

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names  
Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Eighty-Third Meeting  
Millennium Harvest House, Boulder, Colorado  
October 18, 2006, 1 p.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robin Bellmard	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Doug Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Eve Edwards  
Jennifer Runyon

1. OPENING

1.1 Opening Remarks by Betsy Kanalley, Chair, Domestic Names Committee

The meeting opened at 1:15 p.m. Chairwoman Kanalley expressed thanks and appreciation to the Colorado Geographic Names Board for hosting the annual conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA). She specifically thanked Terry Ketelsen, State Board chair, Andrew Cowell, Conference chair, and T. Wayne Furr, Executive Secretary of COGNA, for their contributions and efforts towards organizing the conference. She also spoke on behalf of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) and staff in expressing sadness at the recent death of Dr. William Bright, former conference chair and longtime member of the State Board. Dr. Bright was remembered for his tireless efforts in organizing and preparing for this conference. He was also remembered for his tremendous contributions and influence in the fields of linguistics and toponymy.

Kanalley announced the retirement in May 2006 of Roger Payne, former BGN Executive Secretary and Domestic Names Committee (DNC) Executive Secretary. She introduced Lou Yost as his replacement as Executive Secretary of the DNC. Payne was presented with a plaque in recognition of his long and distinguished service to the BGN and the DNC. Yost presented Payne with a benchmark plaque to recognize his many years of service at the USGS.

## 1.2 Introduction of Committee members and staff

The DNC members introduced themselves, stating their department and agency affiliation, and their position on the BGN.

## 1.3 Comments by Greg Boughton, Chairman, U.S. Board on Geographic Names

Kanalley offered comments from BGN Chairman Greg Boughton who was unable to attend the conference. Boughton has expressed interest in making the processes of the BGN more visible, and has asked the members of the BGN to review its bylaws and to suggest changes where needed.

## 1.4 Minutes of the 682<sup>nd</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the DNC's September 14<sup>th</sup> meeting were approved as submitted.

## 2. REPORTS

### 2.1 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reminded the DNC members about the recent e-mail he sent them at the Chairman's request regarding the need to review the BGN's bylaws. The Chairman will discuss plans and a timetable for review at the next BGN quarterly meeting on November 1<sup>st</sup>.

Yost reported that the 2007 Annual Conference of the Geographical Names Board of Canada (CGNB) will take place in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The conference is very educational and allows one to compare and discuss issues of mutual interest and to learn how other countries process geographic names.

The next biennial meeting of the BGN and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) will take place April 23 to May 4, 2007, at the State Department in Washington, D.C. Loy reported that when he served as DNC chair, he attended the BGN/PCGN meetings and noted the commonality between the two organizations. He also indicated it proved to be a beneficial learning experience in understanding more about how the BGN's Foreign Names Committee functions.

Yost announced that an exhibit dedicated to former BGN Executive Secretary Meredith "Pete" Burrill would be on display at the ninth United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names in New York August 21 to 30, 2007, and that Richard Randall, former

BGN Executive Secretary, will assist in its research and development. Yost encouraged anyone in the audience to submit suitable photographs or other contributions to the BGN staff.

From the audience the Foreign Names Committee Chairman Leo Dillon announced that the FNC approved “Kyiv” as the BGN standard spelling for the capital of Ukraine. The Board was asked by the State Department to make an exception to the 1965 BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Ukrainian Cyrillic by adopting the Roman spelling “Kyiv,” which is widely used by the authorities and public in Ukraine. The FNC approved the change in spelling of the BGN standard form for this city, but has retained “Kiev” as a conventional name.

The BGN’s Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) and Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) are undergoing discussions regarding which Committee has the purview to process a new name proposal for a feature five miles off the coast of Antarctica.

## 2.2 Publications and Publicity Committee (Yost for Karen Wood)

It was announced that the GNIS public website was recently selected by the Society of Environmental Journalists as their “Link of the Month.”

Yost reported that he received a telephone call from National Public Radio requesting information about the decision the BGN made in its early years on geographic names in which the “h” was removed. Payne also spoke with the reporter about the global removal of “ugh” from “Borough” names.

## 2.3 DNC Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost announced that Runyon recently accepted the position of deputy of the USGS Geographic Names program. He also discussed the bid process that will take place in 2007, whereby the successful bidder will assume support duties for the BGN and Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) activities. Maria McCormick, of the USGS in Denver, and Jane Messenger and Ken Fox of the USGS in Rolla, Missouri, will be assisting in the transition process, which will relocate many of the BGN and GNIS functions from the USGS National Geospatial and Technical Operations Center (NGTOC I) in Reston, Virginia, to Denver and/or Rolla.

Yost announced the possibility of advertising two GNIS Phase II data compilation contracts in this fiscal year, likely for Alaska and the western portion of Kentucky. It was announced that partnership money will likely be made available in the near future to assist States in maintaining GNIS. He encouraged any interested State Names Authorities to contact their USGS State Liaison for further information.

## 2.4 DNC Staff (Runyon)

Runyon provided an overview of the highlights of the past year. New members to the DNC include Bob Bewley from the Bureau of Land Management; Meredith Westington from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Susan DeLost from the U.S. Forest

Service; Robin Bellmard from the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Karen Siderelis of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Runyon reported that the proposals to rename various geographic features in the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon containing the word “Squaw,” which were discussed at last year’s COGNA conference, were approved by the DNC. It was noted however that the name of the Squaw Creek Wild and Scenic River cannot be renamed without legislative action. Runyon also reported on another project in which the staff was involved, to add numerous names from the Coeur d’Alene language to GNIS, some as official names and others as variants of existing names. A similar project was undertaken for Mohawk names in New York, although these were all entered as variants.

