

**U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**  
**DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**  
Seven Hundred and Thirty Third Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B  
September 8, 2011 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Sean Killen	Department of Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard) (Chairman) (not voting)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey  
Gregory Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. Chairman Logan thanked the members for their continued efforts in reviewing the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document.

2. Minutes of the 732<sup>nd</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 732<sup>nd</sup> meeting, held August 11<sup>th</sup>, were not distributed prior to this meeting so tentative approval was given pending receipt of any amendments.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Hébert)

Logan reported that Chairman Hébert had retired August 31<sup>st</sup>, and so he will be serving as acting chair for the remainder of the 2009-2011 term. He reminded the Committee that the next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) will be held in conjunction with the annual conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA), in Honolulu, Hawaii.

### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reported that the 27<sup>th</sup> Board on Geographic Names/Permanent Committee on Geographical Names conference will be held September 26-30. The meeting will take place at the Department of State, and members of the DNC are invited to attend. Unlike previous visits, the first three days of this year's meeting will be comprised of technical discussions between the Foreign Names Committee staff and the PCGN, while Thursday and Friday will focus on more over-arching policy discussions.

The Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC) held its annual meeting during the last week of August in Dawson City, Yukon. Jocelyne Revie, Executive Secretary of the GNBC, is retiring at the end of September.

### 3.3 Special Committee on Communications (Westington)

In Westington's absence, Fournier reported that the University of Indiana Press has invited him to participate in a project aimed to publish information regarding historical gazetteers. This invitation was a consequence of the presentation on temporal gazetteers that Fournier made at this year's Association of American Geographers annual meeting.

### 3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost was recently interviewed by a newspaper in Maine regarding changing names that the State Legislature considers offensive. This was a result of the Committee's decision at its July 14<sup>th</sup> meeting to approve a change from "Squapan" to "Scopan" for six features in Maine.

Due to expected cuts in the USGS National Geospatial Program's travel budget, only the Executive Secretary of the DNC will be able to attend the Council of Geographic Names Authorities annual conference. Staff members from the National Geospatial Technical Operations Center will also be in attendance. Yost inquired whether there will be a quorum of members for the DNC meeting. Several members indicated their travel budgets are tenuous, but there are indications that a quorum is likely. It was agreed that those who cannot attend in person could participate via a telephone bridge hosted by USGS, and it was noted that the DNC meeting has been rescheduled to an early morning time slot to accommodate the time zone difference.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon had nothing to report.

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

A recent network outage affected the Geographic Names Information System servers in Denver, preventing access to the public query and maintenance pages. In previous years, it was proposed that a back-up server be housed in Rolla or another off-site location, but a lack of funding has not allowed this to happen.

3.7 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

Kanalley reported that the Special Committee will need to meet soon, preferably before mid-October, to review the draft versions of Policy X and the Equivalent Names Policy.

3.8 Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) Review (Logan)

Logan reported that as part of the ongoing review of the PPP, there are six policies remaining to be reviewed, not including Policy X. Policies XI, XII, and XIII are new, while existing Policies VII, VIII, and IX are undergoing revision. Discussions will continue immediately following today's meeting.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

Change West Carrollton City (BGN 1987) (FID 1065462) to West Carrollton, Ohio (undocketed)

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

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

English Avenue Tributary, Georgia (Review List 405) (FID 2704653)

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

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Another member arrived, accounting for 10 voting members.

Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek, change Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek (FID 501936) to Kendrick Fork, change application of Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek (FID 501936), and change application of Upper Chloe Creek (FID 505869), Kentucky (Review Lists 404, 407) (FID 2704653)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the one new name and three changes.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Point** (FID 1508666) to **Bushoowah-ahlee Point**, Washington (Review List 405)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Brothers Little Islands**, Michigan (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the lack of local and State support.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Indian Prairie Lake** (FID 1122240) to **Lake Eleanor**, Oregon (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change, citing a lack of a compelling reason to change a longstanding name.

Vote: 7 in favor  
2 against  
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was sufficient historical evidence to warrant a change as well as the support of the State Names Authority.

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm the name **Indian Prairie Lake** for Federal use, thus applying a 2011 BGN decision to the name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
1 against  
1 abstention

The negative vote cited a lack of a compelling reason to add a new decision date to the name.

**Rock Flour Hill**, Oregon (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority and a concern that the name was proposed for commercial reasons.

Vote: 9 in favor

1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote cited a belief that the decision should not be based upon an assumption of intent; that is, there is no evidence that the proponent intends to use the name for commercial purposes.

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

**Bush Island**, New York (Review List 398) (FID 2704659)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this newname.

Vote: 9 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The dissenting vote was cast in the opinion that there is some evidence of an existing historical name for the feature, as well as the lack of widespread local support.

**Bailey Hills**, North Carolina (Review list 404) (FID 2704660)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Hettinger Island**, Oregon (Review List 406) (2704661)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Buckingham Creek**, Washington (Review List 404) (2704663)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Clise Creek**, **Perrigo Creek**, **Peters Creek**, Washington (Review List 404) (FIDs 2704664, 2704665, 2704666, 2704667)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these three names, along with **Willows Creek** as a group.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Hicks Lake (FID 1510703) to Hicklin Lake, Washington (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor  
1 against  
1 abstention

The dissenting vote was cast in the belief that there was no compelling reason to change a longstanding name.

A member left the room momentarily.

Westphal Creek, Washington (Review List 404) (FID 2704668)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Cokirs Creek (BGN 1983) (FID 629836) to Kocher Creek, Michigan (Review List 406)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

The member returned to the room.

