport) are in Anne Arundel County.

The Anne Arundel County Executive has no objection to the proposed changes. The Maryland State Names Authority (SNA) was copied on the original proposal and asked on two subsequent occasions to provide a recommendation on this proposal. Thus far, no response has been received, although in the past the SNA has indicated he will always defer to local authorities. NOAA has no opinion on the issue. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of these features.

Change application of Galloway Creek (FID 584545) and Mill Creek (FID 585853),
and apply new name Old Galloway Creek, Maryland
(Review List 401)

Galloway Creek:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.805286&p_longi=-76.707637

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8041&p_longi=-76.67

Old Galloway Creek:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8002777777778&p_longi=-76.709444444444

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8069444444444&p_longi=-76.7047222222222

Mill Creek:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.7558333333333&p_longi=-76.6986111111111

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8105555555556&p_longi=-76.710000

These are the three remaining proposals of the five submitted in an effort to clarify the names and applications of various tributaries to the Patuxent River. This proposal would modify the application of Galloway Creek, to include much of what is currently named Mill Creek. The source of the stream would also be amended to recognize local use. Because the area is predominantly low-lying marshland, the streambeds are not clearly defined and several have changed course over the years. In the case of Galloway Creek, the proponent reports that the mouth is now 0.6 km (0.4 mi) further up the Patuxent River than is currently depicted on the USGS topographic map. The earliest USGS maps of the area (published and revised 1895 to 1942) appeared to show Galloway Creek flowing almost due west, but subsequent field work, done in 1944 and 1957 by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and USGS, relocated the mouth further to the

south (downstream). These maps also showed Mill Creek as a separate tributary flowing into the Patuxent River north of Galloway Creek.

According to the proponent, Galloway Creek now turns slightly to the north and then to the south, to encompass what was once labeled Mill Creek, before entering the Patuxent River. He notes also that over the past 75 years an earthen berm has been constructed that prevents Galloway Creek from following its original course. The mouth of Galloway Creek now coincides with the former mouth of Mill Creek, thus making what remains of Mill Creek a tributary of Galloway Creek, not a tributary of the Patuxent River. Recent highway work has obliterated much of the northern portion of Mill Creek and the remaining portion is just 192 m (630 ft) long. According to the proponent, the name Mill Creek is not widely known locally and indeed one map labels it Old Hills Creek. Another labeled it simply Hills Creek and the State Route 4 bridge over the Patuxent River at this point is named Hills Bridge. The proponent has not submitted a proposal to change the stream's name from "Mill" to "Hills," recognizing that "Mill" has appeared on USGS maps for many years.

The downstream portion of the stream that was formerly labeled Galloway Creek is proposed to be changed to Old Galloway Creek, a name which the proponent claims is already in local use (he recently prepared a map of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, which appears at the park's website, and on which the proposed names and applications are depicted).

The final change being proposed is to relocate the source of Galloway Creek to a more southerly tributary rather than the northern one that is labeled on current USGS maps. As evidence, the proponent cites a Maryland Department of Transportation highway sign that is posted along Route 4, over the southern tributary. Multiple editions of the Alexandria Drafting Company map of Anne Arundel County also label this tributary Galloway Creek. An online article noted that the Maryland Board of Public Works had awarded funds to restore parkland "at the headwaters of Galloway Creek," the description of which appears to confirm the proponent's claims.

The Director of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary supports the changes as proposed, noting that Galloway Creek is the name used by "scientists, researchers, and others at our facility." The Anne Arundel County Executive has no objection to the proposed changes. The Maryland State Names Authority has not responded to two requests for comments. NOAA has no opinion on the issue. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of these features.

Change Malikoff Hill (FID 1362111) to Malakopf Hill, Texas
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=29.8274408&p_longi=-98.7086367&fid=1362111

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Boerne, is to correct the spelling of the name of Malikoff Hill in Kendall County to Malakopf Hill. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1964 and was listed as such in the field report for 1965. Malikoff Hill was also shown on the 2000 edition of the official Kendall County highway map. However, the proponent suggests it should be spelled "Malakopf"

because that is the German word meaning “view” and “head.” Several websites dedicated to the history and German heritage of Kendall County include references to the Herff Monument that was built in 1881 atop “Malakopf Hill” (some of the sites also use the generic term “Mountain”). Another website describing the history of Boerne refers to “Malakopf Mountain” and says it is located on a privately-owned ranch.

The Kendall County Commissioners support the proposal, provided the landowner has no concerns. The landowner was contacted and he responded that “Malakopf” is the spelling he has always known and used. The Texas State Names Authority also recommends approval of the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Comanche Nation, the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Lipan Apache Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Lipan Apache responded, with a letter of “no objection.” The lack of response from the other two Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

East Kings Mill Creek vs. Xanthippe Creek, Illinois (Review Lists 393, 395)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.41433&p_longi=-89.09934

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.49777&p_longi=-89.07012

These two names are both proposed for a 9.8 km (6.1 mi) long tributary of Sugar Creek in Dale Township and Dry Grove Township in McLean County. The first proposal, for Xanthippe Creek, was submitted by a resident of nearby Carlock, who reports that the name has been in local use for at least 30 years, although he does not know how it came to be applied to the feature. Xanthippe was the wife of Socrates.