The proposal from 2005, to change the name of Mount Diablo in California, resurfaced again recently when the proponent, who is not pleased with the DNC’s decision, contacted the Secretary of the Interior. After the Secretary affirmed the DNC’s decision, the proponent reported that he would contact The White House to seek an appeal.

It was announced that the Utah State Committee on Geographic Names was reestablished by Governor John Huntsman, Jr., after having been disbanded when the new administration was elected.

Ongoing cases of particular interest include a request to make official names for 65 lakes in the Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness in Wyoming. The Wyoming State Names Board did not approve the names, citing the BGN’s Wilderness Policy. The issue of the Wilderness Policy versus local usage was discussed.

The audience was reminded that when rendering decisions on commemorative name proposals, State Names Authorities and Federal land management agencies should consider all aspects of the policy, including whether the intended honoree was of local or regional notoriety, and proposals should not be decided based solely on direct association with the feature.

A proposal to change the name of Japanese Rock to Yamato Rock in Florida was approved by the DNC. However, another proposal to change the name of Slave Canal, also in Florida and submitted by the same proponent, to Cotton Run Canal, was denied citing a lack of evidence that the existing name is derogatory.

Runyon announced that although there was no DNC meeting in April, the Committee voted that month by e-mail to approve the new commemorative name Ingstad Mountain for a previously-unnamed summit in Alaska. This proposal was submitted by the Embassy of Norway and the approval of the name has generated much positive feedback from the Norwegians.

In April, the BGN approved the new name Mount Payne for a feature in Antarctica in honor of former BGN Executive Secretary Roger Payne. Yost noted that Payne continues to assist the BGN staff and has answered over 500 BGN and GNIS e-mail inquiries since his retirement last May.

A special meeting of the DNC was held in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on June 5 and 6, in an effort to reduce the backlog of proposals. The DNC voted on 61 names during the meeting.

Runyon suggested that Mark Monmonier's new volume, *From Squaw Tit to Whorehouse Meadow: How Maps Name, Claim, and Inflamm*, is a very educational and readable book on the topic of geographic names.

It was announced that Lesley Levi, former Administrative Assistant to the BGN, has accepted another position within USGS, and so the remaining staff will continue to handle administrative duties until a replacement can be found.

## 2.5 Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) and Data Compilation Program (Yost for Mr. Robin Worcester)

Yost reported that three contracts were awarded in the past two years to compile GNIS Phase II data. Morehead State University in Kentucky is compiling names for the eastern half of Kentucky, and Dr. Dennis Lutz of Minot, North Dakota will begin compilation for the State of Michigan. A contract was also awarded to the University of Alabama to compile data for the State of New York. The State of Alaska and the western portion of Kentucky are the only areas that remain in need of Phase II compilation.

The public GNIS query page has been enhanced to include a link to Google Maps. One unique feature is that all secondary points as well as the primary point are plotted.

GNIS can now properly display feature names with special characters (diacritics) using the Unicode character set. The public web site and the downloadable files at the FTP site both properly display these special characters. They also now display the macron for Hawaiian names, which had previously been displayed as umlauts. This enhancement applies to Antarctic names as well.

Geographic Names has been added as a new community in Geospatial OneStop (GOS II). Last October, the GNIS database was migrated from the first version of Oracle to the enhanced database design. In March, a new version of the GNIS public web site was released. It includes a new design, improved functionality, and more efficient links to each of the BGN's committees.

The USGS has developed a memorandum of understanding with the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration regarding the transition from the FIPS55 place codes to the GNIS Feature ID number. These agencies have also agreed to maintain their features within their domain in GNIS.

The Geographic Names Office would like to commend Dwight Hughes, project lead for the Oracle Development Team, for continuing to develop partnerships with Federal, State, and local partners and to offer technical guidance on how best to share and collect partner data.

Yost and Hughes made a presentation on GNIS at the National States Geographic Information Council Mid-Year Conference in Annapolis, Maryland. It was well received and has led to the development of some new partnerships.

It was announced that the University of California, Santa Barbara will be hosting a workshop on digital gazetteers by the National Center for Geographic Information Analysis (NCGIA) from December 7 to 9, 2006 (see NCGIA website for more information).

### 3. PUBLICATIONS

#### 3.1 Quarterly Review, Monthly Docket, Action, and Decision Lists (Runyon)

Runyon reviewed the wording and titles for the BGN's standard documents. Specifically, the term Quarterly Review List is now used to refer to what was formerly the Docket; this document includes all the new proposals that have been received and prepared during the previous quarter. The Monthly Docket is the former Review List and contains only those cases that are ready for a DNC vote at that month's meeting. There is no longer a need for an Annual Decision List, as the information can be obtained from the redesigned GNIS website. The Action List, a listing of the BGN's decisions at a specific meeting, has been suspended indefinitely due to a lack of resources. Runyon reminded Federal and State representatives that if they ever have questions regarding the status of a case, they are always welcome to contact the BGN staff.

#### 3.2 GNIS and Web Services (Yost for Worcester)

Yost reported that GNIS now offers both a web map service and web feature service to provide feature data in geospatial format for use by web sites containing a geographic display capability. These should prove to be popular methods of accessing the data in the future.

The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is working with the GNIS web map service to improve the synchronization of names between the two systems. In the past few months, a new hydro layer has been implemented that displays the stream features as line strings based on the GNIS points. All streams must have at least two points, the primary point at the mouth and the source, with secondary points for every USGS topographic map in between. There are still a few stream records in the database for which the source coordinates were not recorded. Because the lines layer needs at least two points, the one-point streams are stored temporarily in the HYDRO\_POINTS layer, along with other hydro point and areal features such as wells, lakes, and reservoirs.

