

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Seven Hundred and Thirteenth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B
October 8, 2009 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army corps of Engineers)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress (Chairman) (not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey

Guests

Marcus Allsup, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Jesse Bisogni, Department of Defense (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)
Roberta Conner, Tamástslíkt Cultural Institute
Steven Gardner, National Geographic Society
Douglas Herman, Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian
Nicholas Rosenbach, National Geographic Society
Jeremy Sweat, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Eric Wind, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)

1. Opening

Loy opened the meeting at 9:32 a.m. He noted that this concludes his two-year term as DNC Chair and introduced Hiatt as the new Chair. Hiatt thanked Loy for his service and announced he would not be voting on issues on today's docket unless there is a tie vote. He asked the members, staff, and guests to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 712th Meeting

The minutes of the 712th meeting, held September 9th, were approved as submitted.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairwoman's Report (Kanalley)

Kanalley reported that her term as Chair of the full BGN will end at the October 20th meeting and that there will be an election to fill the positions of Chair and Vice Chair.

At the last meeting, it was announced that the Association of American Geographers (AAG) has scheduled a day-long track on toponymic issues for its Annual Meeting to be held in Washington, DC next April. The BGN has agreed to provide input and advice to AAG. Renee Louis, advisor to the Hawaii Geographic Names Board and co-chair of the AAG Indigenous Peoples Working Group, has also expressed interest in conducting a special one-day pre-conference session on indigenous names, and has asked the BGN to be involved in that effort. More details will be provided in the Special Communications Committee report.

Following Randy Flynn's retirement, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) has advertised his position; the vacancy announcement is now closed and a selection should be made soon.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The FNC is scheduled to meet on October 13th at NGA in Bethesda, Maryland.

The full BGN meeting scheduled for October 20th will take place at the Department of the Interior (DOI), at 1:30 p.m., in Room 7000B. Any members who plan to bring staff or guests should notify the BGN staff so their names can be forwarded to DOI Security.

The reappointment letters for the 2009-2011 term are at DOI and are expected to reach the appropriate departments, agencies, and bureaus shortly.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications is scheduled to meet on October 14th at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in Silver Spring, Maryland. The primary topic of discussion is expected to be the BGN's participation in the 2010 AAG meeting. In addition to holding a panel session the BGN has been invited to hold both a DNC and FNC meeting in conjunction with the AAG meeting. As noted previously, Renee Louis is interested in hosting a pre-session workshop and has submitted an abstract for AAG consideration. The Geographical Names Board of Canada has also suggested the AAG meeting might provide a good opportunity to share information on the U.S.-Canada collaboration on the Salish Sea proposal, particularly how it involved the Transboundary Agreement. Richard Randall, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, reports that he will also be presenting a paper on the BGN.

Department of Commerce deputy member Michael Fournier and Leo Dillon, the member from the State Department, are attending the annual North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) Conference this week, where they are presenting information on the BGN and Federal naming policies, and also displaying a poster on the BGN.

Kanalley reported that the Forest Service has printed additional copies of the revised BGN trifolds. She thanked Caldwell and Dillon for their assistance and input in the process.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

There is no report.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

There has been some media coverage of the DNC's approval in September of the proposal to change the name of Negrohead Mountain in Los Angeles County to Ballard Mountain.

The staff continues to receive emails and letters related to the proposal to change the name of Black Mountain in Sonoma County, California, to Alexander Mountain. The majority of correspondents express strong opposition to the change, and several have expressed an interest in presenting their arguments to the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names at its meeting in January.

Review List 401 includes a proposal to apply the new name Hunters Peak to an unnamed summit in Shoshone County, Idaho. As part of its routine research, the DNC staff asked the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to comment on the issue. In its response, the Tribal Council expressed support for the proposed name, but also requested that the Coeur d'Alene name for the feature, Hnmiyu'lmkhwn, be recognized by including it in GNIS as a variant name. This relates to the issues that will be addressed later under item 3.8 Review of Native American Issues.

At its September meeting, the DNC considered and deferred a decision on whether to approve a name change from West Summerland Key to Scout Key. There was considerable confusion over what is being renamed, since it was discovered that the name West Summerland Key no longer applies to a separate feature (island). The former island is now part of the larger Spanish Harbor Keys, so in deferring a decision, the DNC asked staff to consult with the proponent. He has been contacted, and the county government has also offered to revisit the issue.

The BGN staff recently participated in another conference call with the staff of the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC), the British Columbia Names Office, and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names regarding the Salish Sea proposal. The State Board is scheduled to vote on the proposal at its October 30th meeting. Assuming the outcome of the State's decision is made available shortly thereafter, the DNC is likely to consider the proposal at its November 12th meeting. Runyon reminded the BGN members that have an interest in that area that it would be helpful if they could solicit opinions from their agencies prior to that date.

A newspaper reporter in Perry County, Pennsylvania has inquired about the name Shermans Creek, noting that a recently installed bridge sign labels the stream Sherman Creek. Because the singular form is considered official for Federal use but the plural form appears to be in local use, the reporter has submitted a proposal to change the name.