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

**Deer Run Creek**, Indiana (Review List 405) (FID 2704669)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Jalapeno Hill**, New York (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve this name, citing the lack of local support.

Vote: 6 in favor  
3 against  
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that despite the lack of widespread support, there were no obvious objections from the local community.

**Windrow Branch**, North Carolina (Review List 406) (FID 2704670)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Fantasy Lake**, Ohio (Review List 404) (FID 2704671)

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

Vote: 6 in favor  
0 against  
4 abstentions

**Doe Run**, Pennsylvania (Review List 406) (FID 2704672)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Marauders Run**, Pennsylvania (Review List 407) (FID 2704673)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Carnelian Creek**, Washington (Review List 403) (FID 2704674)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Dear Valley**, Washington (Review List 404) (FID 2704675)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

5. Closing

Location and Time of Next Meeting

The regular meeting adjourned at 12:00 p.m. Following a lunch break, several members and staff reconvened to continue their review of the PPP. The afternoon meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place on Thursday, October 27, 2011, at 7:30 a.m. Hawaii time, during the annual conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *William G. Logan*

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William G. Logan, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
September 2011

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

**English Avenue Tributary**, Georgia  
(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.7688026&p\\_longi=-84.4273848](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.7688026&p_longi=-84.4273848)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.7695840565&p\\_longi=-84.4159056425](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.7695840565&p_longi=-84.4159056425)

This 0.8-mile-long stream, proposed to be named English Avenue Tributary, heads in the English Avenue neighborhood of Fulton County, a short distance to the west-southwest of the intersection of English Avenue and North Avenue, and 0.2 miles southwest of the former English Avenue Elementary School. The proponent represents a local community improvement association. Built in 1910, the school has been closed since the early 1990s but efforts are underway to restore and reopen it as a community, arts, and technology center and to revitalize the surrounding neighborhood. The community was named for former Atlanta Mayor James English, who served from January 1881 to January 1883.

The Fulton County Commissioners and the City of Atlanta Office of Parks were each asked on two occasions to comment on the proposed name but no response was received. The second letter indicated that no reply would indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The Georgia Geographic Names Authority found no evidence on any highway, soil, plat, or property owners' maps that "any name has been associated with this watercourse. We find no historical or geographic reason to object to the proposed name." A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a Federally recognized tribe. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek**,

change **Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek** (FID 501936) to **Kendrick Fork**,  
change application of **Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek** (FID 501936),  
and change application of **Upper Chloe Creek** (FID 505869), Kentucky  
(Review Lists 404, 407)

**Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek**

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.4669220&p\\_longi=-82.4543238](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4669220&p_longi=-82.4543238)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.4731211&p\\_longi=-82.4570704](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4731211&p_longi=-82.4570704)

**Kendrick Fork**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=37.4598242&p\\_longi=-82.4620942&fid=501936](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.4598242&p_longi=-82.4620942&fid=501936)

### **Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek**

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.466888&p\\_longi=-82.454195](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.466888&p_longi=-82.454195)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.4638223&p\\_longi=-82.4361062](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4638223&p_longi=-82.4361062)

### **Upper Chloe Creek**

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.4303127&p\\_longi=-82.4816738](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4303127&p_longi=-82.4816738)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=37.4670597&p\\_longi=-82.4542515](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4670597&p_longi=-82.4542515)

These proposals originated from an inquiry submitted by a surveyor working in Pike County, who reports that a name applied to Federal maps conflicted with local usage. Although the name Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1915, the proponent reports that that name should be applied to a different tributary of Upper Chloe Creek, and that the stream in question is in fact known locally as Kendrick Fork. He notes that the road that runs alongside the stream is named Kendrick Fork Road. GNIS also lists Kendrick Hollow as a variant name; it was compiled from the files of the late Kentucky toponymist Robert Rennick (although “hollow” is typically a generic term used for valleys (hypsographic features), there are eight other streams in Kentucky so named). The *DeLorme Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer* labels the stream in question “Right Fk.” An online report from 2007, outlining plans to extend Interstate 66 through Pike County, also labels the stream “Right Fork.”

The Kentucky Geographic Names Committee, in reviewing the proposed changes, suggested that the source of Upper Chloe Creek should be moved downstream to the confluence of the amended Right Fork Upper Chloe Creek and another presently unnamed stream, which the Committee then suggested should be named Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek (if approved, the left and right forks would join together to form Upper Chloe Creek, while Kendrick Fork would join Upper Chloe Creek further downstream). The road that runs alongside the unnamed left tributary is already named Left Fork Upper Chloe Creek Road.

The Pike County government was asked to comment on the issue, but no response was replied. The Kentucky Geographic Names Committee was also unable to obtain county input but recommends approval of all the proposed names and applications. The Delaware Nation and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally recognized, were asked to comment on the issue. The Delaware Nation responded that they support the proposals. The lack of response from the Peoria Tribe is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Squaw Point (FID 1508666) to Bushoowah-ahlee Point, Washington  
(Review List 405)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=47.0867627&p\\_longi=-122.9748663&fid=1508666](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.0867627&p_longi=-122.9748663&fid=1508666)

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Point, located on the campus of The Evergreen State College in Thurston County, to Bushoowah-ahlee Point. The proponent reports that the existing name is offensive to the local population. The name Squaw Point has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1949, and is also shown on the official Thurston County highway map and in various other local and State sources. The proposal to change it to Bushoowah-ahlee Point was submitted by a professor of geography at the college, who claims the renaming effort came about through collaboration between a group of faculty, staff, and students and the Squaxin Island Tribe. He says the feature is located within territory ceded by the tribe in the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek. Further, "The College sits on land that has long been recognized as a meeting point for the Coast Salish people living on the southern inlets of the Salish Sea." It is not known why or when the feature came to be known as Squaw Point.

