

U.S. Board on Geographic NamesDomestic Names CommitteeSix Hundred Sixty-Fifth MeetingDepartment of the Interior, Room 3004February 10, 2005 - 9:30 a.m.Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Chick Fagan (Chair)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Barbara Ryan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

Roger L. Payne	Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names
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Staff

Lesley Levi	BGN Administrative Assistant
Jennifer Runyon	

Guests

Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Scott Zillmer	National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The Chairman called the 665<sup>th</sup> DNC meeting to order.

2. Minutes of the 664<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes were approved as submitted, with one minor correction. It was noted that Marinucci was in attendance at the meeting, while Ron Grim was not.

### 3. Communications and Reports

#### 3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

Loy reported that the full Board met on January 25<sup>th</sup> at the U.S. Geological Survey. He noted that in addition to himself, Payne and Yost, as well as Flynn and Dillon from the Foreign Names Committee, will be attending the biennial meeting of the Board and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), in London, England from March 1<sup>st</sup> to March 10<sup>th</sup>. During that meeting, there will be an opportunity for the BGN staff to meet with their counterparts at the British Antarctic Place-names Committee.

Also, the 2006 Meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names will be held in Vienna, Austria in either March or May of that year.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne noted that he will be attending the 2005 Auto-Carto Conference of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in Las Vegas, Nevada, March 18<sup>th</sup> to March 23<sup>rd</sup>. There will be a geographic names session and panel, in which Payne will participate and represent the Board.

Payne mentioned that the geographic names course sanctioned by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) is tentatively scheduled for August or September in Mexico. This is the 17<sup>th</sup> year that that the course is being offered, and it is very successful.

#### 3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

No report.

#### 3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne noted that a meeting took place yesterday (Wednesday, February 9) between representatives of the Geographic Names Office and the Bureau of the Census, to discuss the restructuring of the FIPS 55 database. October 1, 2005 has been established as the target date for implementation. The GNIS Feature ID will become the FIPS 55 code, and thus will be accepted as the ANSI standard for coding populated places. Payne noted that the Geographic Names Information System will require some attribute enhancements for this implementation.

#### 3.5 BGN Staff Report (Runyon for Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the January 2005 meeting:

31 cases written  
120 inquiries received and answered  
150 letters written (answered and initiated)  
91 e-mail messages

Docket 388 is being prepared and should be ready for distribution within the next month.

Runyon reported that the staff has received a letter from the proponent of the proposal for Lake Catherine, Minnesota, a name that was disapproved by the Board in October. The proponent suggested that some important biographical information was not made available during the Board's deliberations and asked

that the case be reopened. The Board considered the proponent's request, but decided it did not see anything that would warrant revisiting the issue.

The Board has been asked by the Rand McNally Corporation to confirm whether a portion of the North Canadian River in Oklahoma has been renamed Oklahoma River by the State Legislature, as is being reported in the media. The staff provided the Board with some background on this issue, and noted that efforts are being made to obtain the official wording of the legislation from the Oklahoma Geographic Names Board. It is important to determine whether a portion of the stream has in fact been renamed, or whether the new name has been applied to that portion, which would not impact the extent or definition of the existing feature.

The staff has also been asked to provide a local writer with a synopsis of the Board's 1995 decision not to rename Negro Mountain, located on the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The writer indicated that a newly-published book suggests the proposal was submitted by a large group of African American citizens living in the vicinity of the summit, whereas it was in fact submitted by a single individual from Pittsburgh. The proposed change was rejected after the Board received unanimous objection to the change from all interested parties. The staff took the opportunity to provide the writer with the correct background on the proposal.

The Board has received a new proposal to change the name of Mount Diablo, a summit in Contra Costa County, California. The proponent considers the existing name to be offensive and has submitted a proposal to rename it "with a local indigenous name, or in honor of Ronald Reagan." When he was advised the latter suggestion could not be considered until 2009, the proponent offered the indigenous name Mount Kawukum instead. This proposal will be on the forthcoming docket. The staff noted the significance of the existing name, especially as it serves as the name of a Meridian line in the Public Land Survey System.