The BGN Executive Committee met on September 15th at the Library of Congress. One of the topics discussed was the need to more efficiently manage the BGN's records. It was agreed that the Department of the Interior, specifically the U.S. Geological Survey, should to be the official repository of the files. Runyon noted that the BGN staff would welcome any assistance from the members in sorting and cataloguing the large quantity of material, and invited anyone to spend a day or two in Reston to help with that effort. Several members expressed a willingness to assist, so Runyon will provide a list of possible dates.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The integration of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) with the other USGS data layers is moving toward completion. As a result of this effort, the GNIS web-based maintenance forms are being redesigned. Internal testing is underway and the new forms should be available for use shortly.

Some funding is being made available to derive polygon boundaries for natural features, although as noted previously, this is primarily to assist in text placement. There is also some interest in re-computing geographic coordinates for features in Hawaii, because as a result of the shift from NAD27 to NAD83, there are significant positional errors in the existing data. Unfortunately it is not possible to perform a “global shift” on all features in the State since many locations were measured and added after the shift to the newer datum.

3.7 Review of LargaVista Fork, MO decision (Caldwell)

At its May 2009 meeting, the DNC denied a proposal to apply the new name LargaVista Fork to a stream in Missouri. There were some concerns that the name could be intended to promote a commercial venture and also that the form of the name does not comply with established writing practices. Caldwell, who was absent from the meeting, reminded the DNC that the Corps of Engineers had expressed support for the proposal and that in investigating the name had determined that the name did not have any commercial implications. He also questioned whether the DNC had a policy prohibiting “bumped” words, noting that there are already several examples in GNIS. He asked whether the DNC might be willing to revisit the proposal if the proponent resubmitted the name in the two-word form. A motion was made and seconded to reconsider the issue if the proponent amends the proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

3.8 Tribal Issues

Yost and Runyon provided a brief overview of the talking points that have been developed thus far, and described the material that was distributed to the members as supporting documentation.

After an initial review of the issue, it was noted that the DNC needs to make a distinction between consultation as it relates to policy development vs. consultation on specific name proposals that the DNC receives. Thus far, it seems the discussion has attempted to address both concurrently.

At this point, the two invited guests arrived at the meeting. Ms. Roberta Conner, Director of the Tamástslíkt Cultural Institute in Pendleton, Oregon (and a member of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indians), and Dr. Douglas Herman, Senior Geographer of the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, introduced themselves and thanked the DNC for inviting them to participate in the meeting. Ms. Conner opened her remarks by expressing appreciation to the DNC for its approval in 2008 of the Umatilla name Isqúulktpe Creek (and three related features). She noted that the Oregon Geographic Names Board had approved the “street” or lay spelling (Iskuulpa), while the DNC recognized the significance of the native form of the name, which was very important to the Tribe. Note: the BGN voted on the name as submitted since only the proponent can amend the form of a proposed name.

Ms. Conner then announced that the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, which comprise the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla peoples, are in the process to preparing a volume containing 549 names of places in the Tribes’ traditional area. The publication will capture the history as described by the Tribal elders. There are many features in the area that still contain the word “squaw” and so a list of 46 replacement names is being prepared. It is important to note that for the Tribes these are not *new* names but have been in use for many years, often over several generations. The proposed names will include an appropriate English generic term and the Tribes are making every effort to comply with established toponymic guidelines. Some of the names should not be a challenge to non-Umatilla language speakers, while others will likely be difficult to comprehend. The Tribes regard this as “an effort to restore, not invent names.” In concluding her remarks on this issue, Ms. Conner invited the BGN to be a partner in that effort.

With regard to Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments), Ms. Conner noted that some have suggested it is not the BGN’s mission to preserve culture. However, in considering proposals for native names, she implied that the DNC’s decisions should be based on laws that pre-date the Constitution. E.O. 13175 says the Federal government should defer to Tribes for features on Tribal lands. Some State Names Authorities have expressed a reluctance to approve names that cannot be spelled or easily pronounced. Many Tribes, on the other hand, are desperate to preserve their ancestral languages, and applying native names to places is one way to accomplish this. It has long been recognized that the process is slow and deliberate.

She noted that most names do not apply specifically to geographic features, but include the area surrounding the feature. It should be noted that in many tribal

cultures it is customary to name places, not features, and that tribes may have a different perception of “place.”

Fleming inquired of Ms. Conner how early in the process of developing policies should the DNC involve the tribes? Ms. Conner responded it would ideally be as soon as possible. She described two recent situations in which early consultation had been successful, although it is still customary for Federal and State agencies to consult with tribes as an after thought. She added that the annual meeting of the National Congress of American Indians is a good place to start, and often provides a venue to get the word out to interested parties. It was noted also that determining what constitutes “tribal land” can be difficult, with some features on “adjudicated land,” while others are on “fee land,” “trust land,” within ceded boundaries, and so on. The Umatilla land is checkerboard in nature, but the Tribe continues to seek absolute jurisdiction over its lands.