Bushoowah-ahlee Point is the "Roman alphabet rendition" of the ancestral name B1cuwa'3ali, which is from the Lushootseed language spoken by the local tribes. As the proponent reports, "The name is very old, and there is not a comparable English translation." The volume *Thurston County Place Names: A Heritage Guide*, published in 1992 by the Thurston County Historic Commission, includes an entry for "Squaw Point: on the eastern shore of Mud Bay south of Snyder Cove in an oyster growing area. The name derives from a Native American connection to the area. Native American Name: "A small creek, B1cuwa'3ale" (Waterman, Puget Sound Geography, Mss.)."

A member of the Squaxin Island Tribal Council, who also serves as the Tribe's Museum Director, appointed a Lushootseed linguist to research the original place name. It was suggested that the "Roman alphabet rendition" would be more practical than Waterman's phonetic form. A Name Change Committee was established, which included Evergreen College's Vice President of Student Affairs, as well as representatives of the Longhouse Education and Cultural Center and the HABOO Native multicultural student group.

The change has also received "overwhelming support" from within the college community and from the surrounding area. More than 300 letters of support were submitted to the Name Change Committee, and the Evergreen College Board of Trustees passed a resolution as well. The Geoduck Student Union solicited input during its spring elections, receiving 1,326 favorable comments, 173 opposed, and 32 abstentions. The Thurston County Commissioners submitted a letter of support for the proposal.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names was abolished in March 2010, so a copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Governor's Office instead. No response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board was recently reinstated, but because it is not expected to meet until early 2012, its executive secretary asked that the U.S. BGN proceed with its vote. As noted previously,

the Squaxin Island Tribe supports the proposal. In addition, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and the Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, all of which are Federally recognized, were asked to comment on the proposal. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

### Brothers Little Islands, Michigan (Review List 405)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=45.7448745&p\\_longi=-85.5479165](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.7448745&p_longi=-85.5479165)

The new name Brothers Little Islands is proposed as a collective name for five small islands located at the northwest end of Font Lake, on Beaver Island in Lake Michigan. The proponent, a resident of Champaign, Illinois, originally proposed a name for just one of the islands, but the proposal was subsequently amended to apply to the five islands together. After an analysis of aerial photography by BGN staff, it was discovered that the island and several others in the vicinity appear to have moved in recent years, and so it is difficult to pinpoint the position of one specific feature. The proponent agreed that a collective name would cause less confusion. These islands are examples of “floating islands.”

The proponent believes the name Brothers Little Islands is appropriate because of this unusual phenomenon and “to give perspective to the type of life that is encouraged there.” He also notes that the islands are unusual because they are “islands in a lake on an island in a lake.” The proposal initially indicated the name was chosen in reference to the Brothers Place, a facility located approximately one mile away that once served as a bed and breakfast and is now a Christian retreat. From 1848 to 1895, Beaver Island also served as the site of a unique Mormon kingdom, and it is reportedly a common practice among Mormons to refer to their associates as “Brother.”

The proponent reports that when he suggested the name to locals, there were no objections. The Charlevoix County Planning Department, speaking on behalf of the Charlevoix County Board of Commissioners, responded that they had no opinion on the issue. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources/Forest Management Division, which administers the state lands on Beaver Island, also stated “[We have] no interest or stake in naming the floating islands on Beaver Island.” However, two local residents, who live on the shore of the lake year-round, object to the proposal, describing the island as no more than “a collection of water plants and debris. They change size and shape depending on weather, wind and ice conditions, and will continue to do so.” They add, “If these are named by a government agency, we feel it would give the impression or stature to these ‘islands’ that would be problematic in the future.”

The Michigan State Geographic Names Authority also does not support the proposal, stating, “Our research shows that these “islands” move and change greatly in shape and may well cease to exist in the not too distant future. The lack of local support was also important in not approving this proposal.” According to GNIS, there are six features in

Michigan that contain the word “Brothers” in their name or variant name. All refer to specific “brothers,” none are islands, nor are any located in Charlevoix County.

Change Indian Prairie Lake (FID 1122240) to Lake Eleanor, Oregon  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=44.6548447&p\\_longi=-122.577307&fid=1122240](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.6548447&p_longi=-122.577307&fid=1122240)

This proposal is to change the name of Indian Prairie Lake in Linn County to Lake Eleanor. Although the existing name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1975 and is on the official Linn County highway map, the proponent reports that the lake was known historically as Lake Eleanor. The name Indian Prairie Lake is presumed to derive from the lake’s location near Indian Prairie; according to *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 2003), “Presumably, the prairie was named for some Indian activity, probably huckleberry picking or hunting. Indian Prairie Lake is a little north of the prairie.”). The lake is actually a little over a mile from Indian Prairie and the stream that flows from the prairie is named Indian Prairie Creek; Indian Prairie Lake is not on Indian Prairie Creek, but at the head of another tributary that is reported to be named Lake Fork (it is not listed in GNIS). The names of the prairie and the stream are not included in this proposal. The lake also lies less than a mile to the north of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The proponent reports that the name Lake Eleanor was given to the lake in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the grandfather of Eleanor Avery Hempstead (1908-1999) acquired the property. In his proposal he provided a copy of a letter written in 1970 by a local forestry consultant who noted that in 1916, the Avery Interests were conducting a timber cruise of the area when they chose to name the lake Lake Eleanor (the name appears a map in the original report). The 1970 letter suggested that the matter should be reported to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, but it is not clear whether any efforts were made to submit a proposal (the letter is mentioned in McArthur’s volume).

