

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

Eight Hundred and Fifty-fifth Meeting

June 8, 2023 – 9:30 a.m.

(Virtual Meeting)

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Meghan Barrett	Department of Homeland Security
Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
David de Hosson	Department of Defense (not voting)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Census Bureau)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Andrew Griffin	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chris Hammond	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Susan Lyon	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (Chair)
Alesha Perdomo	U.S. Postal Service (not voting)
Melanie Riley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Jeremy Smith	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Timothy St. Onge	Library of Congress (Vice Chair)
Alexander Stum	Department of Agriculture (NRCS)
Michael Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Derek Hoffman, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Foreign Names Committee

Brigitta Urban-Mathieux, Executive Secretary (Acting), U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Josefa Baker, U.S. Geological Survey

Julie-Ann Danfora, U.S. Geological Survey

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey

Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Janet Agin, National Museum of the American Indian

Lindsey Braden, U.S. Coast Guard

Andrea Dekoter, National Park Service

Alex Fries, National Park Service

Kara Lewis, National Museum of the American Indian
Jesse Nett, U.S. Forest Service
Deb Nordeen, National Park Service
Joshua Winchell, National Park Service
Foreign Names Committee staff
National Geographic Society observers

1. Opening

The Chair opened Meeting 855 of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) at 9:33 a.m. and requested a roll call of the members. She noted that motions would pass by a simple majority of votes.

The Chair invited members to review the reports that were distributed previously and to email any questions or comments to the staff. (Please note the reports appended hereto may have been edited for length and/or clarity.)

2. Minutes of Meeting 854

The minutes of Meeting 854, held May 11, 2023, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Tischler)

There was no written report.

Urban-Mathieux and Runyon are working to complete the BGN membership appointment process for the 2023-25 term.

Tischler thanked the committee members who have expressed their availability to attend the upcoming Tribal Consultation session regarding the proposals to change the name of Mount Evans in Colorado.

3.2 Executive Secretary for Domestic Names (Urban-Mathieux)

See attached report.

Urban-Mathieux reported that staged products for the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) have been posted and BGN web pages have been updated.

DeKoter provided an update on the upcoming Federal Advisory Committee on Reconciliation in Place Names meeting, to be held in person at Grand Canyon National Park on June 14-15.

3.3 Executive Secretary for Foreign Names (Hoffman)

There was no written report. The BGN's Foreign Names Committee will hold Meeting 414 on June 13. Topics will include conventional names and the use of generic terms.

3.4 Special Committee on Communications (Urban-Mathieux for Ellerbe)

See attached report. The SCC assisted in efforts to prepare informational postcards that display QR codes, one with a link to the BGN website and the other for the GNIS search page. These will be available to share at upcoming conferences, etc.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

See attached report.

The committee reviewed the request to revisit its decision (May 2023) not to approve the new name Besheret Pond for two unnamed ponds in the Town of Deep River in Connecticut. The members determined there was no compelling reason to reopen the case.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

See attached report.

The GNIS staff continue to work on data enhancement, maintenance tools development, and the synchronization of data between various applications.

The memorandum of understanding between USGS, the Office of Personnel Management, and the General Services Administration regarding the maintenance of geographic codes in GNIS was reviewed; it was determined no significant changes are needed.

3.7 Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Communication (Kanalley)

There was no written report. The Special Committee will meet following this meeting to discuss ongoing implementation of the "Cultural Sensitivity for Native American Names" guidance. There is a link to the document on the BGN website; see <https://www.usgs.gov/us-board-on-geographic-names/cultural-sensitivity-native-american-names>. Staff is seeking additional guidance on when it is appropriate to contact Tribes on an individual basis.

The committee will also review the conference spreadsheet and discuss future Tribal engagement efforts.

Members of the DNC have been asked to present on Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names at the upcoming meeting of the [Council of Geographic Names Authorities](#).

4. Docket

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal.

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

Change **Glenville** (FID 119045) to **Glennville**, Alabama (not review listed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 16 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Lower Negro Branch** (FID 499232) to **Graham Branch**, Kentucky (Review List 449)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 16 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Negro Branch** (FID 499233) to **Lower Taulbee Fork**, Kentucky (Review List 449)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 16 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change part of **Salmon Creek** (FID 1511618) to **Hopkins Ditch** and change the application of **Salmon Creek**, Washington (Review List 450)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote: 16 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

New name **Oakland Hills** and change the application of **Berkeley Hills** (FID 1658038), California (Review List 445)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve the new name and change, citing the objections of the State Names Authority. Members discussed the difficulty in defining the area that is proposed to be named and the fact that residents on different sides of the range use different names depending on the community they live in.

Vote: 16 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Pioneer Glacier, Idaho (Salmon-Challis National Forest / proposed wilderness) (Review List 449)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the Wilderness Area Names Policy and the opposition from the Forest Service.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Gridley Peak, Nevada (Toiyabe National Forest) (Review List 445)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the opposition of the State Names Authority and the Forest Service.

Vote: 16 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Glenwood Creek, Iowa (Review List 450)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Riley noted that a prominent prehistoric culture complex in western Iowa is named Glenwood. The Glenwood Culture people are likely ancestors of the Arikara Tribal groups. Riley expressed concerns that this name will introduce confusion with the complex and descendent Tribes and requested deferral until the Iowa State Archeologist can be consulted. She also offered to contact the proponent to suggest "Woodglen Creek" as an alternative. The motion was withdrawn.

One member left the meeting.

Lake Gary, Kansas (Review List 449) (FID 2831233)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Turners Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 449) (FID 2831238)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Big Rock Spring, Missouri (Review List 449) (FID 2831234)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Calypso Spring, Missouri (Review List 449) (FID 2831235)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Oak Grove Creek and **West Fork Oak Grove Creek**, Ohio (Review List 450) (FIDs 2831236, 2831237)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Shelton pointed out that the current DNC *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (2016) (PPPs) state (on p. 29) that only “an interested party” may request the DNC to revisit a decision.

Lyon reiterated the need to review and presumably revise the PPPs and asked anyone interested in assisting in the effort to contact her.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:25 a.m. The Domestic Names Committee will not meet in July and the next meeting is scheduled to be held on August 10, 2023, at 9:30 a.m.