### 4. Translation of Official Names into Other Languages (Yost)

Yost described the sometimes complicated issue of translating official names into other languages for maps and other publications. Questions have been raised about whether official names can be translated into other languages. An information sheet has been added to this conference's folder that lists names taken from the USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic map of

San Juan, Puerto Rico. The list includes Spanish names, English names, and names with Spanish specifics and English generics.

The question was raised about how Puerto Rico was mapped by the Federal government and whether there might be a Federal policy or guidance on the matter. Fagan stated that consistency in the name is very important and that all government agencies should be using the same name. It was suggested that perhaps an informational paragraph about the BGN could be included in future publications, specifically National Park Service brochures. This would provide an opportunity to educate and raise awareness about the BGN and Federal naming standards. It was agreed that any discussions about translation of names should include the Foreign Names Committee members and staff. Dillon advised making available in GNIS a search mechanism that is flexible to the user, and allows easy retrieval of feature names. Dillon indicated that the FNC discusses the translation of foreign names on a country-by-country basis, and that committee then resolves the names. Local use is very important in the decision-making process.

#### 5. Names as a National Standard (Dwight Hughes, via telecon)

Hughes gave an overview of the staff's activities regarding the submittal of the GNIS ID number to ANSI to become a national standard. The GNIS ID has already replaced the defunct Federal Information Processing Standard publication 55 (FIPS 55) as the Federal standard for "place" codes. At its October meeting, INCITS-L1, the U.S. Technical Advisory Group, approved the staff's proposal to submit the standard in draft form for comments. After the comment period the standard will be submitted to the DNC for endorsement.

#### 6. Public Presentations (Arranged in Advance)

Tracy Ross, of Nederland, Colorado, and *Skiing Magazine* made a presentation in support of her newly submitted proposal for the name Rejection Point for a feature in Colorado. This name would "honor all the people who shunned the Ivy League and chose a more adventurous path in life."

Woody Smith of the Colorado Mountain Club and Dr. Giles Toll made a presentation on their proposal for the new commemorative name Point Agnes Vaille. This proposal would honor Agnes Vaille, an experienced mountain climber who died at the age of 34 while descending a mountain trail. The proponents suggested that the naming of this summit would honor an original and unique individual.

## 7. Geographic Names Cases

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

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

Change Owasco Outlet (FID 959669) to Owasco River, New York (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor  
1 against  
1 abstention

The negative vote was cast based on the fact that there was no input from the State Names Authority, and the apparently conflicting views about whether or not the proposed name was in local use.

### **II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

Stream of Consciousness, California (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name citing the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 9 in favor  
3 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing evidence of county support for the new name.

Change Sutter (FID255919) to Sutter City, California (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name change citing the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Doghead Rock, Colorado (Rocky Mountain National Park) (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name citing the negative recommendations of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the National Park Service.



Vote: 8 in favor  
4 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposal was valid.

**Galaxy Peak**, Colorado (Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness)(Review List 391)

After the proponent requested additional time to conduct more research, a motion was made and seconded to defer a vote.

Vote: 9 in favor  
3 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposal did not warrant approval and that there was no justification for delaying the vote.

**Mount Kiamia**, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest) (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name citing that the use of lowercase letters in what is really an acronym would obscure the origin of the name.

Vote: 7 in favor  
3 against  
2 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposal was worthy of approval.

**Double Spring Summit** vs. **Simee Dimeh Summit**, Nevada (Review Lists 387, 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name Double Spring Summit, citing a belief that the name would be in keeping with those of other geographic features in the vicinity.

Vote: 2 in favor  
9 against  
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast citing county, State, and Tribal support for the counter-proposal.

A motion was then made and seconded to approve the name Simee Dimeh Summit.

Vote: 10 in favor  
1 against

1 abstention

The negative vote was made based on a desire to retain consistency with other associative names in the area.

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

**Mount Mahler**, Colorado (Routt National Forest/Never Summer Wilderness) (Review List 387)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

At this point, due to a lack of time a motion was made and seconded to defer the remaining names on the Docket until the DNC's November meeting.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

8. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held Thursday, November 9, 2006, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Betsy Kanalley*

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Betsy Kanalley, Chairwoman  
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
October 2006**

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

Change Owasco Outlet (FID 959669) to Owasco River, New York  
(Review List 385)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.07673&lon=-76.64828&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=54&latS=11&lonD=76&lonM=32&lonS=34&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Mayor of the City of Auburn, to change officially the name of Owasco Outlet to Owasco River, to recognize the name reported to be in local use. The 23 km (14 mi) long stream heads at Owasco Lake and flows north-northwest through the City of Auburn to join the Seneca River. The name Owasco Outlet has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1899, but the name Owasco River appeared in the 1904 New Century Atlas. The Mayor proposed the name change because the City of Auburn is conducting and implementing neighborhood redevelopment plans that “focus on the river.” The original proposal requested that the name change be applied only to the portion of the stream within the City’s municipal boundaries, but the proponent has been advised that in accordance with the BGN’s policy of “one feature-one name,” the name applies to the entire length of the feature. No other features in the state are named Owasco Outlet or Owasco River. A search of the Internet determined that both names are used extensively.