Fagan asked the guests whether the Tribes routinely consult the BGN website for proposals of possible interest, or to view the DNC’s existing policies. The response was no, but the Tribe would be interested in doing so if they were alerted to its availability. Fagan further asked if a periodic notification of the posting of the quarterly review lists would be useful, to which Ms. Conner responded it would, especially as the Umatilla’s historical lands extend into the State of Washington.

Dr. Herman noted that legislation in the State of Hawaii requires the use of Hawaiian placenames. Many indigenous languages are being lost, and the Smithsonian is undergoing a concerted effort to perpetuate them, both in written and spoken format. Under the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) American system, some characters beyond the conventional A to Z are included. In some cases, it has taken 50 years to develop a standard orthography for native languages.

Ms. Conner noted that it will be necessary for both sides to compromise, and so rather than have the DNC simply approve or reject a name that is being proposed, a decision should be deferred to allow for further negotiation. It should also be recognized that some Tribes will submit names that are not in a standard orthography; some will compromise, while others may not wish to.

The staff provided an example of a recent decision by the DNC not to approve some names in the Salish language because the County government, speaking on behalf of some local residents, had proposed names translated into English instead. The local residents had argued that if they could not spell or pronounce the indigenous words they would continue to use the previous word, which contained the word “squaw.” Ms. Conner responded that she recognized the

difficulty the DNC faces in such situations, and noted that the Tribes are willing to be patient. It can take time for such changes to be accepted.

The question was raised as to whether the Tribes consider the issue of emergency preparedness when proposing names, i.e. if a non-native speaker needs to locate a place, could unfamiliar names be a hindrance? The Tribes do recognize this can be an issue, so increased communication is critical. This can be particularly critical when naming roads.

At this point, the guests thanked the DNC for allowing them to speak to the members and to share their concerns.

The meeting was adjourned at noon for a lunch break. The members reconvened at 1 p.m.

Discussion continued on the need to determine the intent of Executive Order 13175. It instructs each Federal department to develop a policy for consultation. Before the DNC's November 12th meeting, Fagan and Fleming will revisit the draft consultation letter, and present their findings to the members at the meeting.

Following the discussion of Tribal Issues, several members left the meeting. The remaining number constituted a quorum so it was agreed to continue and proceed to the monthly docket.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change application of Sweet Springs Valley (FID 1553556), and apply new name Gap Valley, West Virginia (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name and application change, citing a lack of a compelling reason to change a long-standing name; a lack of evidence that there are two distinct valleys; and the objections of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 4 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in recognition of the county's support for the proposal.

Change **Trout Branch** (FID 1553263) to **Trout Run**; change **Left Fork Trout Branch Springs** (FID 1557694) to **Left Fork Trout Run Springs**; and change **Right Fork Trout Branch Spring** to **Right Fork Trout Run Spring**, West Virginia (Jefferson National Forest) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve these changes, citing a lack of a compelling reason to change long-standing names and the lack of support from the State Names Authority.

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Wrights Peak, Virginia and West Virginia (Jefferson National Forest) (Review List 394) (FID 2572162)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name, citing local support.

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Cape Francis** (BGN 1985) (FID 308202) to **French Cape**, Florida (Review List 396)

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

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

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

A motion was made and seconded to approve the following 45 names.

Vote: 5 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Applewood Creek (FID 2572176)
Bennington Creek (FID 2572177)
Blood Creek (FID 2572178)
Buffalo Creek Tributary ((FID 2572179)
Cemetery Creek (FID 2572180)
Crystal Creek (FID 2572181)
Eagle Run Creek (FID 2572182)
East Knight Creek (FID 2572183)
Elmwood Creek (FID 2572184)
Fairview Creek (FID 2572185)
Fort Crook Creek (FID 2572186)
Lake Regency (FID 2572187)
LaVista Creek (FID 2572188)
Maple Village Creek (FID 2572189)
Meadow Lane Creek (FID 2572190)
Mission Creek (FID 2572191)
Mockingbird Creek (FID 2572192)
Newport Landing Creek (FID 2572193)
North Boxelder Creek (FID 2572194)
North Standing Bear Creek (FID 2572195)
North Washington Creek (FID 2572196)
North Wehrspann Creek (FID 2572197)
Oak View Creek (FID 2572198)
Old Bones Creek (FID 2572199)
Old Lincoln Highway Creek (FID 2572200)
Pacific Hollow Creek (FID 2572201)
Quail Creek (FID 2572202)
Ralston Creek (FID 2572203)
Ridgewood Creek (FID 2572204)
Rockbrook Creek (FID 2572251)
Saddle Creek (FID 2572255)
Savanna Creek (FID 2572259)
Shadow Lake (FID 2572263)
South Standing Bear Creek (FID 2572267)

South Washington Creek (FID 2572271)
South Wehrspann Creek (FID 2572285)
Standing Bear Creek (FID 2572289)
Walnut Creek Lake (FID 2572292)
Washington Creek (FID 2572294)
Wehrspann Creek (FID 2572298)
West Quail Creek (FID 2572303)
Westmont Creek (FID 2572304)
Whispering Ridge Creek (FID 2572305)
Whitehawk Creek (FID 2572306)
Wolf Creek (FID 2572308)

A motion was made and seconded to defer the following names, pending further discussion and a request for additional information from the proponent. The specific reasons for deferral are as follows.