The Board has received a proposal to name a small stream in Atlanta, A D Williams Creek in honor of the maternal grandfather of Martin Luther King, Jr. The proponent has asked that the Board try to render its decision in time for Earth Day 2005.

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

Funding has been approved for this year's Phase II contract for the compilation of geographic names for the western half of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Also, funding for establishing and continuing Florida and Oregon local and State partnerships is being examined.

### 3.7 Administrative Names: To Abbreviate or Not to Abbreviate? (Payne)

It was noted that there has been considerable discussion between the staff and various Federal agencies regarding the issue of whether abbreviations in administrative geographic names should be spelled out. The Board's policy has always been to fully spell such names, with the exception of initials in personal names, and abbreviations are not permitted. However, after further discussion, it was agreed that an exception is warranted if the abbreviated name is established by an Act of Congress or Executive Order. The question remains whether these abbreviations are intentional, or if the issue was not even addressed by the office that wrote the legislation. The Board suggested it would be prudent to contact someone in a Congressional office to determine how this legislation is prepared. The Census Bureau reaffirmed its policy of spelling out all abbreviated names unless it can be shown that the name was officially established in that form. In the case of incorporated populated places, the name should appear in the official article of incorporation. It was agreed that if a name is spelled out, the abbreviated name is a valid variant name in the geographic names database.

### 3.8 Miscellaneous

Fagan mentioned that he has forwarded a copy of the draft *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP) document to the Department of the Interior's Plain Language Office for review and comment.

There have been some questions as to whether the Board is operating under the 1997 published version of the PPP or the draft version. Since the draft version is just that, the 1997 version is the only official document to be used (this is also the version posted at the Board's website). Hopefully, the DOI Office of the Secretary can begin its review of the document in the very near future, although it is not clear how long this review might take. The members agreed there might still be changes to the PPP in the future, even after it has been finalized and approved, and they would like to be able to make those changes available as they occur and in a more timely manner. It was also suggested that it might be appropriate to obtain the services of a professional editor who can review the entire document for clarity. Ryan offered to assist the Board in pursuing this effort.

Fagan also noted that as an official Federal form, the Board's Domestic Geographic Name Report (DGNR) must be forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval every three years. As part of its review, OMB will ask that the form be posted in the Federal Register for public comment. OMB will also be evaluating the form for simplicity and ease of use.

**Note:** Barbara Ryan had to leave the meeting at 10:40 a.m.

Kanalley reminded the Board about the Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Land Management and Resources Workshop that will take place in Phoenix, Arizona, the week of April 18<sup>th</sup>. Kanalley noted that Payne, as well as Robin Worcester and Dwight Hughes of the USGS Geographic Names Office, will provide a one-day GNIS training session during the April 18<sup>th</sup> Geographic Names Workshop. This session will introduce many Federal users to the newly-redesigned GNIS web entry and edit forms which are currently being tested in house. Payne and Hughes will also present papers at the conference. As soon as the conference flyer is available, Kanalley will distribute a copy to all interested individuals.

## 4. Docket Review List

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

Change Negro Slough to Davis Slough, California (Docket 384)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing a reluctance to change a well-established name, and in the belief that the proposal, as submitted, was to remove the derogatory form of the existing name from State maps. Since the name Negro Slough was already the official name for Federal use, the State should simply have updated its documents and not submitted a change to a name that it has not demonstrated to be derogatory.

Change Ne Hi Canyon to Nehi Canyon, California (Docket 385)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing a reluctance to change an already well-established spelling.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Justins Bay to Chastangs Bay, Alabama (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve a change to the widely-published existing name, and in agreement with the negative recommendations of the Alabama Geographic Names Authority and the Alabama Department of Conservation.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Cliff Hanger Rapid, Corkscrew Rapid, Lower Corral Rapid, Quartzite Rapid, The Maze Rapid, The Sleeper Rapid, Arizona (Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness) (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names, citing a need to apply locally-used names for safety purposes.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Guoji Family Way, South Carolina (Docket 382)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing a lack of County support.

Vote: 6 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in belief that the proposed name was appropriate.

Enoree Fork Branch, South Carolina (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 5 in favor

3 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name Enoree was already applied to many other features in the area.