The Cayuga County Legislature and the Village of Port Byron have submitted letters indicating they have no objection to the change, although the latter office added the comment, “I feel properly and geographically it is a river, but common usage by people is to call it an outlet. If it appears on maps in the proper form it is fine with the village but I doubt actual verbal usage would change, it would take a long time.” An individual who serves as the Cayuga County and Town of Fleming Historian has written a letter of support for the change. A copy of the proposal was also sent on two occasions to the Town of Owasco, the Town of Mentz, the Town of Throop, the Town of Aurelius, and the Town of Fleming, with a final request for comments by September 29<sup>th</sup>. No further response has been received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A copy was also forwarded to the Cayuga Nation, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, the Onondaga Indian Nation, and the Oneida Indian Nation, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes. Of these, only one responded; the Cayuga Nation submitted a letter in support of the change to Owasco River. The New York State Geographic Names Committee did not respond to several requests for comment, which is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

### Stream of Consciousness, California (Review List 391)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=34&latm=9&lats=36&lond=118&lonm=13&lon=3&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3781034&e=387749&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Stream of Consciousness is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long stream in the City of Glendale in Los Angeles County. The proponent suggests the name is “meant to remind us of our own underappreciated consciousness and its connectedness to nature. Water is a metaphor for both life and consciousness.” He adds that the stream flows year-round, which is atypical for that area. It also supports a variety of wildlife including deer, coyote, mountain lions, bobcats, raccoon, and skunk. Applying an official name to Federal maps “will mandate stricter protections. If it is not placed on the map, it is very likely to be destroyed and lost forever.”

When asked to comment, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors responded that they had no objection to the proposed name, and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works stated it supported it. The Glendale City Council has been asked on two occasions to comment, and has promised to provide a recommendation in time for this meeting.

However, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names has recommended disapproval, citing “a lack of evidence of local use of the name,” and a belief that “the name is not appropriate nor is it descriptive of the feature, nor does it meet the criteria for naming.” There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with current or historic lands within 50 miles of the feature.

### Change Sutter (FID 255919) to Sutter City, California (Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4335065.65136102%20&e=607855.727826899&u=2&datum=nad27>

This proposal is to change officially the name of the community of Sutter in north-central Sutter County to Sutter City. The proponent, a longtime resident of the community, states that there always been confusion between the names of the unincorporated community and the county, and that “there are numerous references to “Sutter,” meaning the County, when they really meant the Town.” He reports that in 1887, a plat for the new community was filed under the name Sutter City, and a search of the Internet has yielded several references to that name in the county’s historical and genealogical records. The earliest U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map of the area, published in 1888, labeled the community South Butte, but subsequent editions published between 1891 and 1911 labeled it Sutter City. After 1912, all USGS maps used the name Sutter. (It appears that none of these changes were the result of BGN action.) U.S. Postal Guides show a similar trend; those published between 1892 and 1895 list Sutter City, but after

1896, the name is simply Sutter. Edwin Gudde, in his 1969 volume *California Place Names*, states that the community was named originally South Butte, but “during the boom of the 1880’s, it was renamed Sutter City, then to avoid confusion with Sutter Creek [a community in Amador County], the post office dropped the “City.””

The Bureau of the Census reports that since 1960 the local census designated place has been defined as Sutter, and notes also that the U.S. Postal Service uses the name Sutter for the local ZIP Code.

Although county and State records continued to use Sutter, the minutes of a 2003 Sutter County Board of Supervisors’ meeting referred to property “at Sutter City.” The Sutter County Board of Supervisors was asked on several occasions, by mail and telephone, to comment on the proposal. Although no formal statement was received, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) was advised in a telephone message that “[local sentiment] was 3 or 4 to 1 against changing the name” and that “there is really no interest in this proposal.” The proponent also did not acknowledge follow-up e-mails from the CACGN. Citing the apparent lack of support for the proposal, the CACGN voted to recommend disapproval.

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the following seven Federally-recognized Tribes: the Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria; the Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria; the Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; and the Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California. However, no response was received from any of these offices by the suggested deadline, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Doghead Rock**, Colorado  
(Rocky Mountain National Park)  
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4472560&e=443262&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new name was submitted by a resident of Victoria, Texas, who during the summer months is employed at a store in Rocky Mountain National Park. He reports that while driving along U.S. Highway 34 at Rainbow Curve west of Estes Park, he glanced over to the side of the road and saw a rock formation that appears to resemble the head of a dog. After making inquiries at Park headquarters, he determined that the feature did not have an official name, so he has suggested it should be named Doghead Rock.

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Larimer County Commissioners responded that they had no objection to the name. However, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names voted not to endorse it, citing a belief that the name does not satisfy the requirements of the BGN’s principles, policies, and procedures; specifically, that “there is a reluctance to memorialize pets”; the proposed name has an obscure reference to the feature”; “the non-acceptance of use of personal names”; “the reluctance to the use of an apostrophe.” When asked to clarify these

statements, it was learned that the State had considered the proposal as Daniel's Dog Head Rock, the name that was proposed originally but which was shortly thereafter amended by the proponent to simply Doghead Rock (the proponent's name is Daniel). In view of the confusion, the Colorado Board revisited the issue at its October 17<sup>th</sup> meeting and voted once again not to endorse the name.

The National Park Service has expressed opposition to the name Doghead Rock, stating that when viewed on aerial photography the rock cannot be distinguished from other surrounding boulders, and also that it is located alongside a two-lane highway that has no convenient roadside pull-offs. As such, approval of the name "could call unwarranted attention to an obscure feature...based on one individual's "sighting"...and [thus] create a potentially hazardous situation along this particular road."

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and to the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

There are two other geographic features in Colorado known to have similar names; Doghead Mountain is located in Garfield County, approximately 223 km (158 mi) to the west-southwest, while Dog Head (BGN 1982), another rock formation, is in Teller County 177 km (110 mi) to the southeast.