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

90th Street Drain
F Street Drain
Frederick Street Drain

Concerns that the names could be commercial:

Champions Creek
East Midland Creek
Fricke Creek
Indian Creek
Lockwood Creek
Midland Creek
Old Home Creek
Tiburon Creek
West Midland Creek

Concerns regarding the Commemorative Names Policy:

Beadle Creek
Behm Creek
Betz Road Ditch
Boettger Creek
Giles Creek
Glenbrook Creek
Hanover Creek
Huntington Creek
Lonergan Creek
Morton Creek
North Whitted Creek

Sachs-Palmer Creek
Schram Creek
Thompson Creek
Whitted Creek

The remaining proposals on the docket were deferred to the next meeting.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place November 12th, 2009, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

Robert Hiatt, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

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

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

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

Deep Creek:

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

Source:

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

Hardwick Branch:

Mouth:

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

Source:

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

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

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

to have been disappointed to see the “misapplication” of the name to the longer stream.

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

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

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

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

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

Galloway Creek:

Mouth:

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

Source:

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

Old Galloway Creek:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.800277777777778&p_longi=-76.709444444444

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

Mill Creek:

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

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8105555555555&p_longi=-76.710000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Boerne, is to correct the spelling of the name of Malikoff Hill in Kendall County to Malakopf Hill. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1964 and was listed as such in the field report for 1965. Malikoff Hill was also shown on the 2000 edition of the official Kendall County highway map. However, the proponent suggests it should be spelled “Malakopf” because that is the German word meaning “view” and “head.” Several websites dedicated to the history and German heritage of Kendall County include references to the Herff Monument that was built in 1881 atop “Malakopf Hill” (some of the sites also use the generic term “Mountain”). Another website describing the history of Boerne refers to “Malakopf Mountain” and says it is located on a privately-owned ranch.

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

The Wey, New York (Review List 394)

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

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

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

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

Change application of Sweet Springs Valley (FID 1553556),
and apply new name Gap Valley, West Virginia
(Review List 394)

Gap Valley (basin):

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.55424&p_longi=-80.40008

Sweet Springs Valley:

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.66901&p_longitude=-80.23617

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.57999&p_longitude=-80.32863

These are the first two of six proposals to apply new names or change existing names for features in Monroe County. They are part of a group of 13 proposals submitted by a local historian and retired chair of the Monroe County Commission. (In December 2008, the BGN approved the first three, to make official the locally used names Narrows of Hans Creek and Scott Hollow, and to change Taggart Branch to Tackett Branch.)

This proposal would make official the name Gap Valley for a 13 km (8 mi) long basin that trends northeast from the community of Gap Mills. The proponent reports that the name was published in O.F. Morton's *History of Monroe County* (1916) and that many local residents still use the name today. He concedes that the eastern half of the feature is already shown on Federal maps to be part of Sweet Springs Valley but suggests that name should be limited to the area further to the northeast, specifically to the valley through which Sweet Springs Creek flows. The second part of the proposal would correct the application of the name Sweet Springs Valley. The feature proposed to be named Gap Valley is classified as a basin rather than a valley, since it contains both Back Creek and Kitchen Creek and is centered on the point where those two streams meet to join Second Creek.

The name Sweet Springs Valley applies currently to a 23 km (14.5 mi) long valley that heads in Monroe County and trends to the northeast and into Alleghany County, Virginia (although the West Virginia State Names Authority disputes this, claiming the entire feature is in West Virginia). The head of the valley is currently placed at the community of Gap Mills, but the proposal would relocate the head 8.8 km (5.5 mi) to the northeast, close to the community of Centennial.

The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director have all submitted letters of support for this proposal. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection. However, the West Virginia State Names Authority (SNA) does not support the names as proposed, suggesting they are "without good reason" and there is no compelling reason to change names and applications in longstanding published use. At a recent West Virginia Surveyors' Conference, the SNA presented the proposals to an audience of engineers, surveyors, geologists, hydrologists, and environmentalists. He reported that there was an "overwhelmingly negative response," with most expressing concern that any changes would result in a "negative impact on their work." Further, the SNA believes the proponent has "failed to address what

problems [the current name] has caused...or what problems would be resolved.” He also believes the aforementioned endorsements “fall well short of strong public support.” Noting the sparse population of the area, he believes the historical account in which the names are mentioned hardly qualifies as “well established local usage,” nor is there any way to verify the historic accuracy of that source. There are no Federally-recognized tribes within 50 miles of these features.