(signed)

Brigitta Urban-Mathieux
Executive Secretary (Acting)
Domestic Names Committee

APPROVED
(signed)

Susan Lyon, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

Executive Secretary, DNC Report
DNC Meeting 855, June 8, 2023

- **2023-25 BGN Appointment Letters**
 - Appointment package with transmittal letters from DOI Secretary going through USGS leadership approval process
- **GNIS Staged Products**
 - Data was posted on USGS server - <https://prd-tnm.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html?prefix=StagedProducts/GeographicNames>
 - Also available from [The National Map Downloader](#)
- **BGN Web site**
 - Updating content for [Domestic Names](#) page
 - New page [Download GNIS Data](#)
 - Working on additional site improvements
- **June 14-15 3405 Federal Advisory Committee meeting**
 - From Andie Dekoter
 - [Federal Register :: Notice of Public Meeting for the Advisory Committee on Reconciliation in Place Names](#)
- **Miscellaneous**
 - FY24 Planning for Geographic Names is underway

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**BGN/Domestic Names Committee Meeting 855**  
**June 8, 2023**  
**Staff Report**

The BGN's Domestic Names Committee homepage has been redesigned, with new and updated links: <https://www.usgs.gov/us-board-on-geographic-names/domestic-names>.

Following the release of **Quarterly Review List 451**, a notice was sent to Federal partners and State Names Authorities. All federally recognized Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) will be notified this week, inviting them to comment on any proposal in which they have an interest.

The proposals to change the name of [Mount Evans](#) in Colorado continue to be deferred, pending Tribal consultation, which has been scheduled for June 14 and is being led by the Department of the Interior. All members and deputies who expect to vote on the issue when it reaches the DNC's docket are encouraged to observe the session.

The **Advisory Committee on Reconciliation in Place Names**, established in response to S.O. 3405, will hold its first in-person public meeting on June 14-15 at the Grand Canyon National Park. The meeting has been announced via a Federal Register Notice: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/05/18/2023-10636/notice-of-public->



[meeting-for-the-advisory-committee-on-reconciliation-in-place-names](#). Anyone wishing to observe the meeting should email <reconciliation\_committee@ nps.gov>.

As noted previously, the newly developed guidance document entitled “**Cultural Sensitivity for Native American Names**” was posted at the BGN’s website; see <https://www.usgs.gov/us-board-on-geographic-names/cultural-sensitivity-native-american-names>. The link was shared with Federal partners and State Names Authorities, with a suggestion that it be incorporated into their review of any name that might be of interest to Tribes.

As reported last month, the BGN received three proposals to change the name of **Chinaman Creek** in Tuolumne County, California: to James Wong Howe Creek (Review List 440), China Creek (Review List 443), or Chinese Miners Creek (Review List 451). The U.S. Forest Service has withdrawn China Creek and now endorses the name Chinese Miners Creek. The proponent of James Wong Howe Creek has been informed of the new proposal but to date has not responded.

In 2019, the BGN received a number of proposals to change names considered derogatory or offensive. These occurred as a result of a video segment on the Netflix show *Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj*, in which the host urged viewers to submit proposals to the BGN. The video featured efforts to rename Negro Point, a cape located along the East River at the southern end of Wards Island in New York City. A proposal to change the name to Scylla Point was rejected by the BGN in October 2011. During a recent office move at the USGS headquarters, staff discovered an unopened envelope that contained a proposal submitted in 2019 to change the name to **Tenkenas Point**. The proposal states that according to a New York City Parks website, “Tenkenas was the Native American name for [Wards Island] up until 1637” (the name is recorded in GNIS as a variant name for the island). The staff will now process the newly found proposal.

A reporter at *The Kansas City Star* inquired as to how many geographic features in Kansas include the word “Negro” in their names and whether there are active proposals to rename any of them. He was told that there are none pending, although in 2021 the BGN received one to change the name of Negro Creek in Johnson County to **Freedom Creek**. The proposal has been on hold while the county government conducted further research and community outreach. Recent news coverage suggests the county, at the recommendation of an advisory committee that was established to review the matter, will recommend that the name not be changed; see [Johnson County shouldn't rename 'Negro Creek,' committee concludes after years of research | KCUR - Kansas City news and NPR](#) and [Kansas county votes to keep Negro Creek name despite backlash - The Washington Post](#).

On May 24, staff attended a webinar conducted by the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) to address the requirements of **Assembly Bill 2022**. The bill requires each public agency to submit to the CACGN by July 1, 2023 a list of all geographic features and places within its jurisdiction that contain the word “sq\_\_\_\_.” The CACGN has

developed a survey to facilitate the reporting process. The webinar also provided an overview of how Tribal consultation should be conducted.

The BGN received a proposal to make official the name **Mount Sinep** for a summit in Llano County, Texas. The proponent claimed the word is of Estonian origin and refers to mustard that is rumored to grow in the area. After the name was added to Review List 451, the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) liaison for Texas found a video referring to the proponent's efforts to name the feature: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8AdcKb43y7E&t=154s>. Citing the content and in the belief that the name is intended to promote the proponent's online commercial activities, he was informed that the BGN would not be proceeding and that the case would be closed.

The minutes of the **Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC)** March 2023 meeting were received, along with 19 new proposals (new names and changes) that it has reviewed and processed over the previous year. The minutes also noted that in response to [Secretary's Order 3405](#), the WGNC had received an update from a work group that had been established "to develop a list of potentially derogatory feature names." The group reported that "a list of 38,000 [sic] feature names was developed and will be divided among the work group for review. Hope to complete the review before the next meeting."

The proposal to change the name of [Cherry Hill Woods Sloughs](#) in Cook County, Illinois (BGN approved September 8, 2022, a name change from [Laughing Sq \\_\\_\\_\\_\\_ Sloughs](#)) to **Muskrat Slough** (Review List 449) has been withdrawn. The proponent, representing the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, now endorses **Zheshk Bitobig**, the name preferred by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (Review List 451). The latter word is Boodewaadamiimowin for "Muskrat Slough". The staff will now seek input from local jurisdictions and the Illinois State Names Authority.

