

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

Seven Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 1352
November 13, 2014 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Printing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chairman)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) (by teleconference)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) (by teleconference)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Patrick Woodward	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Tyler Atkins, U.S. Forest Service
Roberta Conner, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

1. Opening

In Chairman Vandegrift's absence, Vice Chair Kanalley chaired the meeting, which was opened at 9:36 a.m. Kanalley invited all members, staff, and guests to introduce themselves and welcomed Ms. Roberta Conner, a representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

2. Minutes of the 765th Meeting

The minutes of the 765th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held October 9th, 2014, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Gilbert for Caldwell)

In Caldwell's absence, Gilbert reported that the BGN's Fiscal Year 2014 Report was reviewed and approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science. He noted the many contributions from board members, the Executive Secretariat, and staff. He especially thanked William Lukas for his assistance in getting the report reviewed by the Assistant Secretary's office. The report will now be

submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Lukas will also assist with having the BGN's revised bylaws reviewed by the Assistant Secretary's office.

The next full BGN meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, January 20th at the State Department.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The next Foreign Names Committee meeting will be held Tuesday, December 9th, at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

The joint meeting of the BGN with the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN) will take place February 23rd to 27th, 2015 in London. All BGN members are invited to attend.

Yost reported two news articles that have recently appeared in *The Washington Post* indicating that the BGN's GEOnet Names Server (GNS) for foreign names lists the populated place of Jerusalem as being located in Israel. Dillon, FNC Chair, sent an email to the reporter informing him that he had misinterpreted the data in the GNS, because while it lists the first level administrative division of Jerusalem as being located in Israel, it lists the populated place of Jerusalem as being located in "No Man's Land."

The BGN received an email from the Antarctic Place-names Commission of Bulgaria indicating that three features in Antarctica are listed in GNIS with names that use the old BGN/PCGN Romanization system, and not the new system updated in 2013. After consultation with Trent Palmer, ACAN will update the forms of the names in accordance with the updated Romanization system.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communication (SCC) will meet in the afternoon after this meeting. The primary topic will once again be preparations for the 125th anniversary of the BGN. A one-day symposium with the title "Traditions and Transitions" will take place Friday, September 18th at the Library of Congress. Some speakers have been confirmed. Mark Monmonier has agreed to give the keynote address, and Helen Kerfoot, former chair of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, also has agreed to speak. The SCC, with the assistance of the staff of the Library's Geography and Map Division, is also preparing a longer-term exhibit on the BGN.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost informally polled the committee members regarding their attendance at the January 8th meeting. The Federal leave year ends on January 10th, so if it is anticipated that there will not be a quorum, the meeting may need to be canceled.

The Executive Secretary of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities has been in contact with the BGN staff regarding the Annual COGNA Conference, scheduled to take place April 28th to May 2nd in Anchorage, Alaska (note: these dates are a change from the original schedule). The DNC has been asked to hold its monthly meeting during the conference, but there must be a quorum of members in order for the meeting to take place. Runyon provided some details regarding conference lodging and encouraged members to reserve rooms soon.

Voters in Shannon County, South Dakota, recently approved a measure to change the name of their county to Oglala Lakota County. Several other steps need to be taken before the change is official. Under State law, the governor is required to communicate the change to the presiding officer of each house of the Legislature at next year's session. The Legislature must then pass a joint resolution

designating the new name. A reporter from *The Rapid City Journal* contacted Yost to ask if the BGN had any comment. Yost responded that this was a State level administrative name and that once the State process is complete, the State will inform the Census Bureau, which in turn will notify the BGN staff and the necessary updates will be made in GNIS. Not only will the individual record for the county be updated, all of the records for features located within the county will have their county designation updated to reflect the name change.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Seven new counter-proposals related to “Squaw” name changes in Arizona are pending. The original seven proposals would replace “Squaw” with “Maiden.” The tribal liaison office of the Tonto National Forest worked with the Yavapai-Apache Nation to select names in the Apache language. The BGN staff will continue to coordinate the effort with the Forest Service and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names.