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

Change Long Lake to Collins Lake, Minnesota (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, after it was noted that the feature lies within a Waterfowl Production Area, and that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had not been provided with an opportunity to comment on the name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Veronica Pond, Minnesota (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Ella Mountain to Elly Mountain and Ella Spring to Elly Spring, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
1 against  
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the existing names are well established and that there was no compelling reason to change them.

IV. **Revised Decisions** - none.

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

Duck Skiff Pass, Alabama (Docket 385)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Chimney Canyon, Dutch Oven Flat, Rock House Spring, California (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Great Hill, Massachusetts (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Crystal Creek, Nebraska (Docket 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held March 10, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

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Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Chick Fagan*

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Chick Fagan, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

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

**DOCKET REVIEW LIST**

**February 2005**

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

Change Negro Slough to Davis Slough, California  
(Docket 384)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4008852.95586859%20&e=298608.627247684&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.2716666666667&lon=-119.215277777778&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by the Projects/Administrative Manager for the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District, “to change the name of Nigger Slough” [sic]. The feature is described as “a natural channel in Tulare County that runs in a southwesterly direction approximately 11 km (7 mi) east of [the City of] Tulare.” Various names have been applied to the feature since it was first shown on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1927 as Nigger Slough. That name appeared again on USGS maps in 1951, but in 1963, in accordance with its policy regarding pejorative names, the feature was renamed by the Board to Negro Slough. Following that change, the feature continued to be shown but was no longer named on USGS maps. The Tulare County highway map of 1975 labeled the feature Negro Slough, but a California Road System map of Tulare County published in 1992 reverted back to the name Nigger Slough. A memorandum dated 1993 from the Tulare County Resource Management Agency/Surveyor’s Office described various features in the county that had been named “Nigger,” including Nigger Slough; it noted that these features were likely named in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s.

The proponent reports that in an effort to avoid using the pejorative word, the stream has become known locally as Davis Creek or Davis Ditch, although the latter name is more accurately applied to another manmade channel just north of the head of Negro Slough. The name Davis Ditch was applied to the stream in question on a 1982 Compass Map of Tulare County, while a revision of that map published in 1998 labeled it Davis Creek. The identity of the person or family named “Davis” has not been determined, although in addition to the nearby ditch, there are also a summit and a ranch in the county with that name. A recent GIS search by the proponent showed no name for the lower portion of the stream, while a portion of the upper reach was labeled Negro Slough, and the most northerly part was labeled “Road 159”. He also reports that, “the name Davis Slough is used by all except those brave enough to say the current official name.” Because of the confusion that has resulted from the various names and application of those names, and in an effort to preserve the historic generic, the proponent recommends the name Davis Slough be applied to the entire feature.

The Tulare County Board of Supervisors and the Consolidated Peoples Ditch Company, which maintains and operates the channel, both recommend approval of that name. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names is also in support of the change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation and to the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.



Change Ne Hi Canyon to Nehi Canyon, California  
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4018994&e=726065&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This is the first of fourteen proposals submitted by a resident of Santa Cruz, to make official names or to modify existing names and applications for various geographic features located throughout southwestern Fresno County in the area of Joaquin Ridge. The proponent reports that he has been conducting extensive historical research in the area and has discovered that many of these historical names are in local use but not widely known or published.

This proposal is to change officially the name of Ne Hi Canyon, a 4.8 km (3 mi) long valley, to Nehi Canyon. Although the name Ne Hi Canyon has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1969, the proponent reports that the correct form of the name should be Nehi Canyon. He states that according to a longtime resident of the area, two ranchers were gathering cattle in the canyon on a hot day when they discovered a bottle of Orange Nehi soda on the ground, which they shared.