An article on the history of the Avery family in Oregon, published in 1976 in *The Stayton Mail*, quotes a family member who recalled that “what is now Indian Prairie Lake near Snow Peak was originally called Lake Eleanor.” According to Mrs. Hempstead’s 1999 obituary, she “devoted herself to a number of philanthropies, and was a generous donor [to various causes]...” Other than the report that the lake was named for her, it does not appear that Mrs. Hempstead had any direct or long term association with the lake or the State of Oregon.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) asked the Linn County Commissioners to comment on the proposed change. They responded, “We would prefer that the name – Indian Prairie Lake – remain unchanged. [We] don’t feel strongly about it but just don’t see the need for a change.” However, the Linn County Historical Society approves of the name change. The Bureau of Land Management “is neutral in regards to a name change to Lake Eleanor.” The OGNB voted to recommend approval of the change, but cited the importance of retaining the existing name as a variant and noting that the proposal likely would not meet its commemorative naming criteria today. The OGNB also forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services,

which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in the State. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Rock Flour Hill**, Oregon  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=45.59416666666667&p\\_longi=-121.02305555555556](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.59416666666667&p_longi=-121.02305555555556)

This 1,046 foot summit, proposed to be named Rock Flour Hill, is located six miles east of the community of The Dalles in northeastern Wasco County. According to the proponent, the hill is composed of loess, a wind deposited soil. These deposits came from glacially ground rock flour, the finest abrasive available to a glacier. The proponent owns a vineyard on the hill and is proposing the name Rock Flour Hill to serve as an address and to designate the vineyard's location. One of the presentations on the agenda of the 2007 annual meeting of the Geological Society of America was entitled, "A Soil Catena From Rock Flour Vineyard, The Dalles, Oregon."

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), as part of its research, contacted the Wasco County Commissioners for comment. The county responded it did not have an opinion. The OGNB voted to disapprove the proposal. After the proponent was advised of the State's rejection, he asked that they reconsider the issue and provided additional comments from a Portland State University geologist who confirmed that the local soil is "a rock flour substance." However, the OGNB noted that much of the greater Columbia Basin is comprised of the same material and also questioned the proponent's claim that the name is not intended to promote a commercial product (his website refers to his winery, established in 2006 on "Rock Flour Hill"). The OGNB reaffirmed its lack of support for the proposal. The OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in the State. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

There are no other geographic features in Oregon known to contain the words "Rock Flour."

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

**Bush Island**, New York  
(Review List 398)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=42.16861111111111&p\\_longi=-73.89166666666667](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.16861111111111&p_longi=-73.89166666666667)

The new commemorative name Bush Island is proposed for an unnamed island located in the Hudson River along the boundary between the Town of Germantown in Columbia County and the Town of Catskill in Greene County. The island, described on one website as "a dredge island separating Inbocht Bay from the main river channel," is round in shape and approximately 40 acres in size. Today it is thriving with vegetation and wildlife. The proponent, who serves as the President of the Catskill Village Board, reports that the proposed name would honor Doug Bush (d. 2002), whose family has owned property next to the island since the 1930's. Bush was a commercial fisherman

who fished in the waters surrounding the island; he is also remembered as a key contributor towards the well being of the island.

An earlier proposal, to name this island Schoener Island, was submitted in 2006 and placed on BGN Review List 393. The proposed name, Dutch for “schooner,” would have recognized the longtime use of two-masted sailboats in the area and the fact that many of the local placenames are of Dutch origin. However, the proposal was withdrawn after the proponent learned that the Columbia County Historian was opposed to the proposal because the island was already known locally as Sewards Island. The historian was asked whether he wished to submit the latter name for the BGN’s consideration but no response was received.

The Town of Catskill Board of Supervisors is in support of the proposal for Bush Island, while no response was received from the Town of Germantown, the Columbia County Legislature, or the Greene County Legislature, despite two attempts to solicit comments from each. The New York State Names Committee also tried to solicit input but was unsuccessful. The State indicated it had no objection to the name.

According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in the area.

There are 45 other geographic features in New York with “Bush” in their name, but none are islands and none in either Columbia County or Greene County.

**Bailey Hills**, North Carolina  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=35.894870&p\\_longi=-80.938114](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.894870&p_longi=-80.938114)

This proposal is to apply the new name Bailey Hills to a small unincorporated community in Iredell County, approximately eight miles north of Statesville. The proponent is a member of the Bailey family, several generations of which have lived in the area since the early 1900’s. The community comprises a few dozen houses along Bailey Farm Road (State Road 1905), east of North Carolina Highway 115 and west of Snow Creek. The bridge over Snow Creek was recently designated the Bailey Bridge, and a memorial tree was planted at the center of the community. The specific honorees of the new name would be the Bailey siblings Conway (1911-1971), Curlee (1912-1988), Burgess (1919-1968), Martha (1921-1979), and Richard (1926-2001).

The Iredell County Commissioners recommend approval of the proposed name, as does the North Carolina Geographic Names Board. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Iredell County.

**Hettinger Island**, Oregon

(Review List 406)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=43.684832&p\\_longi=-117.0350230000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.684832&p_longi=-117.0350230000)

This 27-acre island is located in the Snake River, seven miles northwest of the community of Homedale, Idaho, and just west of the Oregon-Idaho state line. The proposed name is intended to honor Lawrence E. Hettinger (1902-1975), who owned a lumber company in Boise, and who purchased the island in the 1950s. He established a cable ferry crossing to the island, on which he built a dwelling. Mr. Hettinger was an avid sportsman and used the island for recreation and bird hunting. According to the proponent, the Hettinger family still owns the island.