*National Geographic* published an article on the recent renaming of [Mount Swastika](#) in Oregon to **Mount Halo**: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/swastika-mountain-geographic-name-changes>.

Following the BGN's renaming of the unincorporated community of [Sq \\_\\_\\_\\_\\_ Gap](#) in North Dakota to **Homesteaders Gap**, the *Bismarck Tribune* reports that the North Dakota Industrial Commission has renamed the nearby oilfield: [McKenzie County oil field renamed to remove Native slur \(bismarcktribune.com\)](#).

At its May 11, 2023 meeting, the DNC rejected a proposal to apply the new name **Besheret Pond** to two small ponds on the proponent's property in Connecticut. After being notified of the outcome, the proponent inquired about the process for revisiting a decision, specifically whether a change of spelling ("perhaps 'Beshert,' i.e., the traditional name without the 'e'") would be considered. He was informed that the staff would ask the DNC.

In 2016, the BGN rejected a proposal to change the name of the [Cocheco River](#) (BGN 1911) in New Hampshire to [Cochecho River](#). The proponent of the change recently contacted Mike Tischler, as the DOI member to the BGN, to express his displeasure at the decision and to question the authority of the New Hampshire Board on Geographic Names, which in 2016 had opposed the change. The staff is seeking the DNC's guidance as to whether there is sufficient new evidence to reopen the case.

In 2019, the BGN rejected a proposal to make official the name **Druid Hill** for a feature in the suburbs of Atlanta. In May, the proponent contacted the BGN to ask that it revisit its decision. The description of the feature in the new proposal clearly limits the extent to the bounds of the proponent's property, which is not a geographic feature, so the proponent was informed that the BGN would not be considering his latest request.

In November 2022, the BGN approved a proposal to rename [Indian Garden](#) in the Grand Canyon National Park to [Havasupai Gardens](#). A member of the Grand Canyon Historical Society contacted the staff to inquire about the process, to ask if the Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force played a role in the change, and to express concerns that the "many thousands of visitors" to the area were not informed of a pending name change. The inquirer was informed that the BGN's decision was made following receipt of comments from the appropriate stakeholders.

In 1945, the BGN approved the name [Klamath Strait](#) for a stream in Klamath County, Oregon. A related feature, [Klamath Strait Drain](#), was added to GNIS in 1980 during Phase I of data collection (the name on the USGS topographic map was in fact [Klamath Strait Drain Outlet](#), so the GNIS entry will be updated). The canal extends into Siskiyou County, California, and partly within the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. The BGN staff was recently contacted by a USGS Bureau Approving Official (responsible for reviewing USGS publications), who has been asked by the authors of a pending report to change the name of the canal to **Klamath Straits Drain** to recognize longstanding local and Federal agency use. Despite the BGN's original decision for [Klamath Strait](#), the Bureau of Reclamation, which constructed the canal, has predominantly used the name [Klamath Straits Drain](#) to refer to both [Klamath Strait](#) and [Klamath Strait Drain Outlet](#), i.e., what are officially two separate features. Staff met with the authors to review the BGN's policies and they have agreed to use the current official names in the introduction to the report, noting that the name in local use will be submitted to the BGN for resolution.

The staff and chair of the BGN's **Special Committee on Communications** continue to meet to address needed updates to the BGN's webpages, factsheets, and the BGN and USGS FAQs. A postcard with QR codes directing users to the BGN and GNIS webpages is being produced for distribution at next month's Esri User Conference.

During the reporting period, staff participated in **State Names Authority meetings**: the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (May 30) and the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names (June 7).

O'Donnell completed his work in support of the USGS NGP User Engagement (UE) team's project to compile **translations and pronunciations** of the names that were submitted to the BGN by the Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force as a result of S.O. 3404, specifically those in a native language provided by federally recognized Tribes. O'Donnell provided a table of the new names, contact information from the consultation letters and public comments sent to the Task Force, and whatever details already provided by the Tribes. If the UE project results in any proposals from Tribes, the BGN will review them under its normal procedures.

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### **GNIS Report: DNC 855: June 8, 2023**

Files have been regenerated June 1 with the exception of the FeatureDescriptionHistory, which was regenerated June 7.

Reviewed the Memorandum of Understanding between USGS, OPM, and GSA. The updated agreement does not change any processing of GNIS updates and should go into effect soon.

The landform application will undergo a redevelopment to better integrate with GNIS and to update the code base.

Outstanding development issues remain and include: 1. being able to handle features with Unknown coordinates; 2. investigating why some Populated Place features were reclassified to Census; and 3. why some citations are incorrectly applied to some variant names. The citation investigation directly affects the availability of the AllNames file. Be aware that features with Unknown coordinates are available in the downloadable files, they are not available yet in GNIS. As soon as the ability to handle features with Unknown coordinates is ready, updates to the final non-civil sq\_\_\_ name changes will be made.

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
June 2023**

Unless otherwise specified, in accordance with the BGN’s Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing each proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal. If no response(s) were received regarding a proposal, it is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

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

Change Glenville (FID 119045) to Glennville, Alabama  
(not review listed)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/119045>

|                       |                              |              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | Russell County Commissioners | Support      |
| State Names Authority | Alabama                      | No objection |

A resident of the small unincorporated community of Glenville in Russell County has requested that the official name be changed to Glennville.

The community was first labeled as Glenville on Alabama Department of Transportation maps in 1937 and on USGS maps in 1957. According to a historical marker placed in 1980 by the Historic Chattahoochee Committee and the Russell County Historical Commission, the community was founded in 1835 by the Reverend James Elizabeth Glenn. Glennville Female College and the Glennville Male Collegiate and Military Institute were established in 1852 and 1860, respectively, while in 1854, the Glennville Railroad Company was incorporated. Another account notes that in 1854, the founder of the Glennville Academy, John Bowles Glenn, left the area to establish a school at Auburn which would become Auburn University. The community was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 as the Glennville Historic District.

Change Lower Negro Branch (FID 499232) to Graham Branch, Kentucky  
(Review List 449)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/499232>

|                       |                                                          |             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Local government      | Breathitt County Fiscal Court                            | No response |
| State Names Authority | Kentucky                                                 | Support     |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response |

This proposal is to change the name of Lower Negro Branch, a 1.8-mile-long tributary of Frozen Creek in Breathitt County, to Graham Branch. The proposed change references the name of the road, Graham Branch, that parallels the lower part of the stream.