The County Supervisors of Fresno County were asked on two occasions to comment on the fourteen proposals, but no response was received. A copy was also sent to the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names has recommended approval of this proposal.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Justins Bay to Chastangs Bay, Alabama  
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3394603.87733575%20&e=409886.238719644&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Justins Bay, a lake located at the north end of Mobile Bay, to Chastangs Bay. The change was submitted by a resident of Fairhope, who states that to his knowledge there has never been anyone in the area named “Justin,” but suggests that the name is a corruption of that of Joseph Chastang, the recipient of a land grant on Mobile Bay in 1792 whose descendents lived there for some years after. The name Justins Bay has appeared on Federal maps since 1941 and is also shown on the official Baldwin County highway map. However, a list of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources game and fish regulations for 2003-04 records the name as Gustang Bay. Early nautical charts of the area showed that the lake was once a bay that opened out to Mobile Bay; this bay was labeled Duckers Bay on nineteenth century charts, while Boudousquie’s 1888 map of Mobile and vicinity labeled it “Justin’s or Ducker’s Bay”. In the 1920’s, with the construction of the Cochrane Bridge, the mouth of the bay was closed off and it became an enclosed body of water. The proponent has also requested that the new name Duck Skiff Pass (q.v.) be applied to a channel that cuts across Big Island between Sardine Pass and Justins Bay.

The name Ducker Bay (BGN 1941) is applied today to a smaller body of water south of the bridge. The Board’s workcard for the latter name referred to “a composite map of the Mobile Delta” on which “Ducker’s Bay was called or named Justin Bay, and this is the correct spelling of this name.” Also on the workcard was a comment from the Director of State Docks and Terminals in Mobile, who stated, “the bay along the south side of the highway and opening into Mobile Bay is Bay Justin.”

The proponent provided a copy of a Chastang family genealogy and an excerpt from Peter Hamilton's Colonial Mobile (Southern Historical Publications, 1910), both of which place the Chastang family in the area in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. He also included a copy of a register of land claims which listed the 1807 transfer of 800 arpents of land from Joseph Chastang to Josiah Blakeley. There are three features --- a small community, a cliff, and a locale --- in nearby Mobile County named "Chastang"; according to *Place Names in Alabama* (Foscue, 1989), these were named for "Dr. John Chastang, who settled here in the 1750's".

The Baldwin County Board of Commissioners declined to issue a recommendation on this issue. However, the Alabama State Geographic Names Authority and the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) both recommend disapproval of the name change, citing longtime usage of the existing name. The SNA cited "an absence of well documented historical records showing the naming of Justins Bay or Gustang Bay to be a corruption of the Chastang surname", while the DCNR stated, "Changing the name would promote inconsistency and cause confusion." A copy of the proposal was sent to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Cliff Hanger Rapid** (A), **Corkscrew Rapid** (B), **Lower Corral Rapid** (C), **Quartzite Rapid** (D),  
**The Maze Rapid** (E), **The Sleeper Rapid** (F) Arizona  
 (Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness)  
 (Docket 387)

A:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3725390.00008548&e=520405&u=2>

B:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3726298&e=522565&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

C:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3656440&e=675670&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

D:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.6988888888889&lon=-110.748055555556&u=2>

E:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3726252&e=522687&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

F:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=3727872&e=523675&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

These six names were submitted by the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of the Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest. The names would apply to six rapids located along the Salt River in west-central Gila County and within the Tonto National Forest/Salt River Canyon Wilderness. The proponent reports that over the years local river runners have referred to the features by various names and so to avoid potentially dangerous confusion, one name should be made official. Although the features lie within a wilderness, the Forest Service suggests the names are needed for safety reasons.

The first name, Cliff Hanger Rapid, would apply to a rapid located at Mile 25.7 on the Salt River. The name has come into local use because according to the proponent, "it is sometimes a mystery if a raft will ever come out of the eddy pool, and for what you can do if you hit the cliff and flip your boat." The name was included in a newsletter published by the Dallas Down River Club in 1999, and the proponent reports that it has also been applied to Recreation Opportunity Guides published by Tonto National Forest since 1969.

The name Corkscrew Rapid would apply to a rapid at Mile 28.2, and has reportedly come into local use because "the rapid drops sharply into a narrow channel and then runs into a bluff just before dropping into a tricky hole." The proponent further states, "The river-runners must deal with current coming from several directions, some of which will attempt to roll his/her boat over." A search of the Internet yielded several references to the name at various websites describing rafting on the Salt River.

The name Lower Corral Rapid would apply to a rapid located at Mile 30.9. This name has come into recent local use because the feature lies just to the southwest of the mouth of Lower Corral Canyon. Three websites dedicated to river rafting trips on the Salt River mention the proposed name.