A U.S. Geological Survey factsheet was recently released that outlines efforts by Alaska Native elders and Alaska schoolchildren to collect traditional place names along the Koyukuk River. Because these names were not submitted through the BGN’s official review process, staff will need to work with interested parties to determine how to incorporate them into GNIS. It is likely some will be established as official names while others will be recorded as variants of existing names.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

Documentation for the new landform polygon tool is complete and production of the polygons will begin in January.

Steve Skelton, who prepares the bimonthly GNIS download files and assists with other GNIS web tasks, will be retiring from Federal service in January.

3.7 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Conner)

Roberta Conner, Director of the Tamástslikt Cultural Institute and representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, thanked the committee for providing her an opportunity to speak regarding the ongoing efforts to change the names of geographic features in eastern Oregon that contain the word “Squaw.” She described the frustration that her tribe has experienced with the process, as well as the negative comments that have arisen as a result of their submission of names in their language. She added that she appreciates the BGN’s deliberate process and recognizes that the work can be difficult and tedious. She also thanked the BGN for approving four Umatilla names in 2008 and for using the preferred tribal orthography rather than the phonetic spelling suggested by the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

Ms. Conner stated that like many Native American Tribes the Umatilla have an oral tradition, and therefore there is a lack of written documentation using the names. She also stated that because of the U.S. Government’s policy of relocating tribes away from their traditional lands, the names may not be used on a daily basis today, but they are still used by Tribal members when there is a need to refer to the features.

Ms. Conner then addressed the issue of the BGN consulting with the Nez Perce Tribe. She understands that the BGN relies on the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database to determine which tribes might have an interest in a specific geographic area, but she also questioned why the Nez Perce were given over eighteen months to provide input. Runyon responded that the Nez Perce indicated on three occasions that additional time was needed to review the matter, and in accordance with the BGN’s standard procedures, extensions were granted. Yost reported that the Nez Perce has just submitted 16 counter-proposals (one of

which refers to a feature that the BGN has already voted on). Ms. Conner expressed a concern that the Nez Perce language includes words that differ from the Umatilla language, which is derived from the Cayuse language, itself a derivation of Nez Perce. She contends that the CTUIR has already made a reasonable effort to compromise with local governments, the OGNB, and with other tribes.

Ms. Conner then announced that the CTUIR has just published a new Umatilla dictionary and that its revised atlas of Umatilla place names which contains the traditional names proposed by the CTUIR will be released in early January.

Yost noted that it is not uncommon for individuals to misinterpret the intent of the BGN's principles and policies, adding that the BGN attempts to ascertain not only local usage but also local acceptance for proposed names. The OGNB represents one level of local opinion.

Kanalley reported that the Forest Service is very sensitive to local and regional opinions and has already removed many of the "Squaw" names from its maps. The FS has also been supportive throughout the process of the CTUIR proposals provided no other tribal interests came to light. The BGN has learned a lot as a result of this name change effort and as a result she thinks its policies and procedures will continue to evolve.

The members expressed their appreciation to Ms. Conner for attending the meeting and assured her that the CTUIR's concerns would be taken into consideration when they vote on the proposals.

4. Docket

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

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

Change **North Fork Canyon** (FID 8719) to **Pothole Canyon**, and change **Pothole Canyon** (FID 9692) to **North Fork Canyon**, Arizona (Review List 417)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote:	10 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

Change **Pot Hole Tank** (FID 22180) to **Pothole Tank**, Arizona (Review List 417)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:	10 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

Change **Digger Creek** (FID 259360) to **Bey Cha Creek**, and change **Digger Ravine** (FID 222384) to **Bey Cha Ravine**, California (Plumas National Forest) (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Bayou Duplanier** (FID 532582) to **Bayou Duplantier**, Louisiana (not review listed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Cob Creek Reservoir (FID 1133491) vs. **McEwen Reservoir** (FID 1123953), Oregon (not review listed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **McEwen Reservoir**. **Cob Creek Reservoir** will be retained in GNIS as a variant name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Lynns Knob** (FID 1180129) to **Linns Point**, Pennsylvania (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
 1 against
 1 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Annie Anderson Creek vs. **Manning Creek**, South Dakota (Review Lists 415, 414) (FID 2765001)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Annie Anderson Creek**.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Rose Key, Florida (Review List 417) (FID 2765003)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 5 in favor
 2 against
 3 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing the lack of direct association between the honoree and the feature.

