

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

Eight Hundred and Seventeenth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
September 12, 2019 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Marcus Allsup	Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Thad Ellerbe	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Census Bureau) (Chair)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Andrew Griffin	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Kate James	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Michael Karau	Department of Homeland Security
Susan Lyon	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Ron Salz	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Jeremy Smith	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management) (by teleconference)
Timothy St. Onge	Library of Congress
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Mike Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Trent Palmer, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Foreign Names Committee

Staff

Julie-Ann Danfora, U.S. Geological Survey
Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Nick Allen, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Josefa Baker, Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Michael Crittenden, Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Ben Freels, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Daniel French, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Jeannie Gaines, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Robert Gordon, Department of the Interior
Ryan Nichols, Department of the Interior
Sergio Rodriguez, Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)

1. Opening

Flora opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m. and asked the members and staff to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 816th Meeting

The minutes of the 816th meeting, held August 7, 2019, were approved with minor edits.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Wallace for Dillon)

There was no report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Palmer and Runyon)

Palmer reminded members about the upcoming 33rd joint meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN), which will take place in London, November 18-22. The meeting will celebrate the PCGN's centennial. He is encouraging members and staff from the domestic and foreign names committees to attend and present papers, and a template for submission will be provided. He will also distribute the draft agenda shortly.

The Foreign Names Committee (FNC) met on September 10 at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). Several Domestic Names Committee (DNC) members attended. The revision of the FNC's Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) continues slowly. The FNC is using the DNC's PPP as a guide, but asked for any advice or thoughts on what to include or how to present the information. Forrest offered the assistance of Lyon and herself to edit or proofread as part of their duties on the Special Committee on Communications.

Runyon reported that the BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Features (ACAN) met on August 29 at the U.S. Geological Survey. In addition to recommending approval of a number of names submitted by other countries' naming boards, the members addressed concerns regarding the overlap and possible discrepancies between Antarctic feature name data in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) and data recorded in the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. Members also discussed efforts by the University of Minnesota's Polar Geospatial Center to improve the accuracy of geographic coordinates for Antarctic features in GNIS.

Because of a conflict with the annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society, Full Board Quarterly Meeting 277 has been rescheduled to October 8.

Runyon will request the Kiowa Room at the Department of the Interior for the quarterly Full Board meetings in 2020. The BGN plans to continue to meet quarterly, although the Executive Committee will meet on October 8, prior to the Full Board meeting, to discuss if the frequency should be modified. Runyon also asked that members let her know if their agency would like to host one of the quarterly meetings.

3.3 Special Committee on Communications (SCC) (Forrest)

Forrest reported that she has completed the draft of the Fiscal Year 2018 BGN Annual Report and will present it at the October 8 BGN meeting, where members are expected to discuss whether the report should continue to be produced. She suggested that if the decision is made not to continue it, the four reports already posted at the BGN website should be removed, thus eliminating the possibility of questions as to why the reports were begun and then discontinued.

Forrest encouraged members to contact herself or Lyon, SCC vice chair, with any questions or requests for assistance with any communication or publication items.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Runyon)

Runyon reported on the recent annual meeting of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA), held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5-9. The meeting was a success, although once again, the attendance was low; she thanked the DNC members and staff who were able to attend. Wayne Furr, Executive Secretary of COGNA, once again stated his desire to step down from the position, which led to discussions regarding the establishment of a committee to run the organization and alleviate the need for one person to handle all the responsibilities. The 2020 COGNA meeting will be held in Portland, Oregon, June 23-27. The 2021 meeting will take place in Missouri, most likely in Columbia, probably in late May or early June.

At its August meeting, the DNC voted not to approve the proposal to apply the name Druid Hill to an unnamed hill in DeKalb County, Georgia. The decision cited the lack of support from the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners and the Georgia State Names Authority. The county's response cited the negative recommendation of the Druid Hills Civic Association, which believed that applying the name "Druid Hill" to a feature outside the general area known as "Druid Hills" would be confusing. After learning of the decision, the proponent contacted Runyon and followed up with an email requesting that the DNC reconsider its decision. Following a discussion of the evidence presented in the docket, Flora suggested that members defer a decision on the matter until all members had a chance to review the proponent's communication. He reminded members that new evidence must be provided in order for the DNC to revisit its decision, such as a change of opinion by the county or State, rather than simply additional support obtained by the proponent.

Also at the August meeting, the DNC voted not to approve a proposal to change the name of Pine Meadows Park Pond to Pine Meadows Lake in New London County, Connecticut. The change was proposed in an effort to discourage trespassing on the proponent's property by individuals who because of the name expected to find a public park at the reservoir. The proponent contacted Runyon to inquire if there was an appeal process. After learning that the DNC will only revisit a decision if new evidence is made available, or, in this case, if the town board changed its opinion, the proponent stated he would not pursue the matter further.

Recent news articles have reported that in April the Maryland State Highway Administration had removed signs on Interstate 68 showing the name and elevation of Negro Mountain. The DNC reviewed the history of the name and the decision by the DNC in 1994 not to approve a proposal to change the name to Black Hero Mountain. This name was intended to honor both the 13 African-Americans from Maryland and Pennsylvania who received the Medal of Honor, and the individual who reportedly died on the ridge in the 18th century for whom the ridge is believed to be named. (For more details, see the documents attached to the entry for Negro Mountain in GNIS, [FID 595199](#).) During the last two decades, the staff has received a number of inquiries regarding the matter and it has been discussed by both the Maryland General Assembly and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Since 1994, no formal proposals were submitted to the BGN to change the name of Negro Mountain until the summer of 2019, when two were received, for Mount Nemisis [sic] and Malcolm Mountain. It is presumed that both proposals were a result of the July 21 online video from the Netflix show *Patriot Act*

with *Hasan Minhaj*, which encouraged viewers to submit proposals to change geographic names that they considered offensive. On July 27, the video was mentioned in an item in the Greatest International Scavenger Hunt (GISH), which further encouraged the submission of proposals or petitions to change such names. The proposal for Mount Nemesis would commemorate the 18th century African-American man who reportedly died on the ridge, whose name is given variously as Nemesis, Nemisis, Goliath, or (possibly) Goliath, while the latter would commemorate Malcolm X. Although asked, the proponent of Mount Nemesis has not commented on the spelling. The proponent of the name Malcolm Mountain states that although Malcolm X did not have a direct association with the ridge, his contributions were of national significance. Both of the new proposals will be included on the forthcoming quarterly review list.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

The DNC was reminded of its decision in May 2019 to revisit its approval (2017) of the name To Kalon Creek for a stream in Napa County, California. Constellation Brands, Inc., through its legal counsel, has submitted a proposal to name the stream Doak Creek, which they claim is in local and published use. In addition, the proponent of To Kalon Creek has submitted a proposal to apply the name Doak Creek to one of its tributaries. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, which recommended approval of the original proposal for To Kalon Creek, will discuss the matter at its October meeting.