### **Galaxy Peak, Colorado**

(Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness)

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4203580&e=448294&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Galaxy Peak is proposed for the unnamed 4,206 m (13,799 ft) high summit at the east end of Kit Carson Mountain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) east of Columbia Point (BGN 2003) and 1.6 km (1 mi) east of Challenger Point (BGN 1987). The summit also lies within the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, part of Rio Grande National Forest, in Saguache County.

The proposal was submitted by two Colorado residents who suggest the name Galaxy Peak is appropriate for the feature because of its proximity to the aforementioned summits, and as such its naming would continue the tribute to the U.S. space program. They also report that hikers sometimes refer to the summit as Obstruction Mountain, a name they believe has negative connotations. At least two hiking websites, one from 1999, refer to the summit as "Obstruction Mountain," so even though the feature is in a wilderness, the proponents believe a more fitting name should be made official before "an unpleasant name" becomes more widely established.

The Colorado Board on Geographic Names has recommended disapproval of the name Galaxy Peak, citing the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy and a belief that the proposed name is frivolous. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and to the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes,

but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Colorado named “Galaxy.”

**Mount Kiamia**, Colorado  
(San Isabel National Forest)  
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4246996.00010962&e=394717.999999406&u=2>

This proposal is to name an unnamed summit in the Sawatch Range in north-central Saguache County, Mount Kiamia. The name is intended to honor the nation’s “Killed in Action” and “Missing in Action” who have served in all of America’s wars.

The proponent, a resident of Aztec, New Mexico, submitted a similar proposal in 2003 (BGN Docket 384), but in that case, the request was to rename Sheep Mountain, located on the boundary between Dolores County and San Miguel County. After learning there was considerable opposition to changing a long-standing name, the BGN voted in July 2004 not to approve that proposal.

The proponent has asked that the BGN once again consider naming a geographic feature for the KIA’s and MIA’s, and this time has selected an unnamed 3,439 m (11,282 ft) summit in Saguache County. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names describes the feature as a “significant rock outcropping west of Poncha Pass, in the San Isabel National Forest.” The Saguache County Commissioners have recommended approval of the proposal, and approximately two dozen e-mail messages and six telephone calls expressing support for the proposal have been received. A professor of linguistics at the University of Oregon, who has done extensive work on the Ute language and who has consulted with the Ute Tribal Council on this proposal, reports that the name is appropriate because it is also similar to a Ute word, “Ki`ya-Mi`ya-Vat” that is roughly translated as “place where people walk about playing (or laughing).”

In responding to the State’s Board description of the feature, the proponent argues that the summit is more than simply a rock outcropping, and that with its ease of accessibility and proximity to populated areas, it could soon become a local attraction and a memorial to those it is intended to honor. He notes that it is also close to the recently-named Korean War Veterans Memorial Highway.

The Colorado Board on Geographic Names has recommended disapproval of the proposed name; in doing so, its members questioned the use of an acronym as a name. They also expressed concerns that because many other names in the area are of indigenous origin, this name could be misconstrued to be also in that category. They added “the chosen feature should be considered insignificant when considering the importance of such a memorial, and that for such an important cause a feature should reflect a higher magnitude of scale.” A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and to the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Wolf Ditch** (FID 202385) to **Wolfe Ditch**, Colorado  
(Review List 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4210273.46848947%20&e=748512.555002329&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of San Diego, to change officially the spelling of the name of a canal in central San Miguel County, Colorado, approximately 32 km (20 mi) west of Telluride. The feature in question is 20 km (12.5 mi) long and extends from Beaver Creek across Beaver Mesa to Saltado Creek. Although the name **Wolf Ditch** has appeared on Federal maps since 1964, the proponent reports that the feature was named for her ancestors, the Wolfe family, who homesteaded on the property and built the canal.

The San Miguel County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposed change, and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval as well. However, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe responded that it did not endorse the change, because they believe the feature was named for an animal rather than for a family; they also suggest the feature is natural and not manmade. Further research by the State Board determined that the feature has both natural and manmade sections. The State Board voted to recommend approval of the proposed change.

**Double Spring Summit** vs. **Simee Dimeh Summit**, Nevada  
(Review Lists 387, 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4298931&e=273305&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

These two names are both proposed for a geographic location along U.S. Highway 395 in southern Douglas County.

The first proposal, for the name **Double Spring Summit**, was submitted by the Nevada Department of Transportation, which has been rebuilding State Highway 395 at this location and wishes to place a sign identifying the site, marking the high point on the highway pass. The DOT's maintenance crew has come to refer to the feature as **Double Spring Summit** because of its proximity to Double Spring Flat. Despite the use of the generic "Summit," it is described by the Nevada Board on Geographic Names as "a pass or a high point on the highway, not a peak." The pass lies within a larger basin that is named officially Carter Canyon.

After reviewing the evidence, the Douglas County Commissioners and the State Board both voted initially to recommend approval of the proposal for **Double Spring Summit**. However, following the State Board's meeting, further comments were received from the President of the Board of the Washo Language Program. The Washoe Tribe then submitted a counter-proposal for the name **Simee Dimeh Summit**, the Anglicized form of the Washo name meaning "twin waters" or "double spring." In submitting its proposal, the Tribe agreed to drop the diacritical marks from the native form of the name and to add an English generic term.



Douglas County was asked to revisit the issue and voted to support the indigenous name. The State Board also withdrew its support for Double Spring Summit and voted to endorse Simee Dimeh Summit instead.