Stambaugh Farm Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 417) (FID 2765007)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none**V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties****Duck Island**, Illinois (Review List 418) (FID 2765008)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Kanalley reported that she recently attended the 2014 National Tribal GIS Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She heard about an experiment in Alaska using place names to teach schoolchildren a native language. Place names were prominent in a few other presentations. She reported also that the Crow Nation is expected to submit name change proposals in the near future.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:57 a.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held December 11th, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Room 1352.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
November 2014**

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

Change **North Fork Canyon** (FID 8719) to **Pothole Canyon**,
and change **Pothole Canyon** (FID 9692) to **North Fork Canyon**, Arizona
(Review List 417)

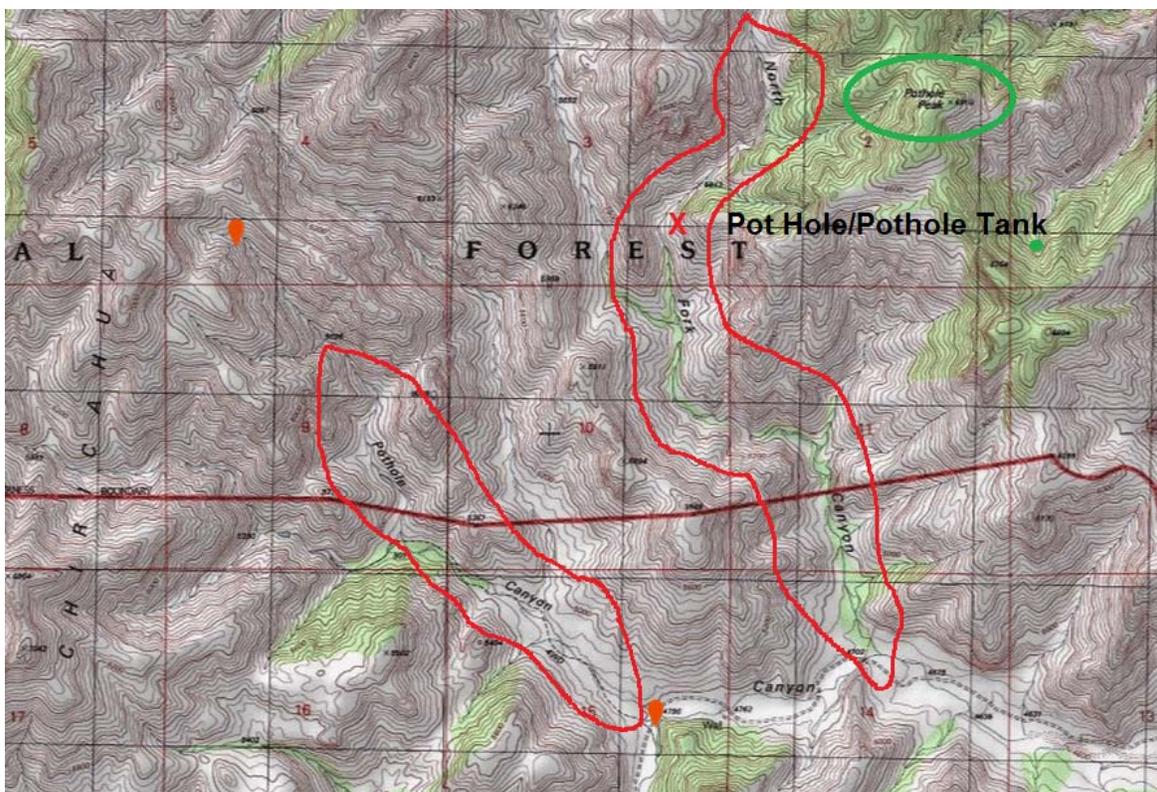
North Fork Canyon (proposed)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.7813459&p_longi=-109.1475757

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.819113&p_longi=-109.1466835

Pothole Canyon (proposed):