The DNC recently received a proposal from the director of Baxter State Park in Maine to change the name of Mount Katahdin to Katahdin. “Katahdin” means “greatest mountain” in the Abenaki language, and so the proponent believes the generic “Mount” is redundant. (Baxter State Park, despite the name, is not administered by the State of Maine.) After learning there is already some opposition to the change, the proponent requested that the DNC not process the proposal until he can assess local opinion. Mount Katahdin is the highest point in Maine and the northern terminus of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

O'Donnell attended a presentation given by Dr. Randall Orndorff, chair of the USGS Geologic Names Committee, on the naming of geologic formations, the defined lithological units that make up the stratigraphic column. These names are typically associated with geographic features located near the site where the formation is first defined and described. The presentation addressed the standardization of names and terminology in USGS publications. O'Donnell asked Dr. Orndorff if the committee has ever been asked to rename geologic formations with names that could be considered offensive, or if geologic features were ever renamed as a result of a BGN decision that changed the geographic name. Dr. Orndorff responded that the committee has not addressed these issues but welcomed the opportunity to discuss the matter in the future. He invited the DNC staff to attend the committee's next meeting and expressed interest in working more closely with the BGN.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

New download files of all GNIS records were posted on the website on September 1.

McCormick completed the change of all instances on the website of “the Board” to “BGN” at the request of the SCC. She also updated the link to the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names.

GNIS staff continues to process the requested Census Bureau updates, some of which comprise spatial changes, in addition to name and Census code updates.

Following a request from the SCC for GNIS production numbers for FY18, McCormick responded that this information would not be available as it was not requested on September 30, when it would typically have been generated.

A representative of the USGS National Map program inquired whether GNIS designates which civil division entities are also county seats. GNIS does record this information, but it is not made available at the public search page or in the download files. McCormick was able to provide the data for future inclusion in National Map products.

McCormick is working with the USGS data management group that maintains the servers that host GNIS processes, feature conflation, and tool maintenance. She has asked that they identify any ties between GNIS and other data themes and layers in products such as The National Map. If the BGN decides to remove the unmaintained administrative features from GNIS, the data management group will need to be made aware of the consequences. (Maintenance of these administrative features was transferred to other agencies and USGS data teams in 2014 by a policy directive from the USGS National Geospatial Program.)

McCormick suggested that the BGN's brochure entitled "Getting the Facts Straight," available at the BGN website, could be updated and used as a resource for media inquiries about the BGN.

4. Docket

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 - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Potato Creek** (FID 501177) to **Kirtley Creek**, Kentucky (Review List 435)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the change, citing a reluctance to change a longstanding name. The DNC concurred with the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee that the Kirtley family is likely worthy of commemoration, but it would be preferable to select an unnamed feature.

Vote:	15 in favor
	2 against
	0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited the county's support for the change and the family's association with the stream.

Miller Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 435)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing a concern that it duplicates many others in the area.

Vote:	15 in favor
-------	-------------

1 against
1 abstention

The vote against the motion cited local support for the name.

Brookridge Stream, North Carolina (Review List 434) (FID 2804723)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
6 against
1 abstention

The votes against the motion cited the potentially commercial nature of the name.

Change **Negro Run** (FID 1471370) to **Courage Creek**, Virginia (Review List 433)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

There was considerable discussion regarding the recommendation of the Virginia Board on Geographic Names (VABGN), which supported changing the name but did not endorse the proposed name. The VABGN noted that it had found names of early settlers that they felt would be more historically appropriate to the original naming of the stream. Questions were raised as to why neither the VABGN nor the Fauquier County Historical Society (which expressed an opinion similar to that of the VABGN) had submitted a counterproposal for a “more historically appropriate” name. Members agreed there was nothing to prevent someone from proposing a different name in the future, although it was noted that the DNC would likely be reluctant to consider changing the name again so soon.

One member lamented the fact that the Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County did not provide an opinion on the matter. The VABGN sent an email to the association requesting their input but no response was received. The member questioned whether the BGN staff should have contacted the association directly rather than relying on a State names authority (SNA) to do so. This led to a discussion as to whether the BGN staff ought to contact some interested groups (other than county governments which are elected to represent all their citizens) and not others, especially if an SNA has already made an effort to solicit input. The BGN staff has always taken no response to indicate a lack of opinion. The member who raised the concern agreed but believes that important voices who would have a direct interest in the name were lacking from the discussion.

Members agreed that not changing the name of **Negro Run** would ignore those who feel the word is outdated, offensive, or inappropriate. Members expressed a wish that there had been more input from the community, but felt there was no compelling reason to reject the proposed name.

Vote: 15 in favor
1 against
1 abstention

The vote against the motion cited the recommendation of the VABGN and concerns that a name that better reflected local African-American history could have been proposed.

Two members left the meeting.

Arturdee Creek, Washington (Review List 431)

Staff asked for a deferral on this proposal in order to clarify local outreach conducted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names. Members decided by consensus to defer a vote.

Howard Point, Washington (Review List 431) (FID 2804724)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote:	15 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

Pinecroft Peak, Washington (Review List 431)

Staff asked for a deferral on this proposal in order to clarify local outreach conducted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names. Members decided by consensus to defer a vote.

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

Due to the length of the meeting thus far, a suggestion was made to vote on a selection of the remaining proposals and defer the rest to the October meeting. Members decided by consensus to defer the remaining docket except for the following two items.