Change **Trout Branch** (FID 1553263) to **Trout Run**;
change **Left Fork Trout Branch Springs** (FID 1557694) to **Left Fork Trout Run Springs**; and change **Right Fork Trout Branch Spring** to **Right Fork Trout Run Spring**,
West Virginia
(Jefferson National Forest)
(Review List 394)

Trout Branch:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.5320701&p_longi=-80.3467249&fid=1553263

Left Fork:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.5084596&p_longi=-80.3317229&fid=1557694

Right Fork:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.5084596&p_longi=-80.330334&fid=1557715

These three proposals were submitted in an effort to address the correct names of a stream and two related features in Monroe County. The proponent, a local historian and retired chair of the Monroe County Commission, reports that the stream labeled **Trout Branch** on USGS topographic maps is in fact known locally as **Trout Run**. In researching the issue, BGN staff noted that GNIS lists two springs that lie along the two branches of the stream and which are named currently **Left Fork Trout Branch Springs** and **Right Fork Trout Branch Spring** (note: one is singular and the other plural). The proponent was asked if he believed the BGN should address those names also. He indicated he was not familiar with those names, but agreed it would be logical if they conformed to the name of the primary stream. The two spring entries in GNIS were compiled from a West Virginia Geological Survey publication. Thus far, there is no evidence that the tributaries themselves are named. The stream and the springs are in the Jefferson National Forest, an administrative unit within the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.

The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director have all expressed support for the proposed changes, as has the U.S. Forest Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

which manages the White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery approximately 10 miles away, has no opinion on the issue, although “if the locals want this [name] officially changed, that is fine with us.” However, the West Virginia State Names Authority does not support the proposals, citing a lack of evidence that the changes are needed or that they would provide any clarification to the existing toponymic situation. He notes the current names are well-established and the stream has been named Trout Branch on USGS topographic maps for many decades. There are no Federally-recognized tribes within 50 miles of these features.

Wrights Peak, Virginia and West Virginia
(Jefferson National Forest)
(Review List 394)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.47673&p_longi=-80.52491

The new name Wrights Peak is proposed for the highest point along the boundary between Monroe County and Giles County (Virginia). It is also the highest prominence along the 40 mile long ridge of Peters Mountain, and lies along the boundary of Jefferson National Forest. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Union and former president of the Monroe County Commission, and is intended to honor Peter Wright, who built a mill near the eastern end of the feature around 1756. Peters Mountain was also named for Peter Wright, but the proponent suggests the peak in question also needs a name as a specific reference point. The Monroe County Commission asked local residents to suggest names, with the winning entry coming from two local students.

This proposal has the support of the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director. However, the West Virginia State Names Authority does not support the proposals, citing a lack of evidence that the name is needed. He notes that Peters Mountain is already named for Peter Wright, as is nearby Peters Mountain Wilderness. To add another feature named “Wright” to the list of 44 names in Virginia and 16 in West Virginia “would only lead to confusion.” (None of these 60 features are summits, nor are any named Wrights Peak.) The Virginia State Names Authority has “no issues” with the proposed name, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized tribes within 50 miles of these features.

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

Change **Blackman Peak** (FID 377808) to **Blackmon Peak**, Idaho
(Challis National Forest and

Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth National Recreation Area)
(Review List 399)

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

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

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

In requesting that the BGN reopen the case, the new proponent (not the same individual who submitted the first proposal) was able to provide copies of the aforementioned supporting material. Through additional research, he further verified that the surname was indeed spelled Blackmon. The evidence he uncovered included a civic complaint from 1908 and a handwritten letter dated 1914, both of which included the signature of George Blackmon; a copy of his 1936 obituary and death certificate, both spelled Blackmon; and a copy of a 1930 *Scribner's Magazine* article entitled "The Black Man of Blackmon Peak." He

notes also that 58 of the 64 public records found in the Custer County Recorder's Office that pertain to the individual show his name as Blackmon.

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

Dove Run, Ohio
(Review List 401)

Mouth:

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

Source:

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

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

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Cape Francis (FID 308202) (BGN 1985) to French Cape, Florida
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=29.90858&p_longi=-81.2831269&fid=308202

This proposal is to change officially the name of Cape Francis, a point of land located at the entrance to Saint Augustine Inlet, to French Cape. Although the

current name was made official by a BGN decision in 1985 and was subsequently applied to the 1989 USGS topographic map, the proponent believes it does not reflect the correct origin of the name. Rather than being named for an individual named Francis, the cape was intended to recognize the exploration of the area by French Huguenots, specifically Captain Jean Ribault, in 1562. According to one account, “On their first voyage to Florida the French touched at a flat, heavily wooded headland which their commander named Cape Francois [Promontorium Gallicum] in honor of France.” A map included with Jacques Le Moyne’s *Brevis narratio eorum quae in Florida Americae Provincia Gallis* (1591), labeled the cape Prom. Gallicum (Latin for “French Cape”), while Jacques Bellin’s 1744 map entitled *Carte des Costes de la Floride Françoise Suivant les Premieres Decouvertes* labeled it Cap François. Another volume, *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States, Florida 1562-1574* (Lowery, 1959), states, “He cut across the current of the Gulf Stream and struck the eastern shore of Florida....off a headland which he called French Cape.” Several other sources also confirm that the cape was named for the explorers’ home country.