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=31.7813459&p_longi=-109.1475757&fid=8719



These proposals were submitted in an effort to reverse the applications of two names for two valleys. The names North Fork Canyon and Pothole Canyon have been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1958; however, the U.S. Forest Service Regional Geographic Names Coordinator believes the labels should be reversed, to reflect longstanding local usage. The more westerly of the two valleys, currently named Pothole Canyon, should be North Fork Canyon, while the name Pothole Canyon should refer to the eastern one. The eastern one heads closer to Pothole Peak. Both valleys lie within the Coronado

National Forest/Chiricahua Wilderness. According to one of several local residents who were interviewed by the Forest Service prior to submitting the proposal, “Pothole Canyon is the rough canyon to the East and North Fork [sic] with the water system (which I installed in the 1980s) is the canyon to the West.”

The Cochise County Supervisors recommend approval of the changes, as do the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy of the proposals was sent to the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, the Tohono O’odham Nation of Arizona, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter.

Change **Pot Hole Tank** (FID 22180) to **Pothole Tank**, Arizona
(Review List 417)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=31.8034283&p_longi=-109.1589493&fid=22180

The name of this small reservoir is proposed to be changed from Pot Hole Tank to Pothole Tank to recognize local use and to be consistent with the names of nearby Pothole Peak and Pothole Canyon (q.v.). The reservoir is located in the valley currently named North Fork Canyon but which is proposed to be changed to Pothole Canyon. The reservoir has never been labeled on any USGS maps, but it has been labeled on USFS maps as both Pot Hole Tank (1975) and Pot Hole (1986).

The Cochise County Supervisors recommend approval of the changes, as do the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy of the proposals was sent to the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, the Tohono O’odham Nation of Arizona, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter.

Change **Digger Creek** (FID 259360) to **Bey Cha Creek**,
and change **Digger Ravine** (FID 222384) to **Bey Cha Ravine**, California
(Plumas National Forest)
(Review List 416)

Stream: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.071276&p_longi=-121.1699623&fid=259360

Valley: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.0207226&p_longi=-121.0805145&fid=222384

These proposals were submitted by the chair of the Maidu Summit Consortium and the chair of the Susanville Indian Rancheria, to change two names that they consider offensive. Digger Creek is a 1.8-mile-long tributary of the North Fork Feather River. Digger Ravine is approximately one mile long and trends in a southerly direction to join the valley through which East Branch North Fork Feather River flows. The word “digger” has been used as an epithet for Northern California Indians since the Gold Rush era. According to the proponents, “The Forest Service has made a commitment to remove this name from the Plumas National Forest Visitors Map.” After consultation and research, the local Forest Service office and local Maidu tribes decided that “Bey Cha,” meaning “You dig here a long time ago” in the Maidu language, would be an appropriate replacement.

Early American settlers in the west encountered Paiute tribes in the harsh Great Basin who depended on roots for much of their food. The term “digger” was applied derisively to these tribes but later became

most associated with a number of distinct tribes in eastern and northern California who also included roots in their diet. One anthropologist argues that the “digger” stereotype and the associated violence against California Indians originated with unsuccessful prospectors who took out their frustrations on the native population.

The Plumas County Board of Supervisors did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend approval of the changes. A copy of the proposals was sent to the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, the Greenville Rancheria, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, all of which are federally recognized. The Washoe Tribe responded in support of the proposed changes. The lack of response from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Bayou Duplanier** (FID 532582) to **Bayou Duplantier**, Louisiana
(not review listed)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=30.396303&p_longi=-91.1251054&fid=532582

The name Bayou Duplanier has been listed in GNIS since 1980 and shown on USGS topographic maps since 1939. A USGS employee recently contacted the BGN staff to request that the name be changed to Bayou Duplantier to recognize local usage. He is preparing a report for East Baton Rouge Parish and notes that the USGS stream gaging station on the stream is named Bayou Duplantier. He also provided a link to a map produced by the City of Baton Rouge entitled “Hydrologic Features on East Baton Rouge Parish” that labels the feature Bayou Duplantier.

USGS field work conducted in the area in 1991 verified that the name was Bayou Duplanier, citing the 1989 Parish map.