Change **Larive Lake** (FID 1261935) to **Hidden Lake**, South Dakota (Review List 436)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change. The staff showed a video of the Fall River County Commissioners meeting at which the commissioners discussed and recommended approval of the proposal. Members discussed the potential commercial nature of the new name, and whether the proponent had made the commissioners aware of the BGN's Commercial Names Policy when seeking their support. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

A motion was then made and seconded not to approve the change, citing the Commercial Names Policy and reluctance to change a longstanding name.

Vote:	14 in favor
	0 against
	1 abstention

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Ahmoolint Creek, Ahngeengeen Creek, Ahnhoots Creek, Ahntkwahkwah Creek, Ahshahyum Creek, Ahsney Creek, Lo wa' ha yu Creek, Pa'wint Creek, Wusi'n Creek, Yaqo'n Creek, Oregon (Review List 434) (Siuslaw National Forest / Bureau of Land Management) (FIDs 2804725-2804734)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these ten names as a group.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

James announced that she will be resigning from her job at the Library of Congress at the end of this week. She served as a deputy member representing the Library since early 2018. On behalf of the DNC, Flora thanked her for her service and valuable contributions to the BGN, including her recent term as DNC vice-chair. James in turn thanked the DNC for the opportunity to participate and noted how much she had enjoyed the meetings and discussions.

There was a brief discussion regarding the designation of DNC chair and vice-chair for the upcoming two-year term, effective October 1, 2019. As outgoing vice-chair, James was next in line to be chair and so the BGN Executive Committee will discuss a succession plan. Flora, the outgoing DNC chair, has offered to chair the October 2019 DNC meeting if needed.

Salz commented on the ongoing realignment of the Department of the Interior regions and noted that the names applied to the regions and their new directors are inconsistent.

Karau commended DNC staff for preparing one of the best written and edited dockets he has seen during his time on the BGN.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held October 10, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed)

[vacant] Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Andrew Flora

Andrew Flora, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
September 2019**

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Potato Creek (FID 501177) to Kirtley Creek, Kentucky
(Review List 435)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.1428356&p_longi=-84.7516149&fid=501177

This proposal is to change the name of Potato Creek, a 1.6-mile-long tributary of the Ohio River in Boone County, to Kirtley Creek. The new name would honor the Kirtley family, long-time owners of land along the stream.

The proponent reports that in 1848 Clarissa Balsly (née Kirtley) inherited property along the stream. In 1867, her cousin Robert Edwards Kirtley (1820-1898), a well-known Baptist minister in the county, acquired the land. Rev. Kirtley and his family reportedly developed the stream for cattle watering and built a pond through which the stream still flows. In 1945, a descendant of Kirtley and relative of the proponent sold the land to a farmer who planted potatoes on land adjacent to the creek. Rev. Kirtley's great-great grandson now owns the land.

The proponent believes that the name Potato Creek was first applied after 1945, although this contradicts published evidence. The name first appeared on USGS maps in 1954; however, a chart of the Ohio River published in 1916 by the U.S. Engineer's Office also applied the name.

Current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers charts of the Ohio River use the name for the lower portion of the stream but apply it to a different section upstream.

The proponent claims that because the stream does not flow through the land used for potato farming (although it appears it does, citing maps that he provided), the name Potato Creek "is not relevant." He believes the name Kirtley Creek would be more fitting and historically accurate.

When advised of the KGNC's objection, the proponent stated, "At no time since the 1911-1914 map was published do we have any indication that anything other than wheat, rye, and corn has been grown on the land surrounding the creek in question. In other words, the designation as 'Potato' has been without significance to this land for at least one hundred and five years. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1911-1914 map shows only a small portion of the creek. It extends a great deal further to the south, and the major portion of it flows through land which for ninety-seven years belonged to the Kirtley family. Boone County attaches much significance to this fact." The historical society reiterated its support, adding that the KGNC's reasoning "is all irrelevant. The naming of a creek for the use of the land surrounding it is quaint, but of no historical significance."

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Miller Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 435)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.346307&p_longi=-79.577547Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.338743&p_longi=-79.556491

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Miller Run to a 1.4-mile-long tributary of Brush Creek in Hempfield Township in Westmoreland County. The name would commemorate the proponent's great-grandfather, Donald Robert Miller (1923-2006), who lived along Miller Road near the stream. Following service in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, Miller was employed as a machinist and lay-out man by the former ITE in South Greensburg; he was also a member of the First Reformed United Church of Christ, VFW Post 33, and the North Hempfield Fire Department.

The Hempfield Township Chairman supports the proposal, while the Westmoreland County Board of Commissioners has no opinion.

The Pennsylvania State Names Committee reported that although a majority of its members have no objection to the name, the member from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission stated the following concerns. First, "There is no evidence of local usage for the proposed name, thus [it] does not adhere to Principle II of the [BGN] *Principles, Policies, and Procedures for Domestic Geographic Names* [PPP]." Secondly, "The person for whom the river is to be named does not appear to have a 'direct association' or 'significant contribution' to the river. Though the family owns land near the creek, the property is not adjacent to the creek, and the ownership is not longstanding or significant when compared to other families in the vicinity, many of whom have owned property bordering the creek for two centuries or more. This violates Policy III [of the PPP]." Finally, "Most importantly, this Miller Run would become the 17th 'Miller Run' in Pennsylvania and the fourth within the area immediately adjacent to Westmoreland County (Somerset and Indiana Counties contain Miller Runs, one of which is just 13 miles from the proposed creek). This would violate Policy VII."