In an effort to determine local opinion, the two townships and the county were contacted. Although the McLean County Commissioners responded with a letter of support for Xanthippe Creek, the Supervisor of Dry Creek Township replied that long-time area residents have always referred to the stream as East Kings Mill Creek. A second proposal was initiated. The name presumably derives from that of another stream, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the west of this stream, which is named Kings Mill Creek. The two streams are not connected.

McLean County was advised of the Township’s objections and asked to comment further, but no response was received. The Illinois State Board on Geographic Names responded, “Xanthippe Creek does present a problem since GNIS show[s] two names in local usage” [sic]. The staff asked the State to clarify its recommendation, since the stream currently has no name in GNIS. The staff further stated that if no additional response was received, the BGN would presume the State recommends approval of East Kings Mill Creek. An online search for both names yielded no results.

A copy of these proposals was forwarded to the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, and

the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized tribes. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion on the issue.

Change Lake Sheree (FID 1772970) to Dog Bone Lake, Illinois
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.2278017&p_longi=-88.1217460

This proposal was submitted by the President of the Village of North Barrington, to change the name of Lake Sheree to Dog Bone Lake to recognize the name that has reportedly been in local use for more than 15 years. The 32-acre lake is located 3.5 km (2.2 mi) northwest of Lake Zurich in Lake County, and just inside the boundary of Cuba Township. The current name, Lake Sheree, has appeared on USGS topographic maps since at least 1986 and is mentioned on various websites, although it appears all of these are derived from the GNIS listing. The origin of the current name has not been determined. According to the proponent, the proposed name refers to the general shape of the lake. He reports that the Village of North Barrington Wynstone Property Owners Association supports this name change. The governments of Cuba Township and Lake County both submitted letters of support for the change to Dog Bone Lake. However, the Illinois State Names Board does not support the change, citing the lack of information on the existing name and a reluctance to change long-standing names.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Little Traverse Bay Bands Of Odawa Indians, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the White Earth Reservation, and the Winnebago Tribal Council, as well as the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. Of these, only the Little Traverse Bay Bands responded, indicating they had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other groups is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion. There are no other geographic features in Illinois that are known to be named "Dog Bone."

The Wey, New York
(Review List 394)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.44439&p_longi=-78.60374

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.42046&p_longi=-78.58794

This proposal is to make official the name The Wey for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long stream in Cattaraugus County. The stream flows along the east side of Burns Hill in the Town of Ashford before entering Gooseneck Creek just east of Riceville. The proponents report that the name The Wey has been in local use for approximately fifty years, and that it is derived from a nickname for the Weymouth family, who settled on property along the stream in the 1940's.

When asked to comment, the Town of Ashford expressed opposition to the proposal, noting that only a small portion of the stream flows through the proponents' property and that other landowners should have an equal opportunity to propose names. The Town also noted that there are numerous run-off streams in the area and that to apply a name to one would "start a trend." The proponents were provided a copy of the Town's response and encouraged to solicit local support but no further correspondence was received. The Cattaraugus County Planning Office defers to the Town on this local issue but expressed support for the Town's findings. The New York State Names Committee stated "we see no reason for this little stream not to be named The Wey." A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Oneida Indian Nation, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, the Oneida Nation and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe responded, both stating that they had no opinion as the feature was outside their area of interest. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Salish Sea, Washington
(Review List 402)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=49.000000&p_longi=-123.000000

This proposal is to make official the name Salish Sea for an approximately 5,500 square mile body of water in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. The inland bay extends from Olympia in the south, northward to the general vicinity of Campbell River. It comprises the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, and Georgia Strait, and their associated bays, coves, and inlets, but would not impact or change any of those existing names.

The proposal for Salish Sea was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Bellingham, who states, "Georgia Strait, Puget Sound, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca together form an unnamed estuarine inland sea. This inland sea is an ecological entity different from the Pacific Ocean to the west of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the marine waters to the north of Georgia Strait. The inland sea and its shorelines support valuable resources that are used by over 7 million people living on and close to its shorelines. The governments of British Columbia and

Washington State recognize as a priority the cooperative management of these resources.” Further, “Recognizing that the Salish Sea is an integral unit will help us understand the ecological functions that are the foundations of its natural resources. Having a name will help us identify more clearly and manage more effectively this ecological entity we call home,” and, “Because of the international boundary that runs through the Salish Sea relatively few maps exist.” The proponent continues, “Resource managers in Washington State, tribal governments, British Columbia and First Nation governments are responding to the degradation of the Salish Sea. Collaborative initiatives between these governmental entities are designed to halt [this] degradation and to restore its natural resources. These government groups now use the name Salish Sea to describe their study area. Officially naming the Salish Sea will promote and support these resource management initiatives.” “The Salish Sea is used by people involved with research, education, resource management, the arts and commerce.” Finally, “The tribes of Washington State and First Nations of British Columbia that live on or close to the Salish Sea are historically connected by language and are considered Coast Salish or Salish Straits people.”