The change is proposed by employees of Ecosystem Investment Partners and Beaver Creek Hydrology. They submitted a related proposal to rename nearby Negro Branch to Lower Taulbee Fork (q.v.), also in reference to the name of the road that parallels that stream.

USGS maps have shown the current name since 1951; the origin is unknown and there is no evidence that the more pejorative form was ever used on Federal maps. The origin of the Graham name is also unknown, although genealogy records show there have been families with the name in the county since the early 20th century. Graham Cemetery is located nearby.

The proposed name has some limited recent local use, although current Kentucky Administrative Regulations refer to the stream as (Lower) Negro Branch.

The Kentucky Geographic Names Committee attempted to solicit an opinion from the county government, but other than being told by the Judge Executive that he was offended by the current name and that Graham family members lived (and still live) in the area, no formal recommendation was received.

Change **Negro Branch** (FID 499233) to **Lower Taulbee Fork**, Kentucky  
(Review List 449)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/499233>

|                       |                                                          |             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Local government      | Breathitt County Fiscal Court                            | No response |
| State Names Authority | Kentucky                                                 | Support     |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response |

This proposal, also submitted by employees of Ecosystem Investment Partners and Beaver Creek Hydrology, is to change the name of Negro Branch, a 2.9-mile-long tributary of Frozen Creek in Breathitt County, to Lower Taulbee Fork. Lower Taulbee Fork Road parallels the stream, and an upstream tributary is named Taulbee Fork. The unincorporated community of Taulbee is located at the mouth of the stream and there are many names in the area that reference the Taulbee family, who were in the area as early as the 1840s.

USGS maps have shown the current name since 1899, and there is no evidence that the more pejorative form was ever used on Federal maps. The origin of the name has not been determined, however, a [2022 post on a local hiking and history blog](#) stated, “A 1903 *Paducah Sun* article included a racially insensitive name of the creek . . . that had to be edited to meet community standards. Today that branch has been renamed Lower Taulbee Fork.” No further details about this renaming could be found.

Change part of Salmon Creek (FID 1511618) to Hopkins Ditch  
and change the application of Salmon Creek, Washington  
(Review List 450)

Hopkins Ditch: 46.93584, -122.9231

Salmon Creek: Mouth: 46.9328758, -123.0037521 / Source: 46.945966, -122.960623

|                       |                                                                   |              |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | Thurston County Commissioners                                     | No response* |
| State Names Authority | Washington                                                        | Support      |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X          | No response  |
| Other                 | Hopkins Drainage Ditch District #2 in Thurston County [proponent] | Support      |
|                       | State Senator Drew MacEwen                                        | Support*     |
|                       | Cowlitz County District 2 Commissioner                            | Support*     |

\* contacted/received by SNA

This proposal is to rename and reclassify a portion of a stream that is currently named Salmon Creek. The stream is a tributary of the Black River in Thurston County. USGS maps have consistently labeled its entire 11.5-mile-long length as Salmon Creek, a name that also appeared on Metsker maps from 1942 until the 1980s.

However, if approved, the proposal would result in a new GNIS entry for Hopkins Ditch (7.3 miles long and classified in GNIS as a canal) and would limit the name Salmon Creek to the 3.8-mile-long stream below Jones Road. According to the proponent, who is one of the commissioners of the Hopkins Drainage Ditch District #2, this would recognize the names in local use since 1878. The drainage district has operated the ditch as Hopkins Ditch since 1904.

The origin of the name has not been determined, although an online search shows that there were individuals named Hopkins in Thurston County as early as the 1870s, and in 1892 Frank and Josiah Hopkins acquired property a few miles to the south of the area in question.

The name Hopkins Ditch appears in many sources, including a listing of emergency projects funded by the Washington Department of Ecology; a 2008 Salmon Recovery Portal published by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (referencing “a barrier culvert on a tributary to Hopkins AKA Salmon Creek”); a 2021 City of Tumwater and Thurston County Joint Plan draft update; a 2009 Thurston County proposed land use plan and rezoning amendment; and a 2004 business report that stated “Hopkins Ditch runs through the south end of the property.” The name also appears in a number of news articles.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

New name **Oakland Hills**

and change the application of **Berkeley Hills** (FID 1658038), California  
(Review List 445)

Oakland Hills: 37.850087, -122.192367 (central point)

Berkeley Hills: <https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1658038>

|                       |                                                          |             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Local government      | Berkeley City Council                                    | No response |
|                       | Oakland City Council                                     | No response |
|                       | Piedmont City Council                                    | No response |
|                       | Orinda City Council                                      | No response |
|                       | Moraga Town Council                                      | No response |
|                       | Alameda County Supervisors                               | No response |
|                       | Contra Costa County Supervisors                          | No response |
| State Names Authority | California                                               | Oppose      |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response |
| Other                 | Contra Costa Department of Information Technology – GIS  | No response |
|                       | Association of Bay Area Governments                      | No response |

This proposal is to make official the name Oakland Hills for an approximately 8-mile-long range in Alameda County and Contra Costa County. The proponent states that the name refers to the section of the range that is officially named Berkeley Hills and which falls primarily within the extent of the USGS Oakland East quadrangle “and including Round Top, Gudde Ridge, Shepherd Canyon, Redwood Canyon, and Redwood Peak.” The highest point is Round Top, with an elevation of 1,767 feet. The section of range proposed as Oakland Hills lies within the incorporated communities of Berkeley, Piedmont, and Oakland in Alameda County, and the incorporated communities of Orinda and Moraga in Contra Costa County.

The proponent states, “The designation ‘Berkeley Hills’ is not commonly seen anywhere” on USGS maps, local park maps, and Google Maps and that “specifically, I have been unable to find a map that designates the portion of the ridge between Claremont Canyon [not in GNIS] and Redwood Canyon as the ‘Berkeley Hills.’” [The name Berkeley Hills has in fact been published on numerous USGS maps from 1895 to 2015.] The proponent adds, “The portion of what is now designated the Berkeley Hills that is between Claremont Canyon and Lake Chabot has been commonly known as the Oakland Hills since before 1965, when the City of Oakland submitted a similar request to change the name. The name became even more firmly associated with them after the 1991 Oakland Hills Firestorm. Conversely, it is difficult to find instances of ‘Berkeley Hills’ being used on maps, in online forums or in news articles when referring to this section of the range.”