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

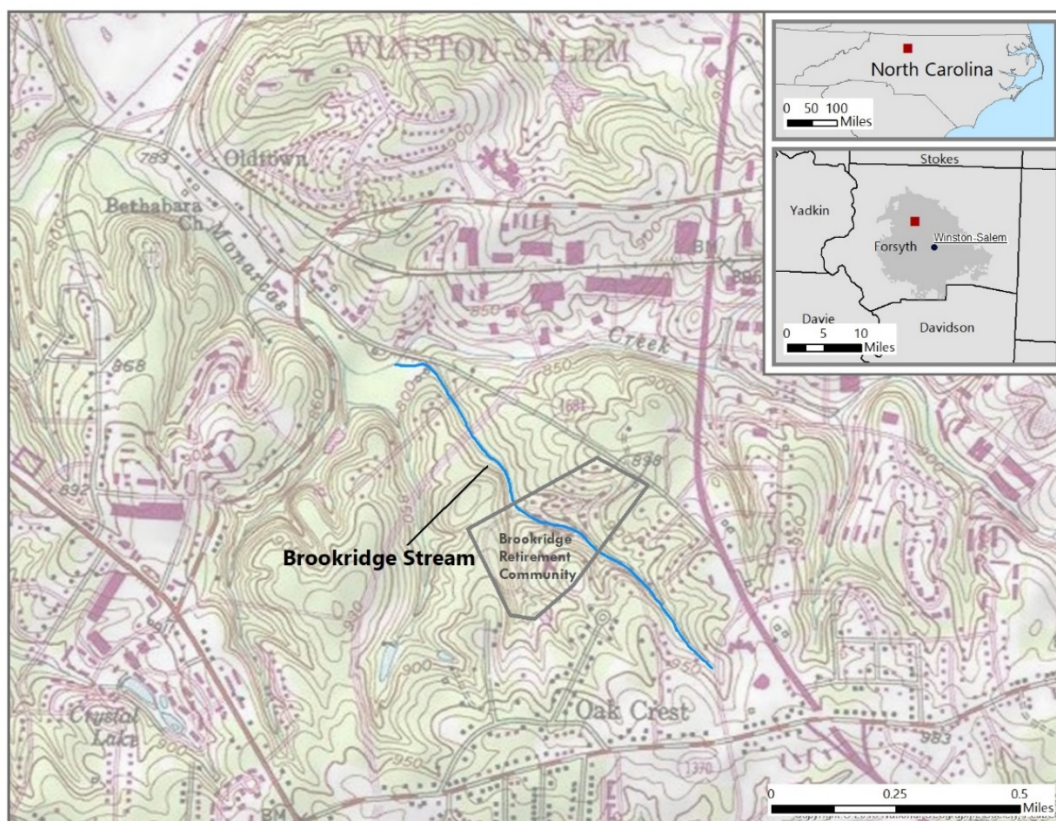
Brookridge Stream, North Carolina

(Review List 434)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=36.15005&p_longi=-80.29028Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=36.1413&p_longi=-80.27867

[The BGN voted not to approve this name at its August 2019 meeting. However, after the meeting, BGN staff discovered that the response of the Winston-Salem City Council was incorrectly reported (the docket stated that no response had been received). The city council supports the proposal.]

The new name Brookridge Stream is proposed for a 0.95-mile-long tributary of Monarcus Creek in Winston-Salem in Forsyth County. The stream flows through the Brookridge Retirement Community. The community's monthly newsletter is *The Brookridge Stream* and so the proponent prefers the generic "Stream" despite its lack of use in Forsyth County (there are two streams elsewhere in North Carolina with the generic "Stream"). There are no other features in GNIS with "Brookridge" in their names.



The Winston-Salem City Council supports the proposal. The Forsyth County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment, but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names (NCBGN) does not recommend approval, citing the proposed name's connection to a commercial development and an inability to locate the stream on local maps (it is depicted on USGS topographic maps).

When asked to comment on the NCBGN's opinion, the proponent responded that "the name change [sic] had full support of the residents," but did not provide further evidence of this. He wrote that the retirement community "has primarily relied on personal and church references for support through the years and has done well on that path. My proposal is more to bring notice to the stream rather than to any commercial venture. . . . The primary reason that this stream is so special is that the surrounding property has been closed off from all commercial development for the past three decades and has provided creatures a natural place for living and hunting! There is no other connection with any commercial ventures."

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Negro Run** (FID 1471370) to **Courage Creek**, Virginia
(Review List 433)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5781776&p_long=-77.5919325&fid=1471370

This proposal is to change the name of Negro Run, an approximately three-mile-long tributary of Town Run in Fauquier County, to Courage Creek. The stream flows through 33 acres of land bordering Marine Corps Base Quantico. The property is owned by the proponent's nonprofit organization, Semper K9 Assistance Dogs. Semper K9 rescues and trains service dogs and provides them to active duty military and veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces and their families.

The 1943 USGS and 1944 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers topographic maps labeled the stream with the pejorative form of "Negro." USGS maps began showing it as Negro Run in 1953. Although the origin of the existing name has not been determined, the proponent states that the proposed name would recognize "the slaves who lived there and had the courage to continue on and raise their families under oppression" and "that Courage is an important leadership trait for the U.S. Marine Corps."

The Virginia Board on Geographic Names (VABGN) supports changing the name of the stream but does not endorse the proposed name because they found names of several early settlers of the area who they feel would be more appropriate. They state that although the origin of the name is unknown, they believe that "it is very possible that it was named by French-speaking Huguenot settlers, and it should be noted that there were planters, members of the middle class, Free African-Americans and Slaves living in the Negro Run vicinity in the 18th and 19th centuries. [We] think a name more meaningful to the locality and to Fauquier County's history is needed." As part of its research, the VABGN asked the Fauquier County Board of Supervisors for its opinion but received no response, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The VABGN also contacted the Fauquier County Historical Society, the Fauquier County Heritage and Preservation Foundation, and the Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County for comments on the proposal. The county historical society responded that although they understood that the name is offensive to many people, they do not support the proposed change, citing the use of the existing name for almost 300 years and "the loss of proper context and knowledge of this historical name if the name were to be changed." They further suggested "other avenues of educating the public be pursued rather than just changing the name." The VABGN also sent a letter to the editor of the *Fauquier Times* so that the proposal could be announced for comment; it was not published.