There is some evidence that some Native peoples living in the area referred to part of the Georgia Strait as Sqelateses, but no formal proposal for that name has been submitted. In the 1950s the Coast and Geodetic Survey uncovered some local usage of the name Western Sea, but it was not widely adopted. In 1988, the Washington State Board received a proposal to change the name of Puget Sound to The Wulj, another Native name (also spelled Whulje or Whulj), but citing a lack of widespread use or support, it was not given formal consideration.

An online search for the name Salish Sea has yielded considerable local and regional use of the name already. These range from the Friday Harbor Whale Museum; the Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; and Western Washington University, to local maritime organizations and groups focused on coastal issues, such as Salish Sea Expeditions; the SeaDoc Society; People for Puget Sound; and the Puget Sound Partnership. Publications that refer to the name are also numerous, including those of the Puget Sound Georgia Basin Research Conference, the Puget Sound Action Committee; AAA Travel magazine, Indian Country, 2008, and Parks Canada. The Coast Salish Gathering of 2008 referred to the name in numerous situations, and many Federal agencies affiliated with that event mentioned the name. These include NOAA, USGS, EPA, FWS, A 2009 Department of the Interior press release announced that the Secretary of the Interior had presented a “*Partners in Conservation Award* to the Coast Salish-USGS Tribal Journey Water Quality Project for their work in the Salish Sea, Puget Sound and Georgia Basin.” A Coast Salish gathering, hosted in 2005 by the Swinomish Office of Planning and Community Development, focused on “the sustainability of the Salish Sea Region.”

Because of the bay’s location in both the U.S. and Canada, and the existence of a Transboundary Agreement between both nations, the naming authorities of the U.S. and Canada, as well as those of the State of Washington and British Columbia, agreed to jointly conduct research and solicit input from interested parties. This effort was led by the British Columbia Provincial Names Office, which compiled a list of local municipalities, tribal and First Nation groups, regional, State, and Provincial offices, and Federal agencies that might have an interest in the proposal. Approximately 200

letters of inquiry were sent, with a request that comments be submitted in time for the August 2009 Geographical Names Board of Canada meeting. 29 responses in favor of the name were received. Three letters of objection were submitted, and 16 organizations indicated they were neutral on the issue. Those who opposed the proposal did not offer specific reasons, other than one office that questioned the “huge expense” and the lack of a compelling need for the name. Local governments which expressed support include the Island County Board of Commissioners, the San Juan County Council, and the Pierce County Council. The Ecology Manager for the Washington Department of Ecology, the Island County Historical Society, the Kitsap County Historical Society, and the Skagit County Historical Museum also recommend approval. Tribal groups that responded in favor of the name include the Business Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; the Shoalwater Bay Tribe; the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation. It was noted that the name “acknowledges the traditions of the region’s Salish speakers” and “[it is] important to recognize the connectivity of the ecosystem.”

In addition to the solicited comments, three dozen individuals provided input, comprising 30 who endorsed the name and five who are opposed. Negative comments ranged from “[the] name is made up; no cultural relevance; motivated by [political correctness]; not a “sea”; a diversion from the real effort,” to “not necessary to change names.” Recent media coverage of the issue seems to suggest there is still some confusion as to whether the proposal constitutes a name change or a new name, but those who support the name recognize that it would be a new collective name for a feature that has never been named officially.

The Washington Board recommends approval of the proposal. Prior to rendering its decision, the State Board also received numerous letters of support, ranging from local residents, boaters, and fishermen, to a USGS geologist, a representative of the Washington State Department of Ecology/Marine Monitoring Unit, the Executive Director of the Friday Harbor Whale Museum, and a Parks Interpretive Specialist at Lime Kiln Point State Park.

The State has also received several letters of objection, most objecting to any effort to change longstanding existing names. Others suggest the name is simply an effort to be “politically correct,” or they believe that the lack of a name for the body of water thus far confirms that no name is needed now. Some believe not enough effort was given to determining local opinion, and that not all the area’s tribal organizations are supportive of the name. However, in responding to that argument, a member of the Washington Board noted that the Coast Salish Gathering, in the opening line of its mission statement, refers to itself as, “We, the indigenous peoples of the Salish Sea...”

The British Columbia Names Office, in recommending approval of the name “in principle,” cited the fact that “Salish Sea is already in common use among resource management professionals; is already in general public use; has been endorsed by the Coast Salish Gathering, a regional tribal organization; has generated positive public feedback, and would not alter existing names.” The Geographical Names Board of Canada also voted “in principle” to approve the name, although will defer any formal announcement until after the BGN renders its decision.

Several Federal agencies have sought and obtained input from their regional offices. NOAA received 24 responses, with 11 opposed (“unnecessary confusion if/when existing names are changed”) and 13 in favor (“name is well known and used”). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers both indicated no objection to the name.