The Louisiana State Names Authority (SNA) confirms that local usage has always been Bayou Duplantier, noting that the name comes from that of the Allard du Plantier (later Duplantier) family that settled in Louisiana in the 1780s, where they established the 900-acre Magnolia Mound Plantation just south of Baton Rouge. The SNA consulted with the Map Librarian and Director of the Cartographic Information Center at Louisiana State University, who agrees that the correct name should be “Duplantier.” He notes that the 1996 Louisiana Department of Transportation road map of East Baton Rouge Parish has “Duplantier,” as do several commercially produced maps. The only exception was the Rand McNally map, which uses “Duplanier.” The director of Magnolia Mound Plantation confirms that there is no evidence to support the name “Duplanier” and cites also an 1895 Map of East Baton Rouge parish that labels the feature as proposed.

Change **Cob Creek Reservoir** (FID 1133491) vs. **McEwen Reservoir** (FID 1123953), Oregon
(not review listed)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=43.4331329&p_longi=-118.203299

The BGN has been asked to establish one official name for a body of water that is currently recorded in GNIS with two entries. The first entry, for McEwen Reservoir, was added to the database in 1980, having been labeled on the 1972 USGS topographic map. In 1986, the second entry, for Cob Creek Reservoir, was added. This name was compiled from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs (1981). The corresponding dam was also recorded, with the name Cob Creek Dam. In 2011,

the Oregon Water Resources Department inquired which should be the official name. The OWRD notes that the water right on this reservoir refers to it as McEwen's Cob Creek Reservoir.

The 1972 USGS map labeled McEwen Ranch just to the north of the reservoir, and McEwen Butte and McEwen Creek are nearby. The reservoir is located along Cobb Creek and just east of Cobb Spring.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board was asked to investigate the matter and to attempt to ascertain local usage. The OGNB consulted with the Malheur County Assessor who did not have a preference but who determined that the property is no longer owned by McEwen Ranches, LLC. Efforts to reach the current landowner were unsuccessful. Citing evidence that the earliest name applied to the feature was McEwen Reservoir, the OGNB recommends approval of that name as the official name. The OGNB also recommends the spelling of the variant name be corrected to Cobb Creek Reservoir. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports that this is not a USACE-managed feature.

Change **Lynns Knob** (FID 1180129) to **Linns Point**, Pennsylvania
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.1500866&p_longi=-77.648601&fid=1180129

The name Lynns Knob has been applied to this 1,877-foot summit on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1923. The proponent, a descendant of the Linn family, believes the name should be changed to Linns Point because the feature is named for his ancestors. He is also proposing that the historically used generic term "Point" be restored as well. The summit lies on Blue Mountain and within Lurgan Township in Franklin County.

James Linn and his son William emigrated from Ireland in 1732, settling in Chester County. According to *A History of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, Newville, Pa. 1737-1898* (Swope, ed.), "James Linn removed from Chester county to Lurgan township, reaching Shippensburg December 19, 1741. He settled near the foot of the North Mountain [present-day Blue Mountain], at what was long known as Linn's Point, the highest point between Cessans' Gap [sic] and the Susquehanna, a short distance south [sic] from where the tunnel of the South Penn railroad enters the mountain." (The peak is actually just north of the tunnel entrance.) William Linn and his son William, Jr. are included on the assessment list of Lurgan Township for 1751. William, Jr. was a chaplain in a regiment that served in the Revolutionary War, also serving as principal of Washington Academy in Somerset County, Maryland, and as the first Chaplain to the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Lurgan Township Supervisors did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The Franklin County Board of Commissioners and the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Authority both recommend approval of the changes. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Franklin County.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Annie Anderson Creek vs. **Manning Creek**, South Dakota
(Review Lists 415, 414)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.5858758&p_longi=-96.480594
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6540616&p_longi=-96.4537639

These counter proposals were both submitted in an effort to apply an official name to a 6.5-mile-long tributary of Beaver Creek in Red Rock Township in Minnehaha County. The first proposal, for Manning

Creek, is intended to honor John R. Manning (b. 1826), who homesteaded on property along the stream, and who also served in the South Dakota House of Representatives. Mr. Manning was elected to the first Red Rock Township board in 1881, serving as its chairman in 1881 and again from 1888 to 1897. He was a member of the legislature when South Dakota was endeavoring to organize into a State in 1885, and was elected to the first State legislature in 1889. He also operated the post office in Boogie. According to *The History of Minnehaha County* (Bailey, 1899), Mr. Manning was “an honest, upright citizen, a good official and highly esteemed by his neighbors.”