The BGN considered this proposal at its August 2019 meeting, but deferred a decision to allow for further discussions between the VABGN and the proponent. The VABGN emailed the proponent to inform her of the BGN's deferral and to state that while the VABGN supports a name change, "[we] believe a more historically suitable name that better reflects the history of Fauquier County can be chosen." The VABGN further stated that should the BGN vote to reject the proposal, it would be willing to work with the proponent to find such a name. There has been no further communication from the proponent.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

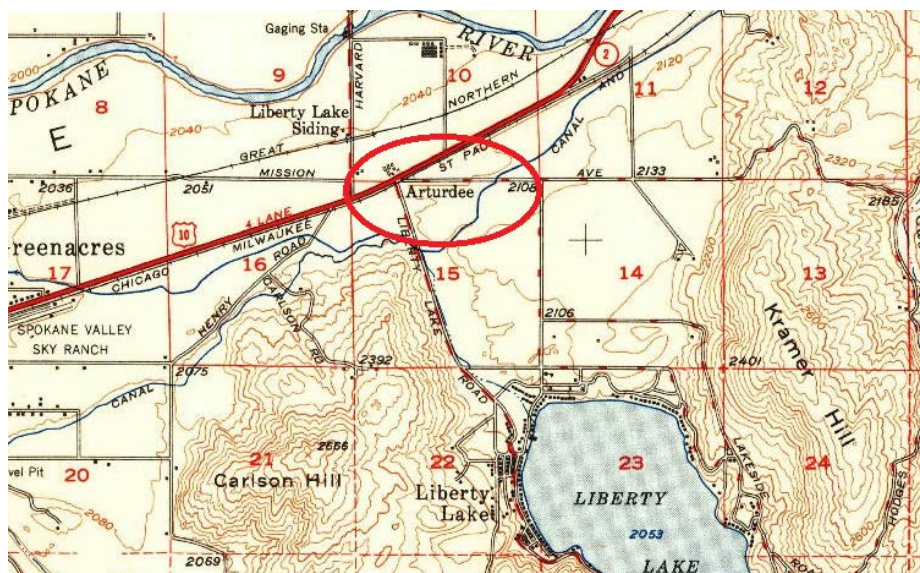
Arturdee Creek, Washington
(Review List 431)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=47.66712&p_longi=-117.10475

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=47.65336&p_longi=-117.09033

The new name Arturdee Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.2-mile-long stream that flows out of Liberty Lake in Spokane County. The stream flows into the City of Liberty Lake, an incorporated city north of the lake of the same name.

The proposed name is associated with the former community of Arturdee, which was located near the mouth of the stream. No details are known about the history or meaning of the name, which appeared on USGS topographic maps until 1970 (it is now listed in GNIS as “historical”). According to GNIS, there are no other features with “Arturdee” in their names. There is no evidence today of the former community; it is now part of the City of Liberty Lake.



USGS GREEN ACRES, WA 1:62,500 (1951)



Google Maps (2019)

The Washington Board on Geographic Names (WABGN) asked the Liberty Lake City Council and the Spokane County Commissioners to comment on the proposal, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WABGN received two emails from local residents, one questioning the necessity of naming a “ditch” (he added that as a 45-year resident of the area he had never heard of Arturdee), and the other suggesting that more information was needed regarding the history of the proposed name. Citing the apparent lack of local support, the WABGN recommends disapproval of the name.

As part of its research, the WABGN contacted the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe. A copy of the proposal was also forwarded by the BGN staff to the following tribes that have an interest in Spokane County: the Coeur d’Alene Tribe, the Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, and the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation. No responses were received from any of these tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Howard Point, Washington
(Review List 431)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=47.055546&p_longi=-122.8943

This proposal is to make official the name Howard Point for a cape on the eastern shore of East Bay in the City of Olympia in Thurston County. The name would commemorate Alexander (1810-1890) and Rebecca (1827-1881) Howard, who according to the proponent had relocated from Massachusetts to Olympia and by 1859 settled near the cape. Shortly after, they took over operation of the Pacific House, a prominent hotel in Olympia. The Howards initially leased the hotel and later owned it; it was demolished in 1902. According to a pamphlet titled “Olympia Area Black Pioneers,” published in 2013, “The Howards retired to a small farm on Olympia’s east side after accumulating a modest fortune from business investments.” They had also invested in the development of Olympia and donated money to fund the first railroad to the city.

They are buried in the Masonic Cemetery about three miles south of the cape proposed to be officially named Howard Point.

The name Howard Point was shown on Whitham and Page's 1890 *Map of Olympia and Surroundings* and was also mentioned in a 1906 article in the *Washington Standard*.



Map of Olympia and Surroundings (Whitham and Page, 1890)

The Washington Board on Geographic Names (WABGN) asked the Mayor of Olympia and the Thurston County Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. Support for the proposal was received from the East Bay Drive Neighborhood Association; the Olympia Historical Society; the Olympia Tumwater Foundation; the Northwest Institute for Leadership and Change; and six local residents.

A copy of the proposal for Howard Point was forwarded to the following federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Thurston County: the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and the Nisqually Indian Tribe. No responses were received from the first two groups, which is presumed to indicate no opinion. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Nisqually Tribe stated “The Nisqually Indian Tribe was here before the explorers and pioneer settlers. It is our opinion to disagree with the proposed name of Howard Point and propose place names first be changed back to the First (Native) American place names all around Olympia, Washington.” The BGN staff provided instructions on how to propose a different name, with a request that one be submitted by August 31. There was no further communication from the Tribe.

The WABGN also forwarded the proposal to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation (which was not listed in the BGN’s search for Tribes with an interest in Thurston County), as well as the Steilacoom Tribe, which is not federally recognized. The Steilacoom responded that they had no opinion, while there was no response from the Puyallup, which is presumed to indicate no opinion.

GNIS lists a summit named Howard Peak 50 miles to the east-southeast on the slopes of Mount Rainier; the origin of this name is unknown but presumably not related to Alexander and Rebecca Howard. In 2015, the BGN voted to change the names of Coon Creek and Coon Lake in Chelan County and Olympic National Park to Howard Creek and Howard Lake after a different African-American pioneer.

Pinecroft Peak, Washington
(Review List 431)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=47.683416&p_longi=-117.229424

The new name Pinecroft Peak is proposed for an unnamed 2,106-foot summit in the City of Spokane Valley in Spokane County. The summit is also located within the Pinecroft Natural Area Preserve, managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; the proposed name refers to the name of the preserve.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names (WABGN) asked the Spokane Valley City Council and the Spokane County Commissioners to comment on the proposal, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. Citing the apparent lack of local support, the WABGN recommends disapproval of the name.