The Malheur County Commissioners were asked by the Oregon Geographic Names Board to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. Local historians were also contacted and were unable to locate an existing name for the feature. The Oregon Water Resources Department confirmed that there are no water rights on the island and “is not aware of any other water-related issues pertaining to the naming of island.” The OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in the State. The OGNB recommends approval of the proposed name. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Oregon with the word “Hettinger” in their name. There is a trail in Idaho County, Idaho named Hettinger Trail.

**Buckingham Creek**, Washington

(Review List 404)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=48.648321&p\\_longi=-122.325211](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.648321&p_longi=-122.325211)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=48.652517&p\\_longi=-122.31622](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.652517&p_longi=-122.31622)

This proposal was submitted to make official the name Buckingham Creek for a 0.6-mile-long stream in southwestern Whatcom County. The stream flows in a southwesterly direction before entering Cain Lake. According to the proponent, the name Buckingham Creek came into local use approximately ten years ago. The name was given to the stream because his grandfather William Edwards Buckingham (1890-1980), a World War II veteran and farmer in his native Connecticut, relocated to Washington and acquired property adjacent to the stream in 1967. He was interested in preserving its environment and emphasized the importance of its renewable resources, as well as its future use for recreation and for supporting the local wildlife. He also stocked the stream with fish from nearby Cain Lake, “in the hope that one day it would become fish bearing.”

The Whatcom County Council was asked to comment on the proposal, responding that it had no opinion on the issue. Approximately half a dozen family members and friends of

the Buckingham family submitted emails in support of the naming effort. The Washington Board on Geographic Names was abolished in March 2010, so a copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Governor's Office instead. No response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board was recently reinstated, but because it is not expected to meet until early 2012, its executive secretary asked that the U.S. BGN proceed with its vote. The following Federally recognized tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation . No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Clise Creek, Perrigo Creek, Peters Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 404)

These are three of four proposals submitted by the Habitat Stewardship Coordinator for the City of Redmond. In 2008, the city solicited suggestions for names for several unnamed streams, in an effort to “emphasize the value of the respective waterways to the community” and “to promote public awareness and stewardship of all city streams, to simplify bookkeeping and communication, and to convey a sense of place and foster awareness of the city’s history.” The proponent describes each of the streams as a natural resource used by fish and wildlife, including Pacific salmon, trout, beavers, waterfowl and song birds. The proposed names have the support of the Redmond City Council, the Redmond Parks and Recreation Commission, and the King County Council. The fourth name, Willows Creek, is listed under Category V below. A fifth name, Idylwood Creek, is for a stream that also extends into the City of Bellevue, so the proponent has requested deferral while he attempts to solicit support from the city council.

The four proposals were scheduled for an initial hearing by the Washington Board on Geographic Names at its May 2010 meeting, but in March 2010 the Board was abolished by the State Legislature. The Governor's Office was asked to comment instead, but no response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The following Federally recognized tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Clise Creek:**

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.661853&p\\_longi=-122.1240800000](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.661853&p_longi=-122.1240800000)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.6588913&p\\_longi=-122.1319306](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6588913&p_longi=-122.1319306)

The name Clise Creek is proposed for a 0.3-mile-long stream that heads in Westside Park and flows east-northeast to enter the Sammamish River opposite the entrance to Marymoor Park. The name would honor Anna Clise (1866-1936), who was prominent in developing the Seattle area and several of its local charities. According to an online biography, “She was responsible for the creation of Seattle Children’s Orthopedic Hospital (now Children’s Hospital and Regional Medical Center). She raised money to

create the hospital and became president of the board for the new organization, inspired by the death of her own son at 5 years old [in 1898]. Anna Clise also helped create the amazing Conservatory and greenhouses at Volunteer Park in Seattle, donating an orchid collection and greenhouses in 1921.”

Between 1904 and 1907, Anna Clise and her husband James purchased 305 acres of land, using it first as a hunting lodge and later to raise Ayrshire cattle. In 1928, the family sold the property to an area lumberman who developed the Marymoor Dairy Farm. King County acquired the land in 1963 and established Marymoor Park. The Clise Mansion, located within the park’s present-day boundaries, continues to serve as a prominent local landmark. The name Clise Creek has been used by the staff of the City of Redmond when writing grants, creating restoration plans, and contracting services. An Internet search found 31 individuals with the last name Clise living in the nearby area.

**Perrigo Creek:**

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.682177&p\\_longi=-122.093725](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.682177&p_longi=-122.093725)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.688742&p\\_longi=-122.1119696](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.688742&p_longi=-122.1119696)

This is the second of the four names submitted by the Habitat Stewardship Coordinator for the City of Redmond. The stream proposed to be named Perrigo Creek is approximately one mile long but for a portion of its length it is piped underground, before entering Bear Creek (the city has plans to “daylight” the piped section). According to the proponent, the name Perrigo Creek has been used for some time by City of Redmond staff in planning documents and in the management of capital improvement projects. The Daughters of the American Revolution placed a plaque along the bank of the stream, which commemorates the Perrigo family and their role in establishing Redmond. Warren Perrigo (1836-1914) was the head of one of the two families credited with settling what would later become Redmond. They were also the second family to file a homestead claim in the area. Warren Perrigo taught school, donated land for the log schoolhouse, and served as King County commissioner; another report said “he became a leader in the fight for good roads.” According to *The Seattle Times*, “He did more for the development of King county than any other man.” Perrigo Community Park is located just to the east of the mouth of the stream. A search of the Internet located three people living in Redmond with the last name Perrigo.