In suggesting the change, the proponent concludes, “Cape Francis is a mistaken translation of the original French name and therefore does not correspond to the intent of the request.” Further, “Cape Francis is potentially derogatory to the Huguenot community (because it is unlikely the Huguenots would have named a feature in honor of a monarch known to have persecuted French Protestants, as was the case of Francis II).” Finally, “French Cape is the first and oldest French placename in the continental United States. It would appear at this point that Dr. Fuson [proponent of the name approved in 1985] is the sole author of the translation of Cap Francois to Cape Francis. But no matter who is responsible for the mistaken translation, there is compelling evidence, both linguistic and historical, that the Huguenots named the cape in honor of their country, France, and not a former king, Francis.”

The Saint Johns County Commissioners were asked to comment, but responded that they would defer to the local historical society for an opinion. St. Johns County Historic Resources reviewed the evidence and responded, “My contention lies with the original name change in the 1980s. I don’t think there was a solid enough basis to name this particular location Cape Francis, especially considering early Spanish designations of the location which are more obviously this physical location. That being said, if the French associated name will remain for this location, I have no objection to changing the Cape Francis name to French Cape based upon the proposal documents.”

The Florida State Names Authority has no opinion on the issue, and prefers to defer to the local authorities. NOAA solicited comments from several interested parties in the area but received no feedback for or against the change. The

proposal was forwarded to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and the Seminole Indian Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

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

The following 72 new names are being submitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Omaha District. According to the proponent, who represents the USACE Flood Risk and Floodplain Management Section/Hydrologic Engineering Branch, the new names are needed in order to help identify 67 streams and four bodies of water (reservoirs) in a new floodplain study for the Papillion Creek Watershed in Douglas County, Sarpy County, and Washington County. The majority of the proposed names were derived from associated features such as parks, schools, and subdivisions, or are reported to be in common usage. Several of the names were also found in documents published by the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District and/or on FEMA's Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM).

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

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

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

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2730059772&p_longi=-96.0443037043

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.280290&p_longi=-96.068401

Applewood Creek; stream; 1.4 mi. long; for its proximity to Applewood Park

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1689683604&p_longi=-96.0742859971

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.190507&p_longi=-96.070418

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1791904263&p_longi=-96.1963413974

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1876971860&p_longi=-96.2300296862

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1509577583&p_longi=-95.9956129966

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1403315517&p_longi=-95.9967867255

Bennington Creek; stream; 2.7 mi. long; flows E through Bennington Lake to enter Big Papillion Creek; named for its proximity to the community of Bennington

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.3647193&p_longi=-96.1577968&fid=827327

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3732992247&p_longi=-96.2247274219

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1365737231&p_longi=-95.9383645023

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1514100813&p_longi=-95.907561007

Blood Creek; stream; 1.7 mi. long; the name recognizes a packing plant once located in the area

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

Source:

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

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3656463263&p_longi=-96.0564272306

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.392972&p_longi=-96.091168

Buffalo Creek Tributary; stream; 0.3 mi. long; flows into Buffalo Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.0741693285&p_longi=-96.1874152166

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.066637&p_longi=-96.219807

Cemetery Creek; stream; 0.9 mi. long; so named because the stream flows through West Lawn Cemetery

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2376009945&p_longi=-96.0030273772

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.23211203688&p_longi=-95.9924945887

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2888993378&p_longi=-96.1199951789

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.279353&p_longi=-96.142589

Crystal Creek; stream; 2.3 mi. long; named for its proximity to the Crystal Creek subdivision

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1722652066&p_longi=-96.2130441102

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.153778&p_longi=-96.243324

Eagle Run Creek; stream; 3 mi. long; flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for a nearby development

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2882115649&p_longi=-96.0957435168

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.288102&p_longi=-96.147548

East Knight Creek; stream; 2.4 mi. long; the upstream portion of Little Papillion Creek, which was once known as Knight Creek

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

South:

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

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

Mouth:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.132965&p_longi=-96.029005

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.118070&p_longi=-96.044433

Elmwood Creek; stream; 1.9 mi. long; named for Elmwood Park through which the stream flows

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2471223413&p_longi=-96.0209723504

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2646267578&p_longi=-96.0057325144

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2195469202&p_longi=-96.0130099257

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.217113&p_longi=-96.001689

Fairview Creek; stream; 2.4 mi. long; named for nearby Fairview Cemetery and Fairview Road

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1043304&p_longi=-95.918423

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.092969&p_longi=-95.955963

Fort Crook Creek; stream; 1.5 mi. long; named in association with several nearby features named Fort Crook