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

Change **Blackman Peak** (FID 377808) to **Blackmon Peak**, Idaho
(Challis National Forest and
Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area)
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.058078&p_longi=-114.652462

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Spokane Valley, Washington, to change officially the spelling of the name of **Blackman Peak** in Custer County to **Blackmon Peak**. The summit has an approximate elevation of 10,300 feet and lies along the boundary between Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Although the name **Blackman Peak** has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1919, the proponent’s research suggests the summit was named for George Blackmon (b.1854), a freed slave who came to Idaho in the early 1880’s and established quartz mining claims in the White Cloud Peaks. For the remainder of his life, he lived in the Washington Basin area, in the vicinity of the summit that came to be named for him.

A previous proposal to change the summit’s name to **Blackmon Peak** was rejected by the BGN in 2006. Although the Custer County Commissioners and the U.S. Forest Service had recommended approval of the change, the Idaho Geographic Names Board did not, citing a lack of overwhelming evidence that the honoree’s name was spelled Blackmon. The State cited entries for “George Blackman” in the 1910 and 1920 Federal Census and the fact that that spelling had appeared on early USFS photographs and correspondence. Lalia Boone, in her 1988 volume *Idaho Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary*, stated, “**Blackman Peak** [was] named for George Washington Blackman, a black who mined in the area for many years. He began prospecting in Blackman Basin (actually Washington Basin) in 1879 and also worked many claims along Fourth of July Creek. All who knew him respected him and knew his cabin as a welcome stopping place.” Although the original proponent of the change to **Blackmon Peak** claimed there were photos, correspondence, and numerous mining claims that all confirmed the proposed spelling, he did not respond to the State’s request for copies of this material. Citing the Idaho Board’s lack of support and an absence of compelling evidence, the BGN voted not to approve the change.

In requesting that the BGN reopen the case, the new proponent (not the same individual who submitted the first proposal) was able to provide copies of the aforementioned supporting material. Through additional research, he further verified that the surname was indeed spelled Blackmon. The evidence he uncovered included a civic complaint from 1908 and a handwritten letter dated 1914, both of which included

the signature of George Blackmon; a copy of his 1936 obituary and death certificate, both spelled Blackmon; and a copy of a 1930 *Scribner's Magazine* article entitled "The Black Man of Blackmon Peak." He notes also that 58 of the 64 public records found in the Custer County Recorder's Office that pertain to the individual show his name as Blackmon.

The Idaho Geographic Names Board was asked to revisit the proposal, and after a review of the additional evidence voted to support the proposed change. The Shoshone Bannock Tribe, which is Federally-recognized, was asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Branham Creek, Illinois
(Review List 397)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.8202&p_longi=-89.51041

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.77077&p_longi=-89.45814

The new name Branham Creek is proposed for an 8.2 km (5.1 mi) long tributary of Blue Creek in Germantown Hills in Woodford County. It was submitted by a local resident, who suggests the name would be an appropriate way to honor Christian evangelist William Branham (1909-1965). According to the Wikipedia entry, Branham is "usually credited with founding the post World War II faith healing movement." Born in Kentucky, he was raised in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he later established his ministry. [His] sensational healing services, which began in 1946, are well documented and he was the pacesetter for those who followed. William Branham preached thousands of sermons, of which almost 1,200 have been recorded and transcribed. His success took him to countries around the world. According to a Pentecostal historian, "Branham filled the largest stadiums and meeting halls in the world. There are numerous churches following William Branham's message in the United States and around the world." The proponent also reports that she and her family hope to name their newly-established church "Branham Creek Independent Church," and so naming the stream that runs behind their house would help that effort. She notes that her church is closely affiliated with William Branham's ministry.

The Woodford County Commissioners responded with a letter of support for the name, while the Illinois State Board on Geographic Names sees no problem with it. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized tribes. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion on the issue.

Dove Run, Ohio
(Review List 401)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.834756&p_longi=-82.8054

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.829764&p_longi=-82.802410

This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), to apply new names to unnamed streams in the vicinity of Canal Winchester. The 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long stream proposed to be named Dove Run flows generally northward to enter Walnut Creek. The proposed name is intended to recognize the fact that in 1811 Henry Dove became one of the first settlers of the area. In 1828, his son Reuben, who later acquired the property with his brother Jacob, was instrumental in recording the community's first plat. Organizations which support this proposal include the MORPC Greenways Steering Committee, the Franklin County Commissioners, the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Village of Canal Winchester. The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Franklin County named "Dove."

New stream names in New Garden Township, Pennsylvania

The following six commemorative names, plus four other names listed under Category V below, are the first of 15 proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission for unnamed streams in New Garden Township. According to the proponent, "The names represent an historical significance pertaining to that particular feature. The commission considered cultural, economic, natural and ancestral histories pertaining to that stream's local [sic]. The process took several months of research culminating with a review and approval of the sixteen stream names by the New Garden Township Board of Supervisors in 2008." A website outlining the locations of the proposed names has been prepared by the proponent: <http://geohistory.us/NGStreams/NGStreams.htm>.

In addition to the Township Supervisors, the Chester County Commissioners are in support of the proposed names. The County also sought input from two local watershed organizations, both of which endorse the naming effort. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to any of the names. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with current or historical interests within 50 miles of the area. The remaining five names that the proponent submitted are not included on this list, pending ongoing consultation with adjoining municipalities.