**Peters Creek:**

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.683361&p\\_longi=-122.132521](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.683361&p_longi=-122.132521)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.6680914&p\\_longi=-122.1397519](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6680914&p_longi=-122.1397519)

This is another of the four proposals submitted by the City of Redmond, to make official names selected through a citywide stream-naming contest. The stream in question is a 1.6-mile-long tributary of the Sammamish River, at the northwest edge of the city. It flows through residential and commercial areas and has been channelized for much of its downstream section. According to the application, “In 1987, the City of Redmond

started several actions to improve water quality and habitat conditions along Peters Creek in response to the Peter's Creek [sic] Habitat and Geotechnical Investigation (a.k.a. the Peters Creek Plan). The City now manages 5 restoration sites in the creek's upper watershed, and 4 restorations at the creek's mouth." Although the name Peters Creek has reportedly been used continually by City staff in planning documents and in the management of capital improvement projects, no explanation has been found by the proponent regarding the origin of the name or whether there was a family named Peter or Peters in the area. The author of *Our Town Redmond* was unable to locate any information, but confirmed that the name has been used for at least 30 years.

The King County Salmon Watcher Program and the City of Redmond Urban Watersheds Initiative (2008) both include listings for Peters Creek. A local environmental consulting firm describes ongoing efforts to enhance fish habitats along Peters Creek, while an area construction company refers to a project to reinforce culverts along Peters Creek. An article in the *Seattle Times* in 1997 referred to recent efforts to construct a fish ladder "at the mouth of Peters Creek, a tributary of the Sammamish River". A retirement community located a short distance west of the stream is named Regency at Peters Creek, and a local real estate company listed a property "that backs to Peters Creek."

A search of GNIS found 35 other features in Washington containing the word Peters in their name. Of these, only the aforementioned retirement home and two churches with "Saint Peters" in their names are in King County.

Change Hicks Lake (FID 1510703) to Hicklin Lake, Washington  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=47.5032102&p\\_longi=-122.344817&fid=1510703](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.5032102&p_longi=-122.344817&fid=1510703)

This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Seattle, who would like the name of Hicks Lake in King County changed to Hicklin Lake. Although the proponent represents a group called Friends of Hicks Lake, his research has determined that the lake was named for Leonard Hicklin (1861-1931), who owned property around the lake in the 1880s. Some years after Mr. Hicklin's death, the lake became known as Hicks Lake. It is also referred to in several sources as Garrett Lake or Lake Garrett (because L.B. Garrett acquired the property in the early 1930s), so the proponent hopes that by restoring the name of the original owner, some of the confusion will be eliminated. Because of the conflict, the King County Department of Natural Resources lists both names in its ecological reports.

The proposal included a petition signed by approximately 50 area residents in support of the change to Hicklin Lake. Because of recent and ongoing clean-up efforts at the lake, Hicks Lake has been mentioned in several media reports; one referred to the proponent's efforts to change the name. The director of the county's Water Resources Office agreed that "the different references to the lake as Hicks and Garrett is confusing." An environmental specialist with the Washington Department of Ecology's Northwest Regional Office also expressed support for the change.

Other letters and/or e-mails of support were submitted by the North Highline Unincorporated Area Council, the White Center Community Development Association, the King County Community Service Representative, and the King County Managing Engineer. The Washington State Board approved the proposal for final consideration at its October 2009 meeting, but in March 2010 the State Board was abolished by the State legislation. The Governor's Office was asked to comment instead, but no response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The following Federally recognized tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, the Suquamish Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, and the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Westphal Creek, Washington  
(Review List 404)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=48.1263888888889&p\\_longi=-122.1563888888889](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.1263888888889&p_longi=-122.1563888888889)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=48.1466666666667&p\\_longi=-122.1613888888889](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.1466666666667&p_longi=-122.1613888888889)

This 1.6-mile-long stream flows into Middle Fork Quilceda Creek, 0.6 miles northeast of Stimson Crossing in Snohomish County. The proponent, a member of the Westphal family, reports that he is working with the Snohomish County Water Management Division and Adopt-a-Stream to restore the unnamed stream located behind his house. He hopes to have the stream rezoned as a fish-bearing stream. The new name Westphal Creek is proposed to honor several members of the Westphal family, who according to the proponent have dedicated themselves to public service and volunteer work. Paul A. Westphal (1896-1979) served in the Army during World War I; Donald Westphal (1931-2002) served in the Army during the Korean Conflict; Kenneth Westphal (1941-1996) served in the Air Force during the late 1950s and founded a nonprofit housing agency that offered clean and sober houses to recovering alcoholics and addicts in the area. Daryel Westphal (1946-1999) served in the Army during the 1960s and was a volunteer with the Seattle Seafair Pirates for 20 years.

The proponent hopes that by naming this stream Westphal Creek after a family that has dedicated itself to public service and volunteer work, it will "inspire others to do likewise and that people will see it takes individual participation and sometimes initiation to have a positive impact on others."

The Snohomish County Council and the Snohomish County Public Works Department were both asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Washington State Board approved the proposal for final consideration at its October 2009 meeting, but in March 2010 the State Board was abolished by State legislation. The Governor's Office was asked to comment instead, but no response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The following Federally recognized tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the

Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. Of these, only the Swinomish Indians responded, stating that they had no opinion. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Washington that include the word “Westphal” in their names.