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1269937379&p_longi=-95.9375382954

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1372835898&p_longi=-95.9209083825

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

Mouth:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.232429&p_longi=-96.053531

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.221761&p_longi=-96.076866

Fricke Creek; stream; 2 mi. long; flows into Big Papillion Creek; named for Fricke Inc., which owns the land

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1688940557&p_longi=-95.9951461246

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1691054701&p_longi=-96.0311104509

Giles Creek; stream; 1.5 mi. long; name origin unknown but used by Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1764433656&p_longi=-95.9974221819

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.189756&p_longi=-95.980929

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.319290273&p_longi=-96.045040562

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.330315&p_longi=-96.028844

Hanover Creek; stream; 3 mi. long; named for its proximity to Hanover Park

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3656365468&p_longi=-96.1685368688

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3281357929&p_longi=-96.173549233

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2795856512&p_longi=-96.1663371342

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.285667&p_longi=-96.154854

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2782818526&p_longi=-96.2194584310

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3129992941&p_longi=-96.2376387037

Lake Regency; reservoir; 24 acres; named in association with nearby Regency Parkway

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.252129&p_longi=-96.078358

La Vista Creek; stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads in the City of La Vista, flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Thompson Creek (q.v.)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1833631320&p_longi=-96.0070273284

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1899239476&p_longi=-96.0111524048

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3484485979&p_longi=-96.1389055367

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.383233&p_longi=-96.125135

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3600696859&p_longi=-96.054950761

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3716032870&p_longi=-96.0404313108

Maple Village Creek; stream; 1.4 mi. long; named for its proximity to Maple Village Park and Pool

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2864048652&p_longi=-96.0498076188

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2978757044&p_longi=-96.0641330403

Meadow Lane Creek; stream; 1.2 mi. long; named in association with nearby Meadows Lane Park

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2601893530&p_longi=-96.0853586645

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.255993&p_longi=-96.104997

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1533169544&p_longi=-96.023347

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1236157&p_longi=-96.046911

Mission Creek; stream; 2.1 mi. long; named for its proximity to Mission Park

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1862196459&p_longi=-96.1697677861

Source:

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

Mockingbird Creek; stream; 1.5 mi. long; named for its proximity to Mockingbird Park

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2205244093&p_longi=-96.0388903281

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2120545506&p_longi=-96.0572750673

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2400670930&p_longi=-96.1615687191

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2428397777&p_longi=-96.1776429021

Newport Landing Lake; reservoir; 342 acres; located in Newport Landing subdivision

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.37186104330&p_longi=-96.18893687350

North Boxelder Creek; stream; 2.4 mi. long; flows into Boxelder Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2312736497&p_longi=-96.2348928073

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2482641569&p_longi=-96.2535933288

North Standing Bear Creek; stream; 2.6 mi. long; flows into Standing Bear Lake

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3137660772&p_longi=-96.1355267792

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3358460859&p_longi=-96.1664672735

North Washington Creek; stream; 1.9 mi. long; flows into Washington Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3887898140&p_longi=-96.2324890314

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.407672&p_longi=-96.257620

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

Mouth:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.116252&p_longi=-95.945578

Source:

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

North Wehrspann Creek; stream; 1.8 mi. long; flows into Wehrspann Lake

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=41.1683322&p_longi=-96.1502964&fid=1898403

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1481700026&p_longi=-96.2251435684

Oak View Creek; stream; 0.5 mi. long; flows into West Papillion Creek; named in association with nearby Oak View Mall

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2228669486&p_longi=-96.1429147900

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2287410422&p_longi=-96.1391674272

Old Bones Creek; stream; 2.6 mi. long; flows into Little Papillion Creek; a name in local use, referring to a line in a Shakespeare play

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3906346082&p_longi=-96.0550237120

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.419592&p_longi=-96.042470

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1805462989&p_longi=-95.9299973557

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1795648254&p_longi=-95.9319496955

Old Lincoln Highway Creek; stream; 2.3 mi. long; named for its association with the Historic Old Lincoln Highway

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2686861113&p_longi=-96.1841967603

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.254722&p_longi=-96.210827

Pacific Hollow Creek; stream; 1.2 mi. long; named in association with the nearby Pacific Hollow development

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2418962350&p_longi=-96.1622549349

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2474464202&p_longi=-96.1459253456

Quail Creek; stream; 3.3 mi. long; flows past Quail Drive into West Papillion Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1444146418&p_longi=-95.9688442606

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.116286&p_longi=-95.976560

Ralston Creek; stream; 2 mi. long; flows E through the community of Ralston into Big Papillion Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2012070659&p_longi=-96.0159797978

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.196118&p_longi=-96.050527

Ridgewood Creek; stream; 3.7 mi. long; named for the Ridgewood Development through which the stream flows

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3541365293&p_longi=-96.1446174254

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.4002758776&p_longi=-96.1270088035

Rockbrook Creek; stream; 1.2 mi. long; flows NE alongside Rockbrook Road into Big Papillion Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2421360663&p_longi=-96.0668700220