Agnew Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecor?p_lat=39.817421&p_longi=-75.730483

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecor?p_lat=39.8154062&p_longi=-75.7508053

This 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream flows east-northeast, then south to enter Bucktoe Run, 2.5 km (1.6 mi) southwest of Five Points. The name Agnew Run is proposed because in the eighteenth century Archibold Agnew owned the land through which the stream flows. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Pennsylvania named Agnew Run; there is a small lake in Allegheny County and a hospital in Bradford County that are named Agnew Pond and Agnew Hospital, respectively.

Chandlers Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.779184&p_longi=-75.77233

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.77765&p_longi=-75.78367

The 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream proposed to be named Chandlers Run flows east into East Branch White Clay Creek, 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Five Points. It would be named for Enoch Chandler (b. ca.1755), who built the first gristmill in Landenberg (which was formerly named Chandlerville). According to GNIS, there are two buildings, one populated place, one cemetery, and one school in Pennsylvania named “Chandler” or “Chandlers,” but none are in Chester County. There is also a road named Chandler Mill Road and a bridge named Chandler Mill Bridge, both in Kennett Township, also in Chester County.

Lamborn Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.804253&p_longi=-75.762743

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8107626&p_longi=-75.75344

The 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long stream proposed to be named Lamborn Run flows southwest into another stream that is proposed to be named Whiskey Run (q.v.). The new name would honor the Lamborn family who owned the land through which the stream flows from the 18th century until the early 20th century. According to GNIS, there are no features in Pennsylvania named “Lamborn.”

Miller Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8325521&p_longi=-75.7502712

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8247361&p_longi=-75.7473629

This 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream is a tributary of another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Scarlett Run. According to the proponent, the name Miller Run was chosen because John Miller received a Penn [land] Patent for 1,013 acres in 1714. GNIS lists 18 other streams in Pennsylvania named Miller Run. The closest is in Union County, more than 151 km (94 mi) distant.

Richards Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 401)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8350000&p_longi=-75.74305555555556

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.84722222222222&p_longi=-75.76083333333333

This proposal would apply the new name Richards Run to a 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long tributary of another stream proposed to be named Scarlett Run. This new name is intended to honor of Mary Rowland Richards, who in 1708 was granted a land patent by William Penn. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name, while the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection. According to GNIS, there is one other stream in Pennsylvania named Richards Run, in Indiana County.

Walton Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 400)

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

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. 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.

King Pond, Washington
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.029930&p_longi=-122.128444

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Marysville, who wishes to make official the name King Pond for a 10.5-acre lake located along King Creek in Snohomish County (the proposal was submitted initially as King Lake, but the generic was amended after the State Board discovered there is another lake in the county with that name). The name King Creek was made official by a BGN decision in 2006; that name honors the proponent’s father, Lynes King (1915-1977), a lifetime area resident and active member of his community. The King family settled along the stream in the late 1800s and farmed there for many years. After the State and Federal Boards approved King Creek, the City of Marysville annexed some additional property and in its new comprehensive master plan, labeled the unnamed lake, King Lake. They have identified the area as a potential site for a new community park to serve the newly-annexed area. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal for King Pond. The State Board has confirmed the city and county support the change of generic from Lake to Pond. The State Board, as part of its research, sent the proposal to the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, a Federally-recognized Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Larga Vista Fork, Missouri (Review List 400)

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

The new name Larga Vista 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 privately-owned 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 initially requested that the name be spelled with an uppercase “V” but no space in the name, but after the BGN rejected that name at its May 2009 meeting, the proposal was amended to Larga Vista Fork. The BGN also expressed some concerns regarding the potential commercial aspect of the name; however, further clarification by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) has confirmed that the proponent simply refers to her private property as a “ranch” and that there are no commercial implications.

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 USACE). The Missouri Stream Team Coordinator and the MOBGN also recommend approval of the name. The MOBGN has reaffirmed its position, and supports the amended form of the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Kaw Nation, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Osage Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Shawnee Tribe, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota. Of these, only Huron Potawatomi, Inc. responded, with a statement of “no objection,” while the Kaw Nation expressed support for the name. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are no other streams in Missouri named “Larga Vista.”

26 new Stream and Lake names, Nebraska
(Review List 400)

The following 26 new names were submitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – 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 unnamed streams and reservoirs in a new floodplain study for the Papillion Creek Watershed in Douglas County, Sarpy County, and Washington County.

An additional 45 names were presented and approved by the BGN at its October 8th meeting. The names on this list were deferred, pending a request for more information and/or concerns that the name(s) might not satisfy one or more of the BGN's policies.

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.

The Nebraska State Names Authority also received a copy of the proposal in November 2008, and again in May 2009. In September 2009, that office was notified that the names would be on the October docket, and that a lack of a response would be presumed to indicate no objection to the names as proposed.