The second proposal, to name the stream Annie Anderson Creek, would honor pioneer woman Annie A. Anderson (1877-1953), who raised her children on a farm after her husband died in 1913. One year later, Mrs. Anderson and two of her five children traveled by horse and buggy from the farm to Valley Springs to do the family shopping. On the return trip, while crossing the stream, a four-foot wall of water hit the bridge, causing the horse and buggy to topple. Mrs. Anderson reached for the children, but was able to hold on to only one. Her five-year-old son was swept away and drowned. Over the subsequent years, other tragedies took all four of her remaining children. However, according to the proponent, Mrs. Anderson maintained her faith throughout her life and was a faithful Sunday school teacher.

There are no features in South Dakota containing the word “Manning” in their names. GNIS lists 31 other features in the State with the word “Anderson.” Of these, three are in Minnehaha County: a community, a Census Designated Place, and an elementary school. None are named for Annie Anderson.

As part of its research, the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SD BGN) held a public hearing in Sioux Falls, approximately 13 miles from the stream in question. The SD BGN also forwarded the proposals to an extensive number of local and State organizations. The governments of Red Rock Township, Valley Springs Township, and the City of Valley Springs all submitted letters in support of the proposal for Annie Anderson Creek. The Minnehaha County Commissioners did not have an opinion on the matter. The proponent for Manning Creek was asked if he wished to comment on the counter-proposal but no further communication was received. The SD BGN also forwarded the proposal to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Tribe, the Upper Sioux Community, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Citing local support for the name Annie Anderson Creek, the SD BGN recommends approval of that name.

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

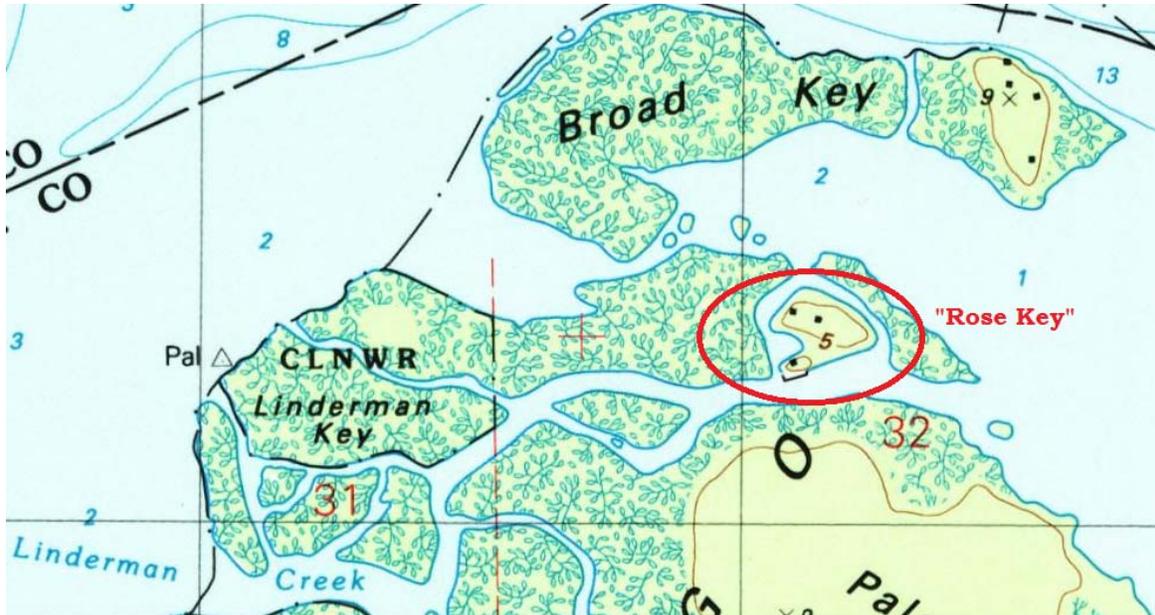
Rose Key, Florida
(Review List 417)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=25.3472222&p_longi=-80.2633333