As part of its research, the WABGN contacted the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe. A copy of the proposal was also forwarded by the BGN staff to the following Tribes that have an interest in Spokane County: the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, and the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in the State with “Pinecroft” in their names.

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

Stewart Creek, Georgia
(Review List 435)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.88872&p_longi=-84.27098

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.8992&p_longi=-84.27832

The new name Stewart Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Northwoods Creek (q.v.) in the City of Doraville in DeKalb County. Both proposals were submitted by the Northwoods Area Neighborhood Association (NANA), which believes that naming the streams would increase neighborhood pride and promote the neighborhood's history. After confirming with local residents and historians that the two primary streams that flow through the historic district were unnamed, NANA asked for suggestions.

The proposed name Stewart Creek refers to a body of water that once existed near the source of the stream and which was known locally as “Stewart Lake.” In the 1920s, a local landowner named Thomas Turner Stewart allowed excavation of a quarry in the area. When the quarry was abandoned in the 1940s, Mr. Stewart dammed the stream to form a reservoir, which he stocked with trout. It is not clear when the reservoir ceased to exist. It is not depicted on any USGS topographic maps nor is it listed in GNIS.

A 2013 FEMA map collectively labels this stream and the lower portion of the stream proposed to be named Northwoods Creek (q.v.) as North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1.

The City of Doraville supports the proposal. The DeKalb County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Georgia State Names Authority has no objection.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists a reservoir named Stewart Lake 15.5 miles to the southeast of the stream and also within DeKalb County; the origin of this name has not been determined. There are no streams in the area with "Stewart" in their names.

Gordon Branch, North Carolina
(Review List 434)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.60499&p_longi=-82.53938

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.61328&p_longi=-82.55299

The new name Gordon Branch is proposed for a 1.2-mile-long tributary of Reed Creek in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a "name-that-creek" project, RiverLink worked with city staff and the West Asheville neighborhood to select an appropriate name for the stream. Through the project, RiverLink hopes to bring streams to the attention of neighborhood residents and encourage environmental stewardship. Since 2007, the BGN has approved five names proposed by this organization; Orchard Creek, listed under Category V below, was also submitted by RiverLink.

After reviewing six names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Gordon Branch received the most votes in an online poll. The name would commemorate Gordon James Wallace (1986-2013), who lived in a house near the stream for most of his life. He and his friends would play in the stream and Gordon would later become an artist and musician. The proponent reports that despite Gordon's death at a young age, neighbors commented that "he made a positive contribution to his friends and neighbors by his actions and appreciation of community" and that he was loved by many in the area who played music with him.

FEMA maps published in 2010 label the stream Reed Creek Tributary 6. The City Council of Asheville and the Buncombe County Commissioners support the proposal, as does the North Carolina Board on Geographic Names.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150257) to **Nestucca Bobb Creek**, Oregon
(Siuslaw National Forest)
(Review List 436)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.128344&p_longi=-123.889826&fid=1150257

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 3.3-mile-long tributary of Little Nestucca River in Tillamook County, to Nestucca Bobb Creek. It was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) by a historian and member of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. The name would commemorate Levi Bobb (also known as Levi Tillamook or Levi Nestuc) (ca. 1850s-ca. 1890s), a leader of the Nestucca group of Tillamook Indians.

The Nestucca group lived near Nestucca Bay, northwest of the stream, until 1875 when they were removed from their lands. The Nestucca often traded with the Grand Ronde community and over time Levi Bobb and other Nestucca and Tillamook Indians became important members of the community, helping to build faster and safer roads to the coast for trading and fishing. Levi Bobb's descendants have served as tribal leaders. Bobb was never known as "Nestucca Bobb" but the proponent states that the name "is an amalgamation of one of the original tribal names 'Nestucca,' which is a traditional association of the family, and the final surname of Levi 'Bobb' which is retained today."

The OGNB received letters of support from the Tillamook County Commissioners, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Bobb family. The OGNB recommends approval of the proposal, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Larive Lake** (FID 1261935) to **Hidden Lake**, South Dakota
(Review List 436)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.450445&p_longi=-103.4817977&fid=1261935

This proposal is to change the name of Larive Lake, a 2.75-acre reservoir near Hot Springs in Fall River County, to Hidden Lake. The proponent states that she recently purchased the land that contains the lake and is renovating an old campground and resort. She believes "Larive" sounds like "larvae," which would keep people from staying at the property. She added, "The marketability and success of our business is dependent on this name change." The name is proposed because the reservoir "is tucked away and hidden in the landscape." Lake Larive Resort operated at the reservoir until recently, which is presumably when the proponent purchased the property.

The name Larive Lake has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1950. The reservoir was apparently constructed prior to the late 1920s; newspaper articles from the Black Hills area referred to the annual Hot Springs Water Carnival and Race Meet, which held some events in or near in the reservoir from 1927 to 1938. These articles used the names Lake Larive or Larive's Lake. A 1931 article referred to the

Black Hills Ice Company owned by Clem Larive and noted that for the first time Lake Larive did not have enough ice to supply to Hot Springs.

An online genealogy search shows that numerous individuals with the last name Larive have lived in the Hot Springs area for many decades. The proponent reports that she attempted to contact local family members to obtain their input but was unable to get any response.

The Fall River County Commissioners support the proposed change, as does the Administrator of the City of Hot Springs, even though the reservoir is outside the city limits. The city's letter states, "The name change, not only being more representational, will also prove to be an economic benefit to the owners and the community alike. We should, whenever we can, support small businesses and this is one case that will greatly help, and virtually cost very little."

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names has informed the BGN that it is not permitted to provide a recommendation because of a recently enacted State law that prohibits them from acting on proposed name changes that are not made to change names identified by law as offensive or insulting. The name "Larive" does not meet this criterion.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Doggetts Pond, Virginia
(Review List 433)

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=37.602309&p_longi=-77.993466

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Doggetts Pond to an approximately 1.6-acre unnamed reservoir located on the proponent's property in Powhatan County. The property has been in the proponent's family since the 1920s.