The proponent's intention is that the name Oakland Hills be recognized for the portion of the current Berkeley Hills that largely lies within the city limits of Oakland. The name Berkeley Hills would then be restricted to the northern portion of their current extent. Gudde Ridge would be a ridge within the Oakland Hills.

The "1991 Oakland Hills Firestorm" referred to by the proponent is officially known as the Tunnel Fire because it started near Tunnel Road. Very few sources use the name "Tunnel Fire." The name "Oakland Hills" is often used in online sources to refer to neighborhoods in the Berkeley Hills.

This proposal was originally submitted in 2017 and added to Review List 428. After the BGN's [Tribal Geographic Names Policy](#) was implemented, staff re-review listed it to allow all federally recognized Tribes an opportunity to provide input.

BGN staff and California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) staff have discussed the proposal many times but have been unable to determine a definitive extent for what could be called the Oakland Hills. Local use is also difficult to evaluate. A CACGN advisor who lives in the area reported that residents informally refer to the range with a name based on whatever municipality they live in; for example, the "Orinda Hills," or the "Moraga Hills" if they live on the eastern side.

Both BGN staff and CACGN members attempted to get recommendations from the local municipalities and the Association of Bay Area Governments. No responses were received.

In its vote to not support the name, CACGN stated:

[The] area is too large and not well-defined; too many conflicting local names in use, no public or tribal input received. . . .

Area is very large, spanning multiple local jurisdictions, and is poorly defined. The proposed boundaries of the feature overlap with the Berkeley Hills, and BGN research defines the boundary area differently than Wikipedia. The proposed boundaries are also problematic because one ridge splits into several within the proposed area. The proponent has not offered clarification regarding the proposed boundaries. Currently, many different names are used locally for the feature, usually based on where the speaker lives. Many outreach attempts have been made to cities, tribes, other jurisdictions; no feedback received.

Another member stated she feels the proposal is not necessary and it spans too many jurisdictions to choose one name. Another member grew up in the area and stated that the proposed boundaries extend too far north and that they encompass inappropriate areas. Another member also lived in the area and reiterated that local usage varies widely, yet the locals seem to be comfortable with that.

In 1965, the City Manager of the City of Oakland wrote to the USGS Pacific Region asking that “the range of hills along the Contra Costa-Alameda County line and within the corporate limits of Oakland” be referred to on subsequent USGS maps as Oakland Hills. He stated, “*The Historical Atlas of Alameda County of 1878* designates the range of hills in the East Bay area from San Pablo Creek in Contra Costa County south as the San Pablo Hills, Contra Costa Hills and the Coast Range, [but] over the years, these designations were changed for apparently mapping purposes.” He believed the name Berkeley Hills should apply to the northern section of the range closer to the City of Berkeley, also pointing out that the range closer to San Leandro is named San Leandro Hills. He noted that the range in the City of Oakland is “remote from the limits of the City of Berkeley and can in no way be properly identified with the City of Berkeley.”

A letter from a USGS geologist with the San Francisco Project outlined the historical and current extent of where the name Berkeley Hills was used. Although USGS maps indicated that the name referred to a range between Richmond in Contra Costa County and trending southeast toward Redwood Peak, the name had been applied to a much larger range, extending southward to at least Niles Canyon in the City of Fremont. It is unclear if this name applied to a tectonic block or an actual topographic range. [*The Historical Atlas of Alameda County of 1878*, to which the Oakland City Manager referred, does not provide any names for “the hills in the East Bay area from San Pablo Creek in Contra Costa County south.”]

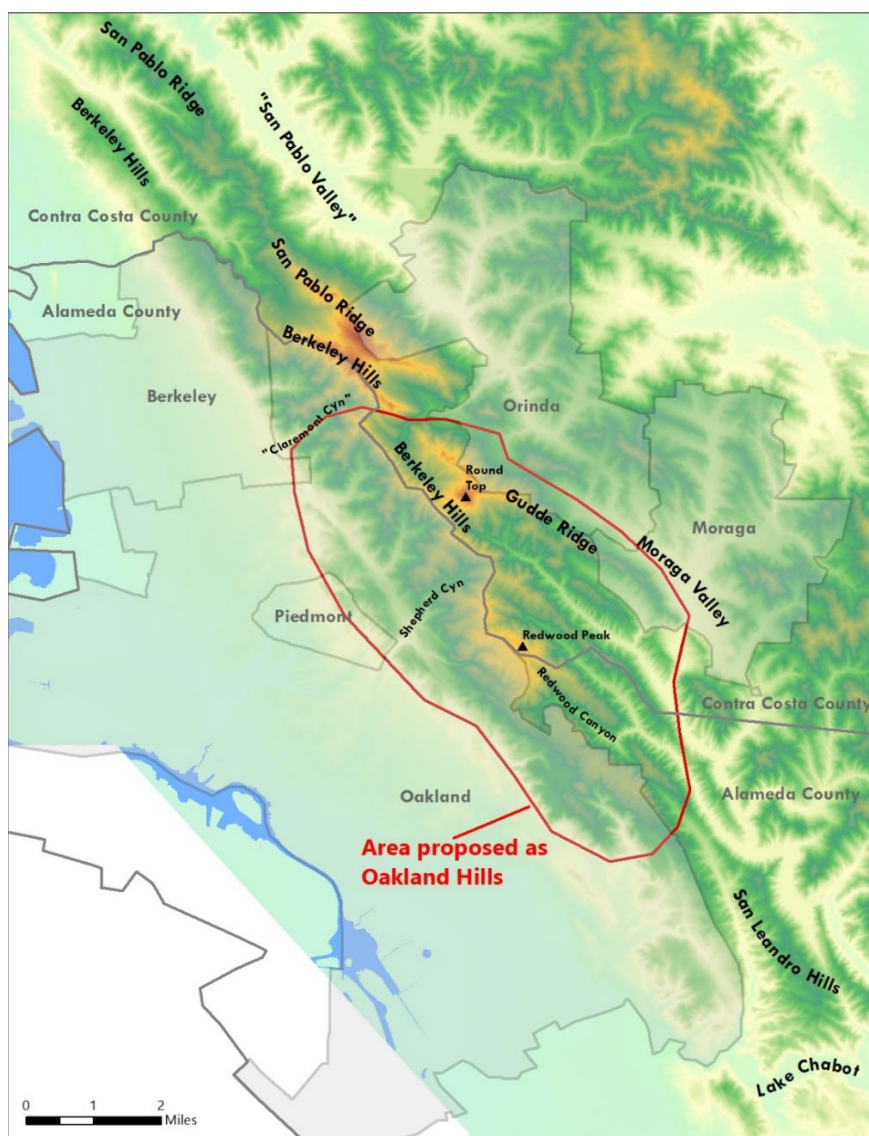
Correspondence related to the 1965 request indicates that the matter was considered by the BGN but no decision was made. The BGN Executive Secretary wrote at the time, “We have made a preliminary investigation . . . the extent of the topographic feature so designated is apparently greater than indicated . . . [and] we find no map usage to date for the name Oakland Hills . . . . Because of the complexity of the problem, a more detailed investigation will be made before recommending any action.” The CACGN was apparently consulted, but there is nothing in the file to indicate that a response was received. The CACGN has found no evidence that the matter was reviewed at the State level.