The name Quartzite Rapid would apply to a rapid located at Mile 28.3 on the Salt River. The name has come into recent local use and refers to the fact that a quartzite formation crosses the stream at this point. The proponent reports that prior to 1993, river runners often referred to the rapid as Quartzite Falls because of the prominence of the falls there, but in that year the falls were virtually destroyed and the earlier name fell out of use. The rapids are now considered manageable by rafters.

The name Sleeper Rapid would apply to a rapid located at Mile 28.0. It has come into recent local use “because after running Quartzite Rapid and Corkscrew Rapid, the river-runner will often relax. The next rapid however is a “sleeper,” being more difficult than it appears.”

The feature proposed to be named officially The Maze Rapid is located at Mile 30.2. The name has reportedly come into use by river rafters “because of the difficulty of getting through the maze of rocks.” The name The Maze is mentioned at various river rafting websites.

The Gila County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of all six names. However, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, informed the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names that it did not recommend approval of any of the names, citing the existence of Apache names for many of the features. In December 1999, the Tribe informed the State Board that it would be submitting these names soon, but after three years and several attempts to solicit input, no further correspondence was received, so the Arizona Board voted to approve the proposed names. The Arizona Board also contacted the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

The Tonto National Forest originally submitted an additional fifteen locally-used names for other rapids, but because these lie along the portion of the Salt River that abuts the Fort Apache Indian Reservation and the tribe has indicated a lack of support for the names, the Forest Service did not pursue efforts to make them official.

**Enoree Fork Branch** (Docket 387) vs. **Guoji Family Way** (Docket 382), South Carolina  
 Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.88194444444444&lon=-82.25333333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>  
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3860688&e=384733&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The names Enoree Fork Branch and Guoji Family Way have both been proposed for an unnamed 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of the Enoree River in eastern Greenville County, approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) east of the City of Greenville.

The proponent of the original proposal, for Guoji Family Way, reported that “there are many families from all over the world living in the subdivision” that adjoins the stream, and that the word *Guoji* “means international in Chinese and it symbolizes the harmony and peace of living in such diversity.” There are no other features in the U.S. known to be named “Guoji”.

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Greenville County Council responded that “although the Chairman does not have an objection to the name “Guoji Way” [sic], it seems very non-traditional, difficult to spell, and difficult to pronounce. Her suggestion would be to name the stream after a historical figure in the Greer area or a geographical landmark in the area.” The County’s proposal for Enoree Fork Branch recognizes the fact that the stream is a tributary of the Enoree River and that Enoree Fork Baptist Church is located nearby. In addition to the church and the Enoree River, there are also two

other churches, a cemetery, a historical school, a community, and a vocational center in the county named “Enoree.” The word “Enoree” is of Indian origin, and reportedly means “river of muscadines” (*Palmetto Place Names*, 1941).

The South Carolina Geographic Names Authority responded that “neither of the names have a strong historical claim in the Greenville area. [We have] no objection to the use of either name for [the] unnamed creek.” A copy of both proposals was forwarded to the Catawba Indian Nation (also known as the Catawba Tribe of South Carolina) and to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

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

#### Change Long Lake to Collins Lake, Minnesota (Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4985526.14761033%20&e=399494.502123502&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Dassel, who wishes to rename Long Lake in Meeker County to Collins Lake. There are currently four lakes in the county named Long Lake and another 109 elsewhere in the State, so the proponent suggests it would be appropriate to remove a duplicate name and to commemorate an early resident of the area. The name Long Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1958, as well as on the official Meeker County highway map and in two lake inventories compiled by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, in 1968 and 1985. The proposed replacement name, Collins Lake, would recognize the contributions of Ishma Collins, a native of Kentucky who moved to Meeker County in the 1880’s. Although his birth and death dates have not been determined, the county historical society reports that he was a Civil War veteran and that the property in Minnesota was given to him as payment for his military service. Mr. Collins donated some of his land to the local school district, which established the Collins District School that operated until 1968. The proponent included with her application a petition signed by 20 local residents who support the change.

After conducting a public hearing and receiving no objections, the Meeker County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change from Long Lake to Collins Lake. The Minnesota Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal. With the exception of the school, there are no other geographic features in Meeker County known to be named “Collins,” and no lakes in the State with that name.