The new name would honor Douglas B. Doggett (1902-1988), the grandfather of the current owner of the property that contains the reservoir. Upon his death, Mr. Doggett's daughter received an inheritance that funded the construction of the pond. Mr. Doggett was born and raised in Richmond and worked as the foreman of the maintenance shop at RF&P Railroad's primary yard in Richmond. He was a resident of Glen Allen at time of his death and is buried in Richmond.

The Powhatan County Board of Supervisors has no objection to the proposal. The Virginia Board on Geographic Names (VABGN) also has no objection, stating that "although there is no strong family connection to the property in which the reservoir is located, the board sees no reason not to name it, it is a man-made feature and does need a name." As part of its research, the VABGN sent a letter to the editor of *Powhatan Today* to have the proposal announced for public comment; it was not published. The VABGN also asked the Powhatan County Historical Society for an opinion but no response was received.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment

on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Northwoods Creek, Georgia

(Review List 435)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.88277&p_longi=-84.26631

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.89157&p_longi=-84.28261

The new name Northwoods Creek is proposed for a 1.4-mile-long tributary of North Fork Peachtree Creek, located partially in the City of Doraville in DeKalb County. It is the second proposal submitted by the Northwoods Area Neighborhood Association (NANA), which believes that naming the stream would increase neighborhood pride and promote the neighborhood's history. After confirming with local residents and historians that the two primary streams that flow through the historic district were unnamed, NANA asked for suggestions. The name Northwoods Creek received unanimous support from neighborhood residents. A second proposal is to apply the new name Stewart Creek (q.v.) to a tributary of this stream.

The proposed name Northwoods Creek is associated with the Northwoods Historic District through which the stream flows. The district was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2014 and “preserves an intact example of mid-century architecture, subdivision planning, and landscapes.”

A 2013 FEMA map uses the name North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1 for the portion of the stream downstream of the proposed Stewart Creek (q.v.) and the name North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1.1 for the upstream portion.

The City of Doraville supports the proposal. The DeKalb County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Georgia State Names Authority has no objection.

GNIS includes an entry for the unincorporated community of Northwoods, along with some associated administrative features.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Trinity Creek, Mississippi

(Review List 435)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=30.61376&p_longi=-89.18339

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=30.62148&p_longi=-89.15717

The new name Trinity Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.1-mile-long tributary of the Biloxi River in Harrison County. The proponent states that although she “just likes the name,” she notes also that

volunteers from the Trinity United Methodist Church in South Carolina helped local property owners rebuild after Hurricane Katrina.

The majority of features in GNIS in Mississippi with “Trinity” in their names are churches, schools, and cemeteries. Six of the churches are in Harrison County but all are over ten miles to the southeast of this stream. One community is located in the northwest corner of the State.

The Harrison County Board of Supervisors and the Mississippi State Names Authority recommend approval of the name.

In accordance with the BGN’s Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Orchard Creek, North Carolina
(Review List 434)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.56996&p_longi=-82.59964
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.57533&p_longi=-82.59447

The new name Orchard Creek is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long tributary of Rhododendron Creek (BGN 2005) in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a “name-that-creek” project, RiverLink worked with city staff and the West Asheville neighborhood to select an appropriate name for the stream.

After reviewing eleven names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Orchard Creek received the most votes in an online poll. The name refers to a large apple orchard that was located near the source of the stream. A nearby apartment building was historically the residence of orchard workers.

The City Council of Asheville and the Buncombe County Commissioners recommend approval of this proposal, as does the North Carolina Board on Geographic Names.

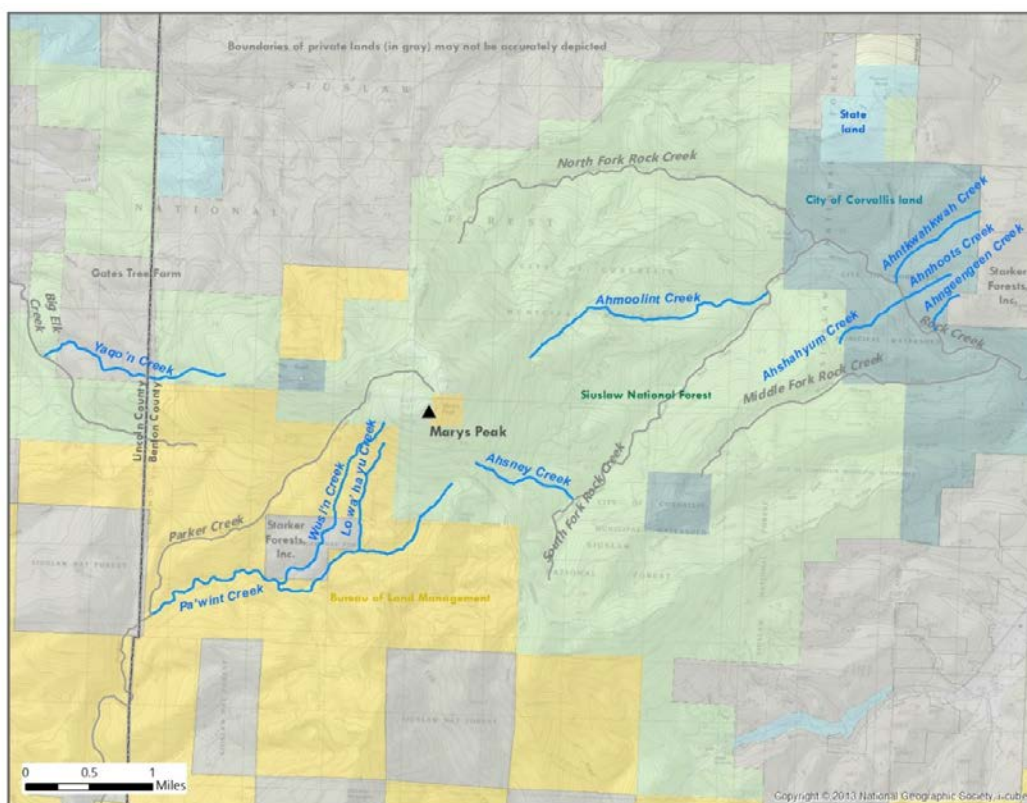
In accordance with the BGN’s Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists streams named Peach Orchard Creek 17 miles to the northeast in Buncombe County, and Orchard Branch 21 miles to the northwest in Haywood County.