**Yurt Buttes**, Nevada  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4203534&e=617341&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal would apply the new name Yurt Buttes to an unnamed cluster of peaks in northern Lincoln County, just to the northwest of the Worthington Mountains. The proponent, a retired USGS geologist, describes the feature as “an elliptical area of buttes measuring 2½ miles east-to-west and 3½ miles north-to-south. Individual buttes vary in size from a few hundred feet in diameter to as much as ¾ miles”. He reports that the USGS began geologic mapping of the area in 1999 but has since abandoned the project. He has continued to map the area as a volunteer and believes additional names are needed “in order to handily describe the geology.” Three of his other proposed names were approved by the Board in June 2006, while two others were not because the features are in a wilderness area.

Regarding the choice of the name Yurt Buttes, the proponent states, “This sequence of buttes, when viewed from the south or north (parallel to the strike of beds) resembles a cluster of Mongol yurts.” A yurt is a traditional Mongol hut usually made from leather, canvas, or felt, and held together by wooden poles. There are no other geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Yurt”.

The Lincoln County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the name, but the Nevada Board on Geographic Names does not endorse it, suggesting it is “whimsical and frivolous,” and “has no geographic or historic significance.”

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

**Mount Mahler**, Colorado  
(Routt National Forest/Never Summer Wilderness)  
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.47166666666667&lon=-105.9088888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Mount Mahler for a summit in the Never Summer Range in Jackson County, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of Mount Richthofen. The 3,808 m (12,493 ft) high summit also lies within Routt National Forest and along the boundary of the Never Summer Wilderness, and just outside the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park.

The proposed name would honor Gustav Mahler (1860-1911), the Austrian composer, conductor, and Alpine mountain climber whose music reportedly inspired two hikers during an ascent of the

summit in 1968. Following this hike, the name Mount Mahler was submitted to the BGN for Federal approval, but was rejected citing the lack of association between the intended honoree and the feature, as well as the fact that the summit lies within a wilderness. Over the next few years, the name began to come into local use, and in 1980, it was resubmitted to the BGN. Once again, the name was not approved, citing the same reasons as before, as well as the lack of support of the Jackson County government, the Colorado Historical Society, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest Service. The Colorado State Geologist and the State Highway Department did support the 1980 proposal.

Despite the lack of BGN approval, the name Mount Mahler was applied to the 1984 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale topographic map and the error was perpetuated on a 1987 USGS map of Rocky Mountain National Park, as well as on a 1996 revision of the 1:100,000-scale map and a 2003 edition published by the Bureau of Land Management. Gerry Roach, the author of several books on Colorado mountains and a member of the aforementioned 1968 hike, referred to the summit as “Mahler Peak” in his 1988 volume *Rocky Mountain National Park: Classic Hikes and Climbs*. An article published in a recent edition of the Pomona College magazine described the proponent’s efforts to make official the name Mount Mahler and included a map published by a local hiking company that labeled the feature Mount Mahler. The name also has appeared in the *DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer of Colorado*, and at a website dedicated to hiking in the Never Summer Range. Because of this increase in published usage, the proponent reports that the name has been “picked up and used extensively by locals (such as ski touring companies).” He also included with his application a petition with 435 signatures in support of the proposal; these included residents of Colorado and elsewhere throughout the U.S., as well as the president of Colorado MahlerFest, the president of the Dutch Mahler Society, the president of the Gustav Mahler Society of New York, the Executive Director of the New York Philharmonic, and several residents of Germany, China, Italy, France, and Japan.

Recognizing the fact that the name has come into widespread use over the years, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners and the Colorado Mountain Club have stated they no longer have any objection to the name becoming official for Federal use. Letters of support for the proposal have also been received from members of Congress Mark Udall, John Salazar, and Diana DeGette, and from Senator Ken Salazar. The U.S. Forest Service and the Colorado State Geographic Names Board also cite evidence of usage, and are no longer opposed to the proposal. A copy was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and to the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Carlyle Mountain (FID 563574) to Carlisle Mountain, Maine  
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4987958.25301648%20&e=641704.742126871&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Jacksonville Beach, Florida, to change officially the spelling of the name of Carlyle Mountain in Washington County, Maine, to Carlisle Mountain. The summit has an elevation of 163 m (565 ft) and lies along the boundary between the Town of

Robbinston and the Town of Charlotte. Although the spelling “Carlyle” has appeared on Federal maps since 1929, and is also on the 1973 Washington County highway map and DeLorme’s *Atlas of Maine*, the proponent reports that the summit was named for his ancestors, the Carlisle family, who emigrated from New Brunswick, Canada, in the late eighteenth century. Several generations of the family lived and farmed on the summit, until the proponent and his father, who also operated a local general store, moved away several years ago. The proponent reports that there are two headstones at the old family farm on the top of the mountain that bear the name “Carlisle.” A member of the Charlotte Historical Society also provided copies of several mid-nineteenth century census records and two property maps from the 1880’s, all of which show the spelling “Carlisle.”

The Town of Charlotte Board of Selectmen responded with a letter of support for the proposed change to Carlisle Mountain. However, neither the Town of Robbinston Selectmen nor the Washington County Commissioners responded to a letter or a follow up e-mail requesting comment. The Maine State Geographic Names Authority was also given a deadline of October 6<sup>th</sup> for comments but none have been received. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Passamaquoddy Tribe of the Pleasant Point Reservation, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Metzker Peak**, Nevada  
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4613194&e=256768&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Metzker Peak to an unnamed 2,196 m (7,205 ft) high summit at the north end of the Hays Canyon Range, 6.4 km (4 mi) north of Fortynine Mountain, near the western boundary of Washoe County. The proponent, an employee of the Bureau of Land Management in nearby Cedarville, California, reports that the intended honoree, J.K. Metzker, was the master of the Metzker wagon party that crossed Nevada on the Lassen wagon road in 1846. The trail passed a short distance south of this unnamed summit.