Collinwood Township, in which the lake is located, was named, although misspelled, by Canadian settlers in the mid-nineteenth century for their home port of Collingwood, Ontario (*Minnesota Geographic Names*; Upham, 1969). A copy of this proposal was sent to the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota and to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#### Veronica Pond, Minnesota (Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.0138888888889&lon=-92.8797222222222&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to name an unnamed lake in the City of Lake Elmo in Washington County, Veronica Pond. It was submitted by the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a lifelong resident of

Lake Elmo, who reports that the name would honor her mother Veronica (Kennealy) Day (1905-1987). Mrs. Day lived on a farm adjoining the lake for 55 years following her 1932 marriage to John Day, whose family had homesteaded on the property in 1854. In addition to helping her husband run the farm and raising seven children, Mrs. Day was a local schoolteacher. In 1994, the children of John and Veronica Day, who still own the farm, were recognized by Washington County for the family's more than 100 years of agricultural heritage and service to the county. The proponent submitted a petition signed by 31 local residents in favor of the naming the lake Veronica Pond.

After conducting a public hearing and receiving no objection, the Washington County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name, and the Minnesota State Board also supports the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, and to the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Ella Mountain to Elly Mountain and Ella Spring to Elly Spring, Nevada  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Docket 387)

Summit:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4148674.99975693%20&e=724085.000102582&u=2&datum=nad27>

Spring:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4152378&e=725695&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to change officially the names of Ella Mountain and Ella Spring in Lincoln County to Elly Mountain and Elly Spring, respectively, was submitted by a resident of Caliente, who reports that the proposed names are the ones in local use. The summit, which has an elevation of 2,315 m (7,479 ft), lies within the Clover Mountains approximately 52 km (32 mi) south of Pioche, and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The names Ella Mountain and Ella Spring appeared on the 1958 Lincoln County highway map and have been shown on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1973. The names are also mentioned at various BLM websites. However, the proponent suggests the summit was named around 1870 for a young girl named Elly Sherwood who was born in 1869 in a lumber camp located at the summit. The proponent provided a historical account of the girl's family, which stated that Elly was the illegitimate daughter of one of the leading citizens of Pioche and a cook whose husband was employed as a miner at the camp in Pioche. Elly's parents reportedly abandoned the child, and her fate is unknown. The spring, located 4 km (2.5 mi) to the northeast of the summit, was presumably named in association with the summit.

The proposal to rename both features included a letter of support from the Lincoln County Commissioners, one of whom reported that early maps in the county courthouse label the feature "Elle Mountain" [sic], a name that he has always pronounced "Elly." The proponent also provided 18 other letters of support from longtime area residents, all of whom report that they have known the summit to be named Elly Mountain, although two of the letters spelled the name "Eli" or "Ellie". Senator Harry Reid of Nevada also recommends approval of the change. The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names contacted the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Council, and the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians for input, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing the overwhelming support for the proposal, the Nevada State Board recommends approval of the change. The Bureau of Land Management also supports the proposal.

IV. **Revised Decisions** – none.

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

**Duck Skiff Pass**, Alabama

(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3394211&e=410223&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The proposal for Duck Skiff Pass was submitted by a resident of Fairhope, who suggests that for safety and rescue purposes, a name is needed for this body of water. The feature in question is 1 km (0.6 mi) long and cuts across the width of Big Island between Sardine Pass and Justins Bay. (The proponent has also submitted a separate proposal to change the latter name to Chastangs Bay (q.v.) to recognize the name of a family that lived in the area in the eighteenth century).

The proponent reports that the feature proposed to be named Duck Skiff Pass is used primarily by duck hunters and fishermen. A duck skiff is a type of flat-bottom boat frequently used for duckhunting. The feature proposed to be named Duck Skiff Pass is shown but not named on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps and on a Mobile River Delta Sportsman's Guide. Letters of support for Duck Skiff Pass were submitted by the Eastern Shore Chapter of the Coastal Conservation Association of Baldwin County and the Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation. There are no other geographic features in the State of Alabama known to be named "Duck Skiff", but there are 36 features named "Duck". Of these, only one, Duck Bayou, also a gut, is located in Baldwin County. It lies 24 km (15 mi) to the north of the feature proposed to be named Duck Skiff Pass.