The list of names was also forwarded to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Lower

Sioux Indian Community, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, the Pawnee Nation, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Nation, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, the Upper Sioux Community, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes. Of these, the only response was from the Pawnee Nation, which provided a list of 72 names of Pawnee Indian scouts who served in Nebraska during the Civil War. The response did not specifically indicate these were counter-proposals to the USACE names but the presumption is that is the intent. A follow up email and a letter sent by U.S. Mail asked for clarification and requested evidence of association between the “honorees” and the geographic features. No further communication was received; the second letter indicated that no response by September 1st would imply a lack of a desire to pursue the issue further.

The following names are grouped according to the concerns expressed by the BGN members at the previous meeting. In each case, the proponent has attempted to address the issues that were raised. His comments are included.

Concerns that the generic “Drain” might not be appropriate:

90th Street Drain; stream; 1.5 mi. long; flows SE and E under North 90th Street to enter Little Papillion Creek

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

F Street Drain; stream; 0.7 mi. long; flows NW under South 60th Street near F Street to enter Little Papillion Creek

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

Frederick Street Drain; stream; 1.8 mi. long; flows N and NW along Frederick Street into Big Papillion Creek

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

All of these names are based on City of Omaha and Papio-Missouri Natural Resources District (PMRNRD) references in previous studies/reports and are commonly used names in the engineering community when discussing the features. 90th Street Drain is a completely underground sewer system; F Street Drain and Frederick Street Drain are more accurately ditches. Regarding the frequency of flow at these locations, they are not major streams but rather local drainage courses. These streams carry flow ~30-50 times a year on average.

Concerns that the names could be commercial:

Champions Creek; stream; 1.5 mi. long; flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Eagle Run Creek; named for its proximity to the Champions Club Golf Course.
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

This name is an associative one, derived from The Champions Club Golf Course.

East Midland Creek; stream; 0.8 mi. long; flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Midland Creek (q.v.)
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

Midland Creek; stream; 2.5 mi. long; named in association with nearby Midlands Hospital
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

West Midland Creek; stream; 0.8 mi. long; flows E into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Midland Creek (q.v.)
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

These features are not associated with any business practices. There are businesses which have adopted the name Midlands in the region of the creeks. Midland Creek and West Midland Creek currently appear on the Sarpy County Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM). Shadow Lake (approved Oct 2009) and Midlands Lake (reservoir, officially unnamed) are recognized by the Nebraska Department of National Resources (NDNR) as being located on Midland Creek. From the PMRNRD website (http://66.37.246.222/flood_control/preventing_floods.shtml): “Another effort to detain flood waters in the Papillion Creek Watershed involved working with two developers, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and the City of Papillion to construct the Shadow Lake and Midlands Lake project just south of Highway 370 in Papillion, between 72nd and 84th Streets. By working in unison, these two reservoirs will reduce flooding on Midlands Creek and improve water quality. This project was completed in 2007 at a cost of \$8.0 million and will ultimately be incorporated into the City of Papillion’s park system.”

Fricke Creek; stream; 2 mi. long; flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for the Fricke family, which owned the land and specifically for F. Fricke, an early preacher in the area.

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

The name for this creek was provided by the PMRNRD and based on a historic name for this region of Sarpy County, and the family who donated land for construction of the retention facility on site. The earliest reference to Fricke is the attending preacher of the First German Methodist Church of Papillion (~1890), Mr. F Fricke. It is believed that this is the present-day Saint Pauls United Methodist Church of Papillion, located just under one mile from the source of the stream proposed to be named **Fricke Creek**. Other regional references include Portal Cemetery, which is also known as Fricke Cemetery, and the Fricke Baseball Field.

Indian Creek; stream; 3.1 mi. long; named for the Indian Creek Golf Course through which the stream flows, and for the surrounding neighborhood.

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

The name of this creek is from local usage. While there are commercial enterprises in the area of the creek that bear the name **Indian Creek**, the name has become a regional term for the area. Both the reservoir on the golf course and the reservoir upstream of the golf course are part of the State of Nebraska Dam Safety program and recognized as **Indian Creek 1** and **Indian Creek 2**. The creek also runs along Indian Creek Drive. Over half of the length of this creek is located on the golf course or property otherwise associated with the name **Indian Creek**.

Lockwood Creek; stream; 3.1 mi. long; named for nearby Lockwood Plaza.

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

This creek is outside of the developed portion of the basin and no name was located for it. Lockwood Plaza [Circle] is a road nearby that we used as an associative naming source.

Old Home Creek; stream; 0.1 mi. long; named for its proximity to the Old Home Town Bakery.

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

This name is based on the Old Home Bakery business. This name was chosen for the purposes of the naming project and there are no references to the name "Old Home Creek" outside of this project.

Tiburon Creek; stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads in the Tiburon Golf Course.

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

This creek is outside of the developed portion of the basin and no name was located for it. Palisades Creek was originally proposed but the PMRNRD provided the name Tiburon Creek based upon the golf course. Further review of the Sarpy County GIS provides no [other] useful features in the area as a naming source for this feature which would be more appropriate (most things are based on developments or family farms).

Concerns regarding the Commemorative Names Policy:

Beadle Creek; stream; 2.3 mi. long; named for its proximity to George Beadle Middle School.