This 6.3-acre island is one of several small islands located at the northeastern end of Key Largo. It is owned by the proponent, who wishes to make official the name Rose Key to honor his mother, Rosa “Rose” Zumpano (1940-1994). He reports that Mrs. Zumpano raised her children in Miami-Dade County and in Tavernier (on the southwest end of Key Largo), while her husband worked as a neurosurgeon throughout the Florida Keys. He wishes to honor “Rose’s love for the Florida Keys and [her] respect and love of the environment.” He also states that the shape of the island and the adjacent channel is reminiscent of a rose bud and stem.

According to the proponent, friends and family have been referring to the island as “Rose Key” for approximately one year. He has also placed a sign on the island calling it “Rose Key.” In the proposal,

he states that the new name would alleviate confusion among emergency responders and boaters who might confuse the island with nearby Linderman Key, the name of which is sometimes used collectively to refer to both the larger and smaller unnamed island. Several real estate listings do appear to apply the latter name to a larger area than is considered official for Federal use. All evidence suggests the island in question is indeed unnamed.



The Monroe County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of the name Rose Key, while the Florida Geographic Names Authority has no objection. Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Carlos Gutierrez submitted a letter in support of the proposal. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of Homeland Security have no objection, while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has no opinion. The Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, both of which are federally recognized, did not respond to requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. According to GNIS, there are no nearby features that contain the word “Rose” in their names.

Stambaugh Farm Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 417)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.3668972&p_longi=-77.3118439

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.3746007&p_longi=-77.2979635

This one-mile-long unnamed stream, proposed to be named Stambaugh Farm Run, heads in Spring Township on the Stambaugh Farm, then flows generally southwest to enter Montour Creek in Tyrone Township. The proponent, a member of the Stambaugh family, reports that the farm has been in the family for more than 200 years and is recognized as a Pennsylvania Bicentennial Farm. The farm came into the family in 1802 through John Jacob Stambaugh (1784-1832), the son of a Revolutionary War veteran by the same name. Since then, six additional generations of the family have farmed the land. These include John S. Stambaugh (1812-1877); John Alvin Stambaugh (1844-1934), who fought in the Grand Army of the Republic; and Edgar Allen Stambaugh (1897-1971). Edgar also ran the Grange Store Company in Green Park and launched granges in Green Park and Pomona. The present-day owner lives

in a house built in 1754. A valley in Perry County, approximately seven miles to the southwest of the unnamed stream is named Stambaugh Hollow and was presumably named for the same family.

The Tyrone Township Supervisors have no objection to the name, while the Spring Township Supervisors and the Perry County Commissioners recommend approval. The Pennsylvania Geographic Names Authority has no objection. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Perry County.

IV. Revised Decisions – none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Duck Island, Illinois

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8567147&p_longi=-88.30971

The name Duck Island was submitted as a counter-proposal to a previous proposal to apply the name Laurelwood Island to this 1.6-acre island located along the Fox River in Batavia Township. The name Laurelwood Island was proposed by a student at the College of Du Page, as one of many proposals that resulted from a geography class project; it was included on BGN Review List 416.

The Kane County government, which was contacted for a recommendation on the original proposal, forwarded the request to its Division of Environmental and Water Resources. The DEWR responded that the island has been known locally for over 100 years as Duck Island, noting that it was mentioned in *John Gustafson's Historic Batavia* (Schielke, Gustafson, and Robinson, 1998). Citing the county's endorsement of Duck Island, the Illinois Board on Geographic Names supports that name. After learning of the county and State's support for and historical usage of Duck Island, the proponent of Laurelwood Island withdrew that name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A query of GNIS for Illinois found the words "Duck Island" in the names of four other features: three islands and a locale; none are in Kane County.