The Washoe County Commissioners have expressed support for the name, and the Nevada Board on Geographic Names endorses it as well. As part of its research, the State Board provided a copy of the proposal to the Cedarville Indian Rancheria, the Alturas Indian Rancheria, the Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California, and the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; of these, only the Cedarville Rancheria responded, with a request that a decision be rendered without their input.

**Burroughs Creek**, New York  
(Review List 381)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.36361&lon=-74.05944&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.39327&lon=-74.06148&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed stream in the Town of Greenville in northern Greene County. The stream is 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long, heads 2.7 km (1.7 mi) southwest of

the community of West Greenville, and flows south to enter an unnamed tributary of Catskill Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) northwest of Freehold. The proponent, who is Chair of the Geology Department at Hartwick College, proposed the name Burroughs Creek in honor of teacher, journalist, and “literary naturalist” John Burroughs (1837-1921), who was best known for his observations on the nature of the Catskill Mountains. Born in Roxbury, in neighboring Delaware County, Burroughs soon grew to love the surrounding Catskills, and by the 1850’s, he had developed a concern for the protection and conservation of the area. While working in Washington D.C. as a treasury clerk and bank examiner for the U.S. Treasury Department from 1863 to 1873, he continued to pursue his interests in botany and ornithology, but eventually came to realize that he missed his “beloved” Catskill Mountains. Returning to New York, he built a home named “Slabsides” on the western banks of the Hudson River in adjacent Ulster County, 63 km (39 mi) south of the stream now proposed to be named in his honor.

Over the next 38 years, Burroughs wrote 23 volumes of essays on subjects ranging from the study of birds and nature to religion and literature. According to “John Burroughs: Forgotten Naturalist” (Ecology Hall of Fame, 2000), “nature enthusiasts of all ages and occupations visited “Slabsides” for walks, discussions, fishing and camping”. In 1904, Burroughs joined scientists and staff members of the American Museum of Natural History on Edward H. Harriman’s Expedition to Alaska. In 1924, the John Burroughs Association was formed, “to preserve the legacy of John Burroughs; to maintain and encourage nature writing; and to preserve and maintain Burroughs’ cabin, a national historic landmark.”

In 1987, the BGN approved a proposal by the John Burroughs Natural History Society to name an unnamed feature in Ulster County, Burroughs Range. This range lies approximately 46 km (29 mi) to the south-southwest of the stream in question. In addition, there is another stream in New York, also named Burroughs Creek; it lies approximately 224 km (140 mi) west-northwest of the stream in question, in Seneca County.

The Greene County Legislature recommends approval of this name. The Town of Greenville was asked on two occasions to comment on the name, but no response was received. A follow up e-mail to the Town noted that if no response was received, the Board would presume the Town did not wish to comment. The New York State Geographic Names Committee also has not responded to several requests for input. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historic interest within fifty miles of the feature.

**Tewell Run**, Pennsylvania  
(Review List 385)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.77778&lon=-78.42389&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.78628&lon=-78.43585&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This new commemorative name, Tewell Run, is proposed for an unnamed 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Blackberry Lick Creek in Mann Township in Bedford County. The proposal was submitted by a local resident, who reports that in 1883, William H. Tewell (1863-1915) and his family acquired property along the stream, later constructing a house and barn along the stream.

As an employee of the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the proponent reports that his office is responsible for monitoring the water level of the streams and aquifers of the area, and so it would be helpful if this feature had a name.

The Bedford County Commissioners have stated they are in support of the proposal for Tewell Run, while the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historic interest within fifty miles of the feature.

Change Deercorn Spring Creek (FID 1587510) to Dearcorn Draw, Wyoming  
(Review List 391)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4695660&e=518944&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4698190&e=513489&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Deercorn Spring Creek to Dearcorn Draw. The stream in question is a 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long tributary of Broom Creek in Platte County; it also flows through Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1974 and was also on the 1967 Platte County highway map; however, the proponent, a resident of Sheridan, reports that the correct spelling of the family's name is "Dearcorn." He states that in 1905, Frank Dearcorn (1852-1920), a native of Germany, obtained a warranty deed for land near the mouth of the stream and that he also served at that time as Marshall of the nearby town of Hartville. According to an online genealogy, there is at least one individual named Dearcorn buried in a local cemetery.

The Wyoming Board of Geographic Names provided a copy of two water rights permits from the State Engineer's Office, one from 1960 and the other undated but sometime prior to 1942, that record the stream as "Dearcorn Draw." The proponent agrees that the generic should be amended to "Draw" and that the word "Spring" should be dropped. Neither the proponent nor the State provided any evidence of a spring in the area named "Deercorn" or "Dearcorn." The State of Wyoming Military Department has also confirmed the historical association between the stream and the Dearcorn family and notes that the proposed name appears on one of its water rights documents; it supports the proposed change.

The Platte County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and the State Board supports it as well. A copy was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**IV. Revised Decisions - none**

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

### **Grannys Head**, Colorado

(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4408290&e=471795&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Grannys Head for a 2,691 m (8,830 ft) high summit in northwestern Jefferson County, 11 km (7 mi) northwest of Golden. The proponent is the president of a land management company in Golden, who describes the summit as a prominent feature that serves as a landmark for area residents and the local fire department. It is “a steeply sided, forested foothill approximately 900 vertical feet toe to summit with large granite outcroppings.” Approximately fifteen years ago, an area resident noticed the resemblance to an old woman’s head, and “the name Granny’s Head [sic] caught on and has been in local use ever since.” There are two other summits in Colorado named “Granny,” both in Grand County, approximately 108 km (67 mi) to the east-southeast of the summit in question.