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

This creek is proposed to be named for nearby George Beadle Middle School, which was named for George Wells Beadle (1903-1989), an American scientist in the field of genetics, and a Nobel Prize winner, credited with discovering the role of genes in regulating biochemical events within cells. Beadle was a native of Wahoo, Nebraska, and a number of features in Nebraska have been named for him including the Beadle Center at University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Behm Creek; stream; 0.8 mi. long; named for John Behm and his family, who developed the land in the 1950's.

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

This creek is proposed to be named for the long-time local landowner, John Joseph Behm (1922-1998). The Behm family maintained riparian vegetation along the channel as a natural filter between agricultural lands and the creek. Small vestiges of mature trees are still present within this agricultural and residential corridor of Sarpy County.

Betz Road Ditch; stream; 2.25 mi. long; named for its proximity to Betz Road.

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

This name is commonly recognized and locally used. There is a USACE Special Flood Hazard study for the creek dating to 1972, which identifies the features as Betz Road Ditch. The following links (PMRNDR and Federal Register) identify the creek by name: <http://dnrdata.dnr.ne.gov/download/Floodplain/Nebraska-Flood-Mitigation-Plan.pdf> and <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-03-16/html/94-6083.htm>.

Boettger Creek; stream; 2.7 mi. long; named for the stream's proximity to the historic Boettger Farm.

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

This stream would be named for the nearby historical farm which is recognized by a Nebraska historical marker. The marker inscription reads: "This 160-acre farm, most of which is now a lake and recreational area, was once home to three generations of Boettgers: William A. and Mina Stuhr Boettger, Otto M. and Irene Grau Boettger, Robert D. and Nadeen Preston Boettger. Homesteaded by Isaac Burgman in 1860, he land was purchased by Marx Stuhr in 1887, and given as a wedding gift to his daughter, Mina. William A. Boettger, a German carpenter, built large barns and a handsome house on the hill. Champion White Wyandotte chickens were raised here. The land was nurtured with conservation measures and huge quantities of organic fertilizer from its Holstein dairy herd. The first demonstration by a Douglas County Extension Home Agent is said to have been presented here. In 1951 the first Nebraska fields of crown vetch, discovered and developed by former Nebraskan, Dr. Fred V. Grau, were planted as seed crop. Mina Stuhr Boettger was born in Douglas County and lived her 98½ years here.

Glenbrook Creek; stream; 1.5 mi. long; named for its proximity to Glenbrook Park and development.

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; named for its proximity to Hanover Park.

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

These two creeks are proposed to be named for nearby parks. The Omaha Historical Society was contacted to determine if these names had a history or traceable lineage, [but] no comments were received. These names are also used as the names of the Sanitary Improvement Districts.

Huntington Creek; stream; 1.2 mi. long; named for Huntington Park through which the stream flows.

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

This creek would be named for nearby Huntington Park, which is assumed to be named for Dr. D.W.C. Huntington. From "History of Nebraska from the earliest explorations of the trans-Mississippi . . ." (J.S. Morton), Dr. Huntington was elected chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan University in March 1898. He was a prominent Methodist and involved in the prohibition movement.

Lonergan Creek; stream; 1.2 mi. long; flows from Lonergan Lake into Glenn Cunningham Lake.

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

This feature would be named in association with Lonergan Reservoir which is located on the stream. The reservoir, which is recognized by the Nebraska Dam Safety Office, was constructed in 1967. The origin of the reservoir's name is unclear; however, numerous references to D.C. Lonergan & Sons of Florence, Nebraska (northern part of Omaha in the area of Lonergan Reservoir) and breeding of Poland-China Swine can be located.

Morton Creek; stream; 0.6 mi. long; named for its proximity to J. Sterling Morton Elementary School.

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

This stream would be named for nearby school which is assumed to be named for J. Sterling Morton Magnet Middle School, which was named for Julius Sterling Morton (1832-1902). Morton was President Grover Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture. He was a prominent Bourbon Democrat, and played a key role in defining and documenting the early history of the State of Nebraska. J Sterling Morton was the founder of Arbor Day and a resident of Nebraska City.

Sachs-Palmer Creek; stream; 3.3 mi. long; named in association with Sachs-Palmer Dam and Sachs-Palmer Reservoir.

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

This feature is proposed to be named in association with the Sachs-Palmer Reservoir which is located on the stream. This feature is believed to be named for the land owners

who provided the land for the reservoir. Sachs Acres is a subdivision in the area (~ 1000 ft. from the stream). A Google search of “Sachs Palmer PMRNRD” will reveal the local usage of the name for the water body.

Schram Creek; stream; 3.9 mi. long; named for nearby Schram Road.

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

Schram Creek is a proposed associative name in relation to Schram Road. No history of the naming of the road could be identified. Schram and Schramm are common German names and likely the name is associated with someone who lived along or near the road at one point. The translation of Schram/Schram is either ‘scratch’ or ‘dispel.’

Thompson Creek; stream; 2.2 mi. long; flows into Big Papillion Creek; name cited in Thompson Creek Project (1985) endorsed by the Nebraska Department of Water Resources and local municipalities.