In 1902, a University of California Bulletin of the Department of Geology on the geology of the Berkeley Hills began with the following section:

The Berkeley Hills have rather vague limits. The term is a popular one applied with a certain affection to the range which overlooks the city of Berkeley and the Bay of San Francisco. Its culminating point rises, a little to the east of the University of California, to an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level. From Berkeley the range extends southeastward, behind the city of Oakland, with a very even and continuous westward front, off towards Mount Hamilton, into which it merges . . . . On the east this range is delimited by San Pablo and Moraga Valleys. It is thus but a simple ridge, though a dominant one, of the belt of the Coast Ranges, which is generally known as the Mount Hamilton Range, and which includes many separately named ranges and groups of hills. To what portion of this range the term Berkeley Hills applies is rather a matter of popular usage than of scientific determination.

The vague extent of the Berkeley Hills persists today in local and published usage. The name is applied to a variety of extents in the range east of San Francisco Bay: from only the first ridge east of and within the Berkeley city limits to a longer and wider range extending southeast for many miles. Geologists refer to the “Berkeley Hills Block,” a tectonic section delineated by the Hayward and Calaveras faults; this term is applied to an area much larger than the Berkeley Hills as a range and causes some toponymic confusion. Many names are used for the ranges east of San Francisco Bay, with varying extents. Some publications use multiple names for the same ranges. These names include: Berkeley Hills, Berkeley-East Oakland Hills, Berkeley and East Oakland Hills, Contra Costa Hills, Contra Costa Range, East Bay Hills, Oakland Hills, Oakland-Berkeley Hills, and San Pablo Hills, among others. Often, and especially in older sources, these names refer to an extensive section of ranges and ridges.

*Map showing GNIS names in the area proposed as Oakland Hills. Names are located as shown on the most recent printed USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic maps (not the more recent USTopos). The names Claremont Canyon and San Pablo Valley are not found in GNIS or on maps, but are referred to in some sources*



As noted above, the name Berkeley Hills has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1895. On 1:62,500-scale maps published in the 1890s to the 1910s, the name was applied south to a point just south of Claremont Creek and northwest of Round Top. On 1:24,000-scale maps published in the 1940s and later, the name was applied south to Shepherd Canyon. (See map below for locations of these other features.) Contrary to the proponent’s statement, USGS maps do label part of the range between Claremont Creek (“Claremont Canyon”) and Redwood Canyon as the Berkeley Hills. (The extent of the San Leandro Hills, south of the area proposed as the Oakland Hills, also changed extents on USGS maps. In the 1890s and 1910s, the name applied to a range south of Redwood Canyon; in the 1940s and later, the name only applied to a small range north of Lake Chabot.)

**Pioneer Glacier, Idaho**

(Salmon-Challis National Forest / proposed wilderness)

(Review List 449)

43.7646, -114.04921

|                       |                                                                |             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Local government      | Custer County Commissioners                                    | Oppose      |
| State Names Authority | Idaho                                                          | No response |
| Federal               | U.S. Forest Service                                            | Oppose      |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X       | No response |
| Other                 | Dr. Caitlyn Florentine, Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center | Oppose      |

The new name Pioneer Glacier is proposed for an approximately 35-acre glacier in Custer County and Salmon-Challis National Forest. The glacier is located above the head of Fall Creek and north of the crest of the Pioneer Mountains, and in an area proposed to be designated as wilderness.

The proponent states that this is the second documented glacier in Idaho, and that he found it in 2017 (he also proposed the name Borah Glacier [BGN 2021] for the first documented glacier in Idaho). He describes it is a cirque glacier that is approximately 2,200 feet wide at the bergschrund, with exposed ice along its entire width for the upper 100 to 300 feet. The lower 30 acres is covered with a thin layer of rock talus. A glacial meltwater creek flows year-round from the glacier. The lowest part of the glacier is a 60-foot-long and 5- to 20-foot-high ice wall. A large glacially derived moraine is located below the glacier.

According to the proponent, the geologist Bruce Otto, who discovered Borah Glacier, is confident that the proposed Pioneer Glacier is a glacier.

The proposed name references the Pioneer Mountains where the glacier is located; the proponent adds that it would also honor “those Idaho pioneers and Native Americans [who]

settled in the state in earlier times and succeeded in thriving in Idaho's challenging climate, geography and circumstances. The exploration of glaciers like the Pioneer Glacier is itself a challenging adventure that reminds me of the pioneer experience of going into unknown terrain with little available resources for help and assistance."

The U.S. Forest Service does not support the proposal, citing the [Wilderness Area Geographic Names Policy](#).