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change Cokirs Creek (BGN 1983) (FID 629836) to Kocher Creek, Michigan  
(Review List 406)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=45.0597222&p\\_longi=-85.0708333&fid=629836](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0597222&p_longi=-85.0708333&fid=629836)

This proposal is to change the name of Cokirs Creek, a 3.7-mile-long tributary of the Jordan River in Antrim County, to Kocher Creek. The existing name was made official by the BGN in 1983, citing local preference at the time. Earlier U.S. Geological Survey and Michigan Department of Natural Resources maps had labeled the stream Kocher Creek, but in 1971 the Antrim County map spelled the name “Cokirs” and so in 1981 the USGS petitioned the BGN to determine the correct spelling for Federal use. The 1983 case file notes that six local residents preferred Cokirs Creek, stating, “A family, who spelled their name Kocher, owned 40 acres of land on the creek. The residents of the area now spell the name of the creek Cokirs Creek.”

The present-day proponent is a member of the Kocher family, who reports that J.R. Kocher acquired property along the stream around 1900. A list of tributaries of the Jordan River, posted on Wikipedia, lists “Cokirs Creek, also known as Kocher Creek.” The *Biennial Report of the State Board of Fish Commissioners* of 1909 listed the stream as Kocher Creek, noting that Mrs. J.R. Kocher was the property owner. The Michigan State Law of 2000, in its list of Designated Trout Streams for the State of Michigan, records the name as Kocher Creek.

The governments of Echo Township and Jordan Township, as well as the Antrim County Commissioners, all submitted letters supporting the change to Kocher Creek. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources, which manages the Mackinaw State Forest, recommends approval of the change, as does the Michigan Geographic Names Authority. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

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

### Deer Run Creek, Indiana

(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.3242501279&p\\_longi=-86.7070592816](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.3242501279&p_longi=-86.7070592816)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.2881288428&p\\_longi=-86.6788522298](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.2881288428&p_longi=-86.6788522298)

This 3.5-mile-long stream heads in Washington Township in Clinton County, 3.5 miles southwest of Mulberry; it then flows northwest to its confluence with South Fork Wildcat Creek in Sheffield Township in Tippecanoe County. The proposed name Deer Run Creek was chosen because of the many deer found in the habitat area.

The Clinton County Commissioners and the Tippecanoe County Commissioners were both asked to comment on the proposal; both responded that they did not have an opinion. The Indiana Geographic Names Authority is in favor of the proposed name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation. Of these, only the Peoria Tribe responded, stating they had no objection to the name. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Indiana named “Deer Run” or “Deer Run Creek”.

### Jalapeno Hill, New York

(Review List 391)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=43.07333333333333&p\\_longi=-77.2](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.07333333333333&p_longi=-77.2)

This proposal is to make official the name Jalapeno Hill for a 701-foot summit in the Town of Palmyra in Wayne County. The proponent, who owns the majority of the property on which the summit is located, suggests it needs a name and that the proposed name is appropriate because “jalapenos grow well here for some strange reason.” There are no other geographic features in the State of New York with the word “Jalapeno” in their name.

The Executive Director of Historic Palmyra, a local historical society, responded with a request that the BGN render a decision without her organization’s input but did add the comment that “we wonder in our area with so much history where the name Jalapeno Hill came from? It really seems to be out of character for the drumlins, Erie Canal, and pioneer history.” The Town of Palmyra Board of Supervisors responded that it did not have an opinion on the issue. The Wayne County Supervisors did not respond to two requests for comment, the second letter indicating that a lack of a reply would imply a lack of an opinion. The New York State Names Committee has no objection to the name.

According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Wayne County.

**Windrow Branch**, North Carolina  
(Review List 406)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=35.1099564&p\\_longi=-80.6438756](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.1099564&p_longi=-80.6438756)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=35.1330710&p\\_longi=-80.6780577](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.1330710&p_longi=-80.6780577)

This proposal is to apply the new name Windrow Branch to an unnamed 2.6-mile-long stream that heads in Mecklenburg County and flows into Union County. The stream flows through a subdivision named Windrow Estates. According to the proponent, “Windrow Estates was developed as an equestrian community in the 1970s and the word Windrow was included in the name of the subdivision as a reference to rows of cut hay, as would be needed to feed the horses. Some of the land that makes up the development was hay fields at the time of development, and the expanse of a large hayfield also supports the idea of ‘estates’ or estate sized large lots, which the neighborhood has compared to other developments.”

The Union County Board of Commissioners and the Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners both submitted letters of support for the proposal, and the North Carolina Geographic Names Board endorses the name as well. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, the aforementioned community of Windrow Estates is the only feature in North Carolina with “Windrow” in its name.

**Fantasy Lake**, Ohio  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=41.608704&p\\_longi=-80.717926](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.608704&p_longi=-80.717926)

This approximately 4.6-acre body of water, proposed to be named Fantasy Lake, is located 2.7 miles west-northwest of Cherry Valley in New Lyme Township in Ashtabula County. The proponent purchased the property in 2009 to be a family getaway location. They have built “a huge commercial play ground and called the property *Fantasy Ranch*.” Although the body of water existed when the family acquired it, the previous owners had no registered name for it.

The New Lyme Township Trustees responded that they support the name. The Ashtabula County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment. The Ohio State Names Authority also supports the proposal. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any tribes with an interest in Ashtabula County. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Ohio with the word “Fantasy” in their name.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN at its July 2011 meeting, citing a concern that Fantasy Ranch might be a commercial venture. The proponent was asked to clarify the issue, to which he responded that the playground is not open to the public, tickets are not sold to use it, and it is “a private property location” for the use of his family now and in the future.