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

This creek is named for the Thompson Creek project located at the upstream end of the creek. It is believed that this feature is named for Joseph N. Thompson who was a member of the first territorial legislature of Nebraska (1809-1871). Thompson, a native of Tennessee, became an attorney but also served as captain of the Fifth Missouri Militia, and in the Black Hawk, Seminole, Mexican, and Civil wars. After relocating to Kanosha, Nebraska, he was elected to the first House of Representatives. He also served as justice of the peace, later moving again to Brownville, where he became the community’s postmaster. During the Civil War, his four sons all fought for the Union, and his wife and daughters were at the front, often acting as nurses, during a portion of the time that he was in active service.

Whitted Creek; stream; 2.4 mi. long; flows alongside Whitted Drive.

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

North Whitted Creek; stream; 0.5 mi. long; flows E to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named Whitted Creek (q.v.).

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

Whitted Creek is a name in local usage. It is believed that the creek is named for Mr. Robert Bates Whitted (1822-1864), a member of the first legislature of the territory of

Nebraska as a representative of Douglas County (at the time Sarpy County was a part of Douglas County). When Nebraska was organized as a State, he located his claim in the present site of Omaha. Whitted Creek is currently recognized on the Sarpy County FIRM, and currently being rehabilitated. The name is in local usage, and a recent article in *The Omaha World Herald* further identifies the name. See: http://66.37.246.222/downloads/WhittedCreek_Poster_rev6.pdf and <http://www.omaha.com/article/20090924/NEWS01/709249906>.

Kramer Run, Ohio
(Review List 401)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.83&p_longi=-82.8164

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.826435&p_longi=-82.811369

This proposal was also submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission. The name Kramer Run is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Walnut Creek. The stream heads near Kramer Cemetery. Organizations which support the proposal for Kramer Run include the MORPC Greenways Steering Committee, the Franklin County Engineer, the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Village of Canal Winchester. The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. In addition to the cemetery, GNIS lists one other feature in Franklin County named "Kramer." It is not named on current Federal maps, but a residential area in the Village of Canal Winchester was once known as Kramers Addition.

Wild Violet Run, Ohio
(Review List 401)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.83361111111111&p_longi=-82.78944444444444

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.85138888888889&p_longi=-82.76944444444444

This 3.4 km (2.4 mi) long stream proposed to be named Wild Violet Run heads in Violet Township and flows into Walnut Creek in Violet Township in Fairfield County. The proposed name refers to that of the township and to the wild violets that grow there. A search of the Internet indicates the name has already been mentioned in *The Columbia Dispatch* (December 2008), as well as in the meeting minutes of the Greenways Steering Committee and the Village of Canal Winchester. The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has "no concerns" with the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are no other features in Ohio known to be named Wild Violet.

New stream names in New Garden Township, Pennsylvania

The following five names comprise the remainder of 15 proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission for unnamed streams in New Garden Township. The New Garden Township Supervisors and the Chester County Commissioners are in support of the proposed names. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to any of the names. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with current or historical interests within 50 miles of the area.

Brickyard Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8246518&p_longi=-75.770813

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8363157&p_longi=-75.7640998

The 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream flows south-southwest into Trout Run, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) west-southwest of Five Points. According to the proponent, this name was selected because the stream provided the water necessary for the manufacture of bricks.

Laurel Woods Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.78221&p_longi=-75.772216

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.787169&p_longi=-75.760157

This new name would be applied to a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of East Branch White Clay Creek. The name refers to nearby woods that are reportedly known locally as Laurel Woods, where the hillsides are dotted with mountain laurel in the springtime. According to GNIS, there are 240 features in Pennsylvania with the word “Laurel” in their name, including a community of that name in Chester County. However, there are no features in Pennsylvania named “Laurel Woods.”

Water Plug Prong, Pennsylvania (Review List 400)

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

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 a location known locally as Water Plug Siding. 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, Pennsylvania

(Review List 400)

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

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. 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, Pennsylvania

(Review List 400)

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

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 Kennett Township Supervisors were asked to comment on this new name, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no objection to the name. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Pennsylvania named “Woodcock.”

Cupacoffee Creek, Washington

(Review List 398)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.763889&p_longi=-122.951389

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.760556&p_longi=-122.975000

This proposal is to name a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long unnamed tributary of Coffee Creek at the north end of the City of Centralia in northern Lewis County. According to the proponent, the name refers to the color of the stream’s water, as it passes through peat bogs and tannins, and to the fact that it is a tributary of Coffee Creek.

The Lewis County Commissioners have no objection to the proposed name, and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names recommends approval. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded the proposal to the Nisqually Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, both of which are Federally-

recognized Tribes. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

There are no other features in Washington named “Cupacoffee,” although there are two springs named Coffeepot Spring, two streams named Coffee Creek, an island named Coffee Pot Island, a summit named Coffeepot Butte, and two lakes named Coffee Lake and Coffeepot Lake. With the exception of Coffee Creek, none of these are in Lewis County.