The Custer County Commissioners responded that they "do not feel that there is enough physical evidence that the snowfield is in fact a glacier, therefore they do not believe that it should be documented as such and given a name."

Staff asked Dr. Caitlyn Florentine, a glaciologist at the USGS Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center, to comment on the glacial status of the feature. She responded:

Google Earth imagery from August 16, 2014 . . . shows the site entirely free of snow or ice. Therefore, snowfields observed in subsequent years do not cover bare ice, but instead lay on top of rock talus. This feature might be classified as a rock glacier, given its lobate shape, talus mantle, and margins steeper than the angle of repose (implying the presence of internal ice), but I would not designate it as a glacier, per se. Furthermore, it is not included in the global glacier database, the Randolph Glacier Inventory (RGI), that researchers use for international studies, IPCC reporting, etc.

She also stated that [Borah Glacier](#) (BGN 2021) is not a glacier:

I am not sure why the USGS FAQ site specifically mentions Idaho's Otto Glacier melting away, nor what study supports this statement. This feature is also not included in the RGI. I see the snowfield in several years of GoogleEarth imagery, e.g. August 10, 1992 and July 21, 2013 . . . . Yet I do not see any distinguishing features that would indicate glacier flow such as bare ice or ice crevasses.

The proponent of both names provided detailed reports pointing out glacial characteristics of both features.

The GNIS class "glacier" is defined as "Body or stream of ice moving outward and downslope from an area of accumulation; an area of relatively permanent snow or ice on the top or side of a mountain or mountainous area." Example features listed are icefield, ice patch, and snow patch, none of which might be considered traditional glaciers. GNIS classes are defined to be broad, and the "glacier" class seems to be intended to include all ice features.

**Gridley Peak**, Nevada  
(Toiyabe National Forest)  
(Review List 445)

39.4747, -116.9598

|                       |                                                          |                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Local government      | Lander County Commissioners                              | Not contacted* |
| State Names Authority | Nevada                                                   | Opposed        |
| Federal               | U.S. Forest Service                                      | Opposed        |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response    |
|                       | Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation            | Opposed**      |

\* SNA contacts counties

\*\* sent to SNA

The new name Gridley Peak is proposed for an unnamed 8,213-foot summit in Lander County and within Toiyabe National Forest.

The name would commemorate Reuel Colt Gridley (1829-1870), who the proponent describes as “a prominent businessman in Austin, Nevada located near this peak. Gridley served in the Mexican-American War before moving to Austin, where he operated the ‘Gridley Store,’ which still exists and is on the National Register of Historic Places.”

In 1864, after losing a friendly bet over the winner of the Austin mayoral election, Gridley carried a 50-pound bag of flour through the town. [Many of the following details come from *Roughing It* by Mark Twain, who was a childhood friend of Gridley.] The bag of flour was auctioned to raise money for the United States Sanitary Commission, a private group federally legislated in 1861 to support sick and wounded Union Army soldiers during the Civil War. The winner of the auction refused to accept the bag and returned it to Gridley to be auctioned off again. This happened repeatedly until \$8,000 was reportedly raised; the bag was returned each time. Gridley continued to “auction” the bag in Virginia City, Carson City, San Francisco, and throughout the eastern U.S., reportedly raising \$250,000 for the Sanitary Commission. The flour was reportedly used to bake cakes for a Sanitary Commission celebration in Saint Louis and the bag is still displayed at the Nevada Historical Society Museum in Reno. Gridley died in Stockton, California; the Reuel Colt Gridley Monument in the cemetery includes a statue depicting him standing next to a sack of flour.

The unnamed summit proposed to be named Gridley Peak is the site of a National Geodetic Survey benchmark named “KING”; the description states: “the station is located about 6 miles east-southeast of Austin and 2 miles northeast of U.S. Highway 50, on a cone-shaped mountain partially covered with boulders and burned over timber. It is the highest point in the vicinity.” The origin of the reference KING is unknown.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) received the proposal and forwarded it to the BGN. The NBGN solicited comments from Tribes located in Nevada. The Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation objects to the proposal, stating, “If allowable, we would like to be given some time as to speak with the elders of our community to learn the history and rightful name of the ‘unclaimed peak . . . this specific, unnamed peak does not overlook Austin and is in our ancestral homelands which we have used for time immemorial.”

In its January 2022 vote not to support the proposal, the NBGN stated they would encourage the Yomba Shoshone Tribe to submit a proposal and would encourage the proponent of Gridley Peak to propose the name for another feature. To date, neither the NBGN nor the BGN have received any additional proposals.

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

**Glenwood Creek, Iowa**  
(Review List 450)

Mouth: 41.58263, -91.57439 / Source: 41.57193, -91.66758

|                       |                                                          |              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | Johnson County Supervisors                               | No objection |
| State Names Authority | Iowa                                                     | No objection |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response  |

The new commemorative name Glenwood Creek is proposed for an unnamed 5.48-mile-long tributary of Old Mans Creek in Liberty Township and Sharon Township in Johnson County. The proponent, a resident of Rock Island, is proposing the name in memory of three individuals who were all members of the third generation of their families to live and farm along the stream. The name is a combination of the names of Glen Yoder (1916-1990), Glenn Miller (1916-1996), and Woodrow Weeber (1912-2011). Mr. Yoder was a manager at the Sharon Telephone Company for 35 years and a member of a number of civic organizations in the area. Mr. Miller operated coin laundries and was a local businessman; his family’s home, built in 1867, is still standing. The three men are all buried in Sharon Center Cemetery, close to the source of the stream.

The county supervisors discussed the proposal at a work session on May 24. [A news article](#) reported the following:

[County Board Chair] Green-Douglass questioned supporting the proposal because little was known about the three men and if they were in line with Johnson County values.

“We are doing a commemorative thing based on . . . you’re honoring somebody. They were there. Is that the only criteria that we would require for commemorative naming, that they were there? Was there anything that was different, unique, the first of, something that has added value to who we are now?”

Josh Busard, Director of Johnson County Planning, Development and Sustainability, recommended the board take no opposition to the proposal and said he wouldn't feel comfortable attempting to find reasons why the men aren't worthy of the honor.

"I don't want to be a position where I have to dig up dirt on someone who's been dead 30 years . . .," he said.