Ten stream names in Benton County and Lincoln County, Oregon
(Review List 436)

The following ten names are proposed for unnamed streams near Marys Peak. All are in Benton County, with one extending into Lincoln County. They are also located in some or all of the following areas: Siuslaw National Forest; Bureau of Land Management land; the City of Corvallis; private land owned by Starker Forests, Inc.; and private land owned by Gates Tree Farm.

After holding two meetings to discuss the matter, the Marys Peak Alliance for Recreation and Natural Areas (AFRANA) proposed these names to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB). Marys Peak property owners and representatives attended these meetings; the names were selected by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon. The proponent states that the streams “are historically and currently culturally important for both indigenous and non-indigenous people.” Names were suggested in the languages of each of the watersheds around Marys Peak. The Grand Ronde Community suggested names in the Kalapuya language for the six streams in the Rock Creek watershed, which is the Kalapuya homeland territory. The Siletz suggested names in the Wusi’n language for the three streams in the Parker Creek watershed, which is the Wusi’n homeland territory. The Siletz also suggested one name in the Yaqo’n (Yaquina) language for the stream in the Big Elk Creek watershed, the Yaqo’n homeland territory.



The OGNB received support for the names from the Benton County Board of Commissioners, the Benton County Historical Society, the Lincoln County Historical Society, the Mayor of Corvallis, the Marys River Watershed Council, the Marys Peak Group of the Sierra Club, and private landowners. The Lincoln County

Board of Commissioners was asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The OGNB, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management recommend approval of all ten names.

In accordance with the BGN's Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing this proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal on the review list. No responses were received regarding this proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Ahmoolint Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519345&p_longi=-123.498672

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.510715&p_longi=-123.536245

The new name Ahmoolint Creek is proposed for a 2.2-mile-long tributary of South Fork Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream is located entirely within Siuslaw National Forest. The name was suggested by the Grand Ronde Community and is the Kalapuya name for The Wolf, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, there was a recent wolf sighting at Marys Peak.

Ahngeengeen Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.515443&p_longi=-123.471743

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519788&p_longi=-123.468202

The new name Ahngeengeen Creek is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream heads on Starker Forests, Inc. land and flows into City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Grand Ronde Community and is the Kalapuya name for The Flint, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, Ahngeengeen can also be translated as “stone” or “rock,” which is fitting “for any of the tributaries of Rock Creek.”

Ahnhoots Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.522083&p_longi=-123.469533

The new name Ahnhoots Creek is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream is entirely on City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Grand Ronde Community and is the Kalapuya name for The Panther, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. The stream enters Rock Creek directly opposite another unnamed stream (Ahshahyum Creek (q.v.), named for The Grizzly character); the proponent states that the pairing “is a playful imagining of these two predators facing off in the forests of Rock Creek.”

Ahntkwahkwah Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.520722&p_longi=-123.478352

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.529426&p_longi=-123.46522

The new name Ahntkwahkwah Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream heads on private land and flows into City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Grand Ronde Community and is the Kalapuya name for The Frog, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, a Kalapuya story tells of the role of frogs in damming up an area; the stream is the closest tributary to the City of Corvallis's North Fork Reservoir and Dam. Marys Peak is also habitat for a rare frog species.

Ahshahyum Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.513699&p_longi=-123.486935

The new name Ahshahyum Creek is proposed for a 0.65-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows onto City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Grand Ronde Community and is the Kalapuya name for The Grizzly, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. The stream enters Rock Creek directly opposite another unnamed stream (Ahnhoots Creek (q.v.), named for The Panther character); the proponent states that the pairing “is a playful imagining of these two predators facing off in the forests of Rock Creek.”

Ahsney Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.494784&p_longi=-123.52837

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.498625&p_longi=-123.544227

The new name Ahsney Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of South Fork Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream is entirely within Siuslaw National Forest. The name was suggested by the Grand Ronde Community and is the Kalapuya name for The Coyote, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, Coyote's home is higher than all other homes and this is the highest of the tributaries to be given Kalapuya names.

Lo wa' ha yu Creek

(Bureau of Land Management)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.488171&p_longi=-123.562187

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.500615&p_longi=-123.558968

The new name Lo wa' ha yu Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pa'wint Creek (q.v.) in Benton County. The stream is entirely on Bureau of Land Management land and is adjacent to Starker Forests, Inc. land. The name was suggested by the Siletz Indian Tribes and is the Wusi'n word for “mountain.” According to the proponent, the name references Marys Peak and the stream's location in a high elevation watershed.

Pa'wint Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest / Bureau of Land Management)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.479904&p_longi=-123.594996

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.496161&p_longi=-123.547789

The new name Pa'wint Creek is proposed for a 3.2-mile-long tributary of Parker Creek in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows through land managed by Starker Forests, Inc. and the Bureau of Land Management. The name was suggested by the Siletz Indian Tribes and is the Wusi'n word for a cinnamon bear (a reddish color morph of a black bear). According to the proponent, Cinnamon Bear is a character in Wusi'n stories that lives on Marys Peak and is paired with the Kalapuya name Ahshahyum Creek (q.v.), named for The Grizzly character in Kalapuya stories.

Wusi'n Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest / Bureau of Land Management)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.483946&p_longi=-123.574869

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.502865&p_longi=-123.559033

The new name Wusi'n Creek is proposed for a 1.7-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pa'wint Creek (q.v.) in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows through land managed by Starker Forests, Inc. and the Bureau of Land Management. The name was suggested by the Siletz Indian Tribes and is the name the Alsea people call themselves. The proponent reports that the waterfalls along the stream “may have been culturally significant to the Wusi'n.”

Yaqo'n Creek

(Siuslaw National Forest)

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.508772&p_longi=-123.613771

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.507609&p_longi=-123.584632

The new name Yaqo'n Creek is proposed for a 1.65-mile-long tributary of Big Elk Creek in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows through Gates Tree Farm land. The name was suggested by the Siletz Indian Tribes and is the name the Yaquina people called themselves.