The Jefferson County Commissioners have stated that they do not have an opinion on the issue. After receiving confirmation that the name is used as a point of reference for emergency response, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and to the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

### **Rehoboth Baptism Branch**, Georgia

(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3676341.35590719%20&e=767918.364957543&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3675876.55503679%20&e=764309.845665154&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to apply the new name Rehoboth Baptism Branch to an unnamed tributary of Buck Creek in the southeast corner of Spalding Creek. The proponent, a resident of Griffin, reports that the stream does not appear to have a local name, and “The boys from a nearby church have an interest in naming the creek as part of a project to earn a badge.” The Spalding County Commissioners have expressed support for the name, as has the Georgia State Geographic Names Authority. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

In addition to the church for which this stream is proposed to be named, there are fourteen other geographic features in Georgia named “Rehoboth” or “Rehobeth”; eleven are churches or cemeteries, two are communities (in DeKalb County and Harris County); and one is a stream. Rehoboth Branch in Wilkes County is 151 km (94 mi) east-northeast of the stream in Spalding County. There is one lake in Baker County, 203 km (126 mi) to the south, named Baptism Pond.

**Bear Hollow Run**, Pennsylvania  
(Review List 391)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.9725&lon=-77.5391666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4537824&e=285287&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Bear Hollow Run is proposed for a 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Roaring Run in Walker Township in Centre County. The proponents of this new name report that since 1989 they have owned the property through which the stream flows. They believe a name is needed because the primary stream, Roaring Run, was recently designated by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission as supporting wild trout population. They also suggest the stream should be named because of the increased interest in environmental preservation and in the belief that the State may wish to demarcate additional features in the future. The name Bear Hollow Run would recognize the existence of black bears in the area. The proponents also noted that when they acquired the property, local residents were already referring to the stream by the proposed name. They did not submit a request to name the valley through which the stream flows.

Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Centre County Department of Planning and Community Development and from the Walker Township Supervisors.

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists 17 other geographic features in Centre County named “Bear,” including five streams; three of these are named Bear Run, one is Little Bear Run, and the last is Black Bear Run. In addition, in adjacent Clinton County, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to the east, are a stream named Bear Run and a summit named Bear Mountain. None of the nearby features are named “Bear Hollow.” There are also 26 features throughout the State named “Bear Hollow”; 24 are valleys, one is a stream (Bear Hollow Creek in Luzerne County), and one is a trail.

**Wilder Creek**, South Carolina  
(Review List 390)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3785872&e=358785&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3790566&e=357829&s=50&size=x&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Wilder Creek to an unnamed 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Shanklin Creek in central Abbeville County. The proponent states, “This creek has never been named and I have lived in the area all of my life.” He suggests the name is appropriate because it describes the nature of the stream, which winds along a wild path before joining Shanklin Creek. There are thirteen streams in South Carolina named “Wildcat,” “Wildhorse,” or “Wild Hog,” but none named “Wilder.” When asked whether the name might be commemorative, the proponent responded it was not. Both the Abbeville County Council and South Carolina State Names Authority were asked to consider that possibility and both responded that there did not appear to be any families named Wilder in the area (an online query

listed 294 individuals in the State with that surname, but none within 20 miles of the stream in question).

The County has expressed support for the proposal, while the State Names Authority does not have any objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historic interest within fifty miles of the feature.

### **Cottonmouth Creek**, Texas

(Review List 391)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3444424&e=707109&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3444515&e=706063&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Cottonmouth Creek for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of the Brazos River at the southern end of Falls County. It was submitted by a professor of geology at Texas A&M University, who reports that the name was first applied informally to the stream by geologists approximately twenty years ago and has since been published in several geological reports. The name appeared in an article published in *Science* magazine in 1998. The proponent reports that the stream exposes important geological strata that have been studied by many scientists. He also notes that the current owners of the property through which the stream flows are supportive of the proposal.

There is one other geographic feature in Texas named “Cottonmouth”; a stream in Travis County is also named Cottonmouth Creek; it lies 132 km (82 mi) from the stream in question. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the County Commissioners of both Falls County and Milam County, but no response was received from either; a follow up e-mail indicated that if no comments were forthcoming, the Board would presume the counties did not have an opinion on the issue. The Texas State Names Authority has stated it has no objection to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historic interest within fifty miles of the feature.

### **Darting Minnow Creek**, Texas

(Review List 391)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3443683&e=707024&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3443988&e=703767&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Darting Minnow Creek for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of the Brazos River at the southern end of Falls County and in northern Milam County. It was submitted by a professor of geology at Texas A&M University, who reports that the name was first applied informally to the stream by geologists approximately twenty years ago and has since been published in several geological reports. The name appeared in an article published in *Science* magazine in 1998, and is also mentioned at least two other websites dedicated to



geochemical and sedimentary studies of the Brazos River. The proponent also notes that the current owners of the property through which the stream flows are supportive of the proposal.

There are no other geographic features in Texas known to be named “Darting Minnow,” although there are eight in the State in which the word “Minnow” appears. Of these, three are for features in Milam County; a reservoir and dam are named for the B and B Minnow Farm, while a locale is named M and M Minnow Farm. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Falls County Commissioners, but no response was received; a follow up e-mail indicated that if no comments were forthcoming, the Board would presume the county did not have an opinion on the issue. The Texas State Names Authority has stated it has no objection to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historic interest within fifty miles of the feature.