"We need more than they were there, I think," Green-Douglass said. "I would like there to be a reason for the renaming, not just, 'Oh, gosh, I'm getting old, we want our name on this because our family was there.'"

"The fact of the matter is," Supervisor Rod Sullivan said, "you look at where we're at, we're right outside Sharon Center and one of the people's names is Yoder and one of the people's names is Miller. I mean, that's 90% of the population in that area."

Supervisor V Fixmer-Oraiz suggested maybe the creek could be named another way.

"Maybe we don't want to name it after people," Fixmer-Oraiz said. "I mean, we have Old Mans Creek, we have Muddy Creek, we have Iowa River. We often name things after stuff that's not here."

At the end of the lengthy discussion, four of the five supervisors agreed to go along with the naming of Glenwood Creek. Green-Douglass still opposed it.

**Lake Gary, Kansas**  
(Review List 449)

39.1713, -94.82986

|                       |                                                          |              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | Kansas City-Wyandotte County United Government           | No objection |
| State Names Authority | Kansas                                                   | No objection |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response  |

The new commemorative name Lake Gary is proposed for a six-acre triangle-shaped body of water on property owned by the proponent. The reservoir is located within the City of Kansas City, northeast of the community of Piper.

The proponent, who is the son of the late Gary Marquardt (1937-2017), reports that his father "discovered the lake in 1958 while working for the State Highway Department." After the proponent acquired the surrounding property, his father built a home on the site, where he lived until his death. According to his obituary, Gary Marquardt grew up in Marysville, Kansas, and after graduating high school, served in the U.S. Army and later the National Guard. He was



the first in the family to graduate from Fort Leonard Wood. He worked as an inspector for Kansas Department of Transportation for 35 years. “He was a talented local musician, playing guitar and singing in many festivals, and for many years was a member of Kansas Old Time Fiddlers and the Pickers & Singers Association.

**Turners Run**, Pennsylvania  
(Review List 449)

Mouth: 40.440472, -79.801369 / Source: 40.45803, -79.817

|                       |                                                          |              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | Penn Hills Municipal Council                             | Support*     |
|                       | Allegheny County Council                                 | No objection |
| State Names Authority | Pennsylvania                                             | No objection |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response  |
| Other                 | Penn Hills Tree Shade Commission                         | Support*     |

\* obtained by proponent

The new name Turners Run is proposed for an unnamed one-mile-long tributary of Thompson Run in the Municipality of Penn Hills in Allegheny County.

The name would refer to [Turner Dairy Farms](#), a Pittsburgh-area business that has a bottling plant adjacent to the stream. The proponent reported:

Formerly the entire area was owned by Turners Family farm . . . . Over the years the Dairy farm has evolved into becoming a major employer in the region and the name Turner has become synonymous with not just its own dairy products, but also the region itself. The Turner name is one that enshrines a sense of community pride that many from Penn Hills are proud to associate with. The Turner family settled in the region far before the many homes and buildings were built along the stream and a sense of pride still is found in the area, regarding this . . . . I believe wholeheartedly that this stream could be given the name of the family, business and product associated with such pride and regional goodness.

Turner Dairy Farms was founded in 1930 by Charlie Turner (1905?-1990). In an announcement about State funding awarded to the dairy in 2020, State Representative Tony DeLuca stated that “The Turner family farm has been an integral part of the municipality since it was founded in Penn Hills in 1930. They are very good to the community and while so many local dairies have closed, they continue to find ways to succeed and produce national award-winning milk and dairy products. They are a major employer and it is an honor to have them here in my hometown.”

In its letter of support, the Municipality of Penn Hills noted that “[t]he Turner family was unaware of this application until we told them at a recent meeting.”

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection legacy stream dataset applies the name “Trib 37220 To Thompson Run” to this stream. PennDOT bridge data applies “Unnamed Tributary” to the feature.

**IV. Revised Decisions - none**

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

**Big Rock Spring and Calypso Spring, Missouri**

(Review List 449)

Big Rock Spring: 36.8131, -93.61517

Calypso Spring: 36.81742, -93.61562

|                       |                                                          |              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | Barry County Commission                                  | No response* |
| State Names Authority | Missouri                                                 | Support      |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X | No response  |

\* contacted by SNA

Two new names are proposed for unnamed springs in Barry County near Carney Spring and along Carney Creek. Both are located entirely on the proponent’s property. The proponent is a Missouri Geological Survey geologist.

The name Big Rock Spring is proposed for a perennial spring approximately 70 feet east of Farm Road 1245 that emerges from a large, isolated piece of Pierson Limestone.

The name Calypso Spring is proposed for an intermittent spring approximately 230 feet to the east of Farm Road 1245. The proponent states that the spring emerges from stream gravel when it does flow. The name refers to Calypso, a nymph in Greek mythology. The proponent states that “the name in Greek means ‘to cover’ or ‘she who hides.’ This name is apt for a spring that only has flow during normal periods of rainfall and is otherwise ‘hiding’ beneath the surface.”

**Oak Grove Creek and West Fork Oak Grove Creek, Ohio**

(Review List 450)

Oak Grove Creek: Mouth: 39.40164 / -82.22665

West Fork Oak Grove Creek: Mouth: 39.39788 / Source -82.23075

|                       |                                           |              |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Local government      | York Township Trustees                    | No objection |
|                       | Athens County Commissioners               | No opinion   |
| State Names Authority | Ohio                                      | No response  |
| Tribes                | All federally recognized Tribes contacted | No response  |

|  |                |  |
|--|----------------|--|
|  | under Policy X |  |
|--|----------------|--|

The new names Oak Grove Creek and West Fork Oak Grove Creek are proposed for unnamed streams in in York Township in Athens County.

The name Oak Grove Creek would be applied to a 0.8-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream that flows into the Hocking River; the name West Fork Oak Grove Creek would apply to a 0.65-mile-long tributary of the primary stream.

The proponent reports that her family has lived along the stream for almost 100 years and that the proposed names are associated with the community Oak Grove through which the stream flows. Oak Grove is not listed in GNIS, but Oak Grove Wesleyan Church and the former Oak Grove School are located close to the mouth of the stream.