The Baldwin County Board of Commissioners declined to issue a recommendation on this issue. However, the Alabama State Geographic Names Authority and the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) both recommend approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Chimney Canyon** (A), **Dutch Oven Flat** (B), **Rock House Spring** (C), California

(Docket 385)

A: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4011857&e=721987&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

B: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.21833333333333&lon=-120.4663888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

C: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.22722222222222&lon=-120.5088888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

The following three proposals were submitted by a resident of Santa Cruz, to make official historical names for features located in southwestern Fresno County in the area of Joaquin Ridge. The proponent, who also submitted the aforementioned proposal to change the name of Ne Hi Canyon to Nehi Canyon, reports that while conducting historical research in the area, he discovered that many of these historical names are in local use but not widely known or published.

The name Chimney Canyon is proposed to be made official for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long valley that trends in a southerly direction towards the valley through which flows Los Gatos Creek. The proponent reports that the name has been used by local residents for approximately 100 years, because of an old stone chimney that once stood at the mouth of the valley. The chimney was all that remained of the home of

Mariano and Francisca Para, whose home was built in 1884 but which was destroyed by fire several years later. The chimney stood until the 1970's when it was dismantled.

This proposal is to make official the name Dutch Oven Flat for a small flat located along Los Gatos Creek, near the mouth of Nunez Canyon. The proponent reports that the feature has been known as Dutch Oven for over 100 years, because of a large adobe dutch oven that was once located there. According to a local rancher who has lived in the area for 60 years, "This is the place where the local shepherders brought their sheep each year for shearing. The shearing was done by Chinese workers who came from San Francisco. The dutch oven was used for cooking very large meals. The Basque women would cook one very large meal each day in the oven which fed everybody for the entire day." The proposal was docketed as Dutch Oven, but after the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names suggested that a more recognizable generic term be added, the proponent agreed to add "Flat" to the name.

The third proposal is for the name Rock House Spring. The spring in question lies along Los Gatos Creek, and the proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately 150 years, because of a rock house that existed there before 1850. The owners of the ranch on which the spring is located have confirmed long-time usage of the name.

The County Supervisors of Fresno County were asked on two occasions to comment on the fourteen proposals, but no response was received. A copy was also sent to the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) has recommended approval of this proposal.

The remaining ten names submitted by the same proponent have been deferred, pending further investigation by the CACGN and/or receipt of the CACGN meeting minutes.

#### **Great Hill, Massachusetts**

(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.5716666666667&lon=-72.645&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Shelburne, to make official the name Great Hill for a 299 m (981 ft) high summit located within the Town of Shelburne, approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) southwest of Greenfield. Although the name does not appear on any available maps of the Town, nor is it listed in any of the available placename books, the proponent reports that it was first mentioned in mid-eighteenth century land deeds and also in a 1754 description of a new road being laid out from Deerfield through Shelburne to Claremont. There are seven other summits in Massachusetts known to be named Great Hill, although none are in Franklin County. The closest is in Essex County, 152 km (94 mi) to the east of the summit in question.

There is no formal governmental body in Franklin County, and the Board's research has determined there are no Federally-recognized Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in the area. The Board of Selectmen for the Town of Shelburne and the Massachusetts Geographic Names Authority both recommend approval of the proposal.

#### **Crystal Creek, Nebraska**

(Docket 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4458275.00000306&e=692511.000048879&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4453896&e=692683&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new descriptive name Crystal Creek to an unnamed 5.5 km (3.4 mi) long tributary of the Big Blue River, which flows through the City of Beatrice in Gage County (note: the stream identified in the docket write-up is incorrect; the county clarified that the stream in question is slightly further to the west and the proponent concurs with the correction). The proponent is a representative of a local land surveying company who reports that a name is needed for subdivision identification purposes. There are two other streams in Nebraska named Crystal Creek. They are located in Dodge County, 147 km (91 mi) to the north, and in Harlan County, 221 km (137 mi) to the west. The governments of the City of Beatrice and Gage County both support the proposal, as does the Nebraska State Geographic Names Authority. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma and to the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.