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2333683155&p_longi=-96.0855016469

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3310570717&p_longi=-96.2008383621

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3447910485&p_longi=-96.2449777164

Saddle Creek; stream; 3.9 mi. long; flows along Saddle Creek Road into Little Papillion Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2336286265&p_longi=-96.0138185945

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2741088533&p_longi=-95.9902050721

Savanna Creek; stream; 0.7 mi. long; flows into an unnamed reservoir proposed to be named Walnut Creek Lake (q.v.); named for its proximity to the Savanna Shores subdivision

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

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

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1667729969&p_longi=-96.0713004472

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1335951586&p_longi=-96.0989420334

Shadow Lake; reservoir; 45 acres; name origin unknown but reported to be in local use; located at the end of Shadow Lake Drive, within the Shadow Lake subdivision, and adjacent to Shadow Lake Towne Center

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.130993&p_longi=-

[96.030400](#)

South Standing Bear Creek; stream; 2.4 mi. long; flows into Standing Bear Lake

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3137660772
&p_longi=-96.1355267792](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3137660772&p_longi=-96.1355267792)

Source:

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.310050&p_longi=-
96.165680](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.310050&p_longi=-96.165680)

South Washington Creek; stream; 1.4 mi. long; flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Washington Creek (q.v.)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3791950535
&p_longi=-96.2440581810](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3791950535&p_longi=-96.2440581810)

Source:

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.369208&p_longi=-
96.263387](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.369208&p_longi=-96.263387)

South Wehrspann Creek; stream; 1.5 mi. long; flows into Wehrspann Lake

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1376776509
&p_longi=-96.1777653768](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1376776509&p_longi=-96.1777653768)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1183574481
&p_longi=-96.1817309380](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1183574481&p_longi=-96.1817309380)

Standing Bear Creek; stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in Standing Bear Lake, which was named for Ponca leader Chief Standing Bear

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3158340552
&p_longi=-96.1066648827](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3158340552&p_longi=-96.1066648827)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3147093706
&p_longi=-96.1220765235](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3147093706&p_longi=-96.1220765235)

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

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1831163885
&p_longi=-96.0029281335](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1831163885&p_longi=-96.0029281335)

Source:

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.184839&p_longi=-
96.046944](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.184839&p_longi=-96.046944)

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

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1797343092
&p_longi=-96.1841181592](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1797343092&p_longi=-96.1841181592)

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.161662&p_longi=-96.201160

Walnut Creek Lake; reservoir; 136 acres; located along Walnut Creek

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1437163331&p_longi=-96.0679397277

Washington Creek; stream; 5.5 mi. long; flows E through the Village of Washington into Big Papillion Creek

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3917103550&p_longi=-96.1895693940

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3958069817&p_longi=-96.2581181867

Wehrspann Creek; stream; 8.5 mi. long; flows through Wehrspann Lake, which was named for Jerry Wehrspann (1940-1986), former general manager of the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1805412087&p_longi=-96.1451096932

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1337964956&p_longi=-96.2470401404

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.13220458146&p_longi=-96.0291590209

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1343070158&p_longi=-96.0429561733

West Quail Creek; stream; 0.4 mi. long; flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Quail Creek (q.v.)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1372005078&p_longi=-95.9756309155

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1370079861&p_longi=-95.9823013755

Westmont Creek; stream; 4.1 mi. long; named for its proximity to Westmont Drive and Westmont Elementary School

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1735394174&p_longi=-96.1032141783

Source:

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

Whispering Ridge Creek; stream; 3.8 mi. long; named for its proximity to Whispering Ridge Park

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2730202535&p_longi=-96.1907754345

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.3127435531&p_longi=-96.2182548825

Whitehawk Creek; stream; 3.8 mi. long; flows E then N through the Whitehawk Subdivision and the Zorinsky Sediment Basin

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2313628247&p_longi=-96.2157818754

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1984992950&p_longi=-96.2440284866

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

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1133733593&p_longi=-95.9360222205

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.0991601800&p_longi=-95.9631614936

Wolf Creek; stream; 1.6 mi. long; named for its proximity to Wolf Drive

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.1513734162&p_longi=-95.9351627518

Source:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.173405&p_longi=-95.946372

Kramer Run, Ohio
(Review List 401)

Mouth:

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

Source:

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

This proposal was also submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission. The name Kramer Run is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Walnut Creek. The stream heads near Kramer Cemetery. Organizations which support the proposal for Kramer Run include the MORPC Greenways Steering Committee, the Franklin County Engineer, the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Village of Canal Winchester. The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name. A

copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. In addition to the cemetery, GNIS lists one other feature in Franklin County named “Kramer.” It is not named on current Federal maps, but a residential area in the Village of Canal Winchester was once known as Kramers Addition.

Wild Violet Run, Ohio
(Review List 401)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.833611111111&p_longi=-82.789444444444

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8513888888889&p_longi=-82.769444444444

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