**Doe Run**, Pennsylvania  
(Review List 406)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.1588528&p\\_longi=-76.3879502](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.1588528&p_longi=-76.3879502)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.2020019&p\\_longi=-76.3500023](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.2020019&p_longi=-76.3500023)

This proposal, submitted by the Manager of Penn Township, is to apply the new name Doe Run to an unnamed tributary of Chiques Creek in Lancaster County. The 4.5-mile-long stream heads in Penn Township and flows southwest into Manheim Borough. The proposed name recognizes the stream’s proximity to Doe Run Elementary School and Doe Run Road.

In addition to Penn Township, the Manager of Manheim Borough also recommends approval of the name, while the Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Lancaster County.

There are 13 features in Pennsylvania with names containing the words “Doe Run,” including eight streams. The nearest stream is located 30 miles west of the stream in question.

**Marauders Run**, Pennsylvania  
(Review List 407)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.5118171&p\\_longi=-78.3781385](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5118171&p_longi=-78.3781385)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.51333333333333&p\\_longi=-78.36583333333333](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.51333333333333&p_longi=-78.36583333333333)

This proposal is to apply the new name Marauders Run to an unnamed stream in Blair County. It was submitted by a watershed specialist with the Blair Conservation District, on behalf of the students of Bishop Guilfoyle Catholic High School, which is located 1.4 miles from the mouth of the stream. The stream heads in Logan Township, then flows to the west to enter Brush Run just inside the boundaries of the City of Altoona. According to the proponent, “In 2010, Bishop Guilfoyle Catholic High School students adopted this section of an unnamed tributary to Brush Run and developed a riparian buffer project along a section of the stream. The students planted over 300 trees and developed educational signage to inform visitors using the adjacent park and soccer fields about the benefits of buffers. The name Marauders Run was picked by the students, since their athletic team mascot is the Marauder. The project also acted as a demonstration project to the County on the benefits, development process and maintenance of riparian buffers.” He notes also that the County was a key partner in the development of the riparian buffer project.

The governments of Logan Township, the City of Altoona, and Blair County all submitted letters of support for the proposal. The Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection to the name. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Blair County.

**Carnelian Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 403)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=45.622351&p\\_longi=-122.3757707](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.622351&p_longi=-122.3757707)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=45.6294049&p\\_longi=-122.3574078](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.6294049&p_longi=-122.3574078)

This 1.3-mile-long stream in Clark County flows southwest through several private lots north of Washougal to enter the Little Washougal River 1.5 miles southeast of Fern Prairie. The proponent reports that his family has found many carnelian gemstones along the stream over the years, and that the mineral carnelian has also been found in neighboring counties.

The Clark County Commissioners have expressed support for this proposal. The Washington State Board on Geographic Names was scheduled to consider this name for initial consideration at its May 2010 meeting but the Board was abolished in March of that year. The Governor's Office was asked to comment instead, but no response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Clark County.

There are no other geographic feature names in Washington known to contain the word "Carnelian."

**Dear Valley**, Washington  
(Review List 404)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.0688397&p\\_longi=-123.3758186](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.0688397&p_longi=-123.3758186)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.1098345&p\\_longi=-123.3360249](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.1098345&p_longi=-123.3360249)

This 3.9-mile-long valley heads in Mason County and trends southwest then south to join the valley of the Cloquallum River in Grays Harbor County. According to the proponent, the name Dear Valley has been in local use since 1972, when two local residents gave it the informal name; the proposed name is a play on the word *deer*.

When asked to comment, the Mason County Commissioners responded in favor of the name, while the Grays Harbor County Commissioners did not respond to two requests, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Washington Board on Geographic Names was abolished by the State legislation in March 2010 so the Governor's Office was asked to comment instead. No response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The Confederated Tribes of

the Chehalis Reservation and the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, both of which are Federally recognized, were asked to comment. No response was received, which is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Washington containing the word “Dear” in their name.

**Willows Creek**, Washington  
(Review List 404)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.6895413&p\\_longi=-122.1344956](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.6895413&p_longi=-122.1344956)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.680067&p\\_longi=-122.162905](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.680067&p_longi=-122.162905)

This is the last of the four proposals submitted by the City of Redmond. The name Willows Creek is proposed to be made official for a 1.6-mile-long tributary of the Sammamish River. According to the proponent, the name has been used by the community for some time, because the stream is close to the community of Willow. It also runs under Willows Road NE and alongside Willows Creek Neighborhood Park and Willow Run Golf Club. In addition, the city’s staff has used the name Willows Creek when writing grants, restoration plans, and contracting services. A local environmental consulting firm describes its involvement in the Willows Creek Bypass and Stabilization Preliminary Design Project. In 2005, the City of Redmond Public Works Department conducted a “Cultural Resources Assessment for the Willows Creek Daylighting Project.” The Washington State Department of Ecology lists Willows Creek in its 2009 Water Resource Inventory.

The Redmond City Council, the Redmond Parks and Recreation Commission, and the King County Council all support this proposal.

Along with Clise Creek, Perrigo Creek, and Peters Creek, this proposal was scheduled for an initial hearing by the Washington Board on Geographic Names at its May 2010 meeting, but in March 2010 the Board was abolished by the State Legislature. The Governor’s Office was asked to comment instead, but no response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The following Federally recognized tribes were asked to comment: the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

There are no other streams in Washington known to be named Willows Creek; there are nine named Willow Creek, none of which are in King County.