Geog 126: Maps in Science and Society

Maps and Language: Contested Words
The source
The Chapters

• Naming and Mapping
• The Quest for a National Gazeteer
• Purging Pejoratives
• Body Parts and Risque Toponyms
• Going Native
• Your toponym or mine
• Erasures
• Inscriptions
BGN Rules

The following five principles have been followed by the Board in national geographic name standardization for over 100 years:

• The Roman alphabet is used as normally employed in the English language.
• Precedence is given to names in local usage.
• Names established by Act of Congress are official by law.
• Names of political subdivisions, bounded areas of administration, structures, and establishments — as determined by the appropriate, responsible public or private authorities — normally are recognized as official.
• One name, one spelling, and one application are authorized for each geographic entity.
Additional rules

• Derogatory names or names that cause confusion are unacceptable.
• Duplicate names within a local political jurisdiction are not normally approved.
• Within wilderness areas, unnamed features remain unnamed, unless a name is required for purposes of safety, education, or area administration.
• Ownership of land is not sufficient grounds to justify Board approval of a commemorative name.
No offence

• These are all actual examples, given in Monmonier’s book
• In each instance, the BGN rules on the names, usually changing them
Pejoratives: racial
Jap Bay, Alaska

• AGREED: that the name “Jap” in geographic names be considered derogatory, and is to be avoided in federal publications by changing the name to “Japanese,” “Nisei,” or by formally proposing another acceptable name. (January 8, 1974)
Pejorative or historical?
But….

- Chink Creek, MD
- “A definitive name origin is unknown but it is believed the word “chink” is derived from the native term “chinqua” and translates to “large” or “great”
Derogatory toponyms

- Swastika, Ontario
- Proposed renaming in 1940 after Winston Churchill
- Citizens ripped down the official sign and replaced it with “To hell with Hitler. We had the swastika first”
Other derogatory names

• “sex and feces are not the only nonracial names to incite objections.” (Monmonier)
• Acid Factory Brook, RI -> Factory Brook
• Cripple Creek
• BS Gap, AZ
• S.O.B. Hill, UT
• S.H. Mountains (now Kofa, AZ)
  – Originally named “S H Mountains” by soldiers or miners because of the similarity of the lower peaks to outhouses”
  – When ladies came into the area the interpretation became “Short Horn Mountains” in 1900
Dead Indian Street
Naughty Girl Meadow
Excerpt from the Coudersport, PA, 15-minute USGS quadrangle map (1938)
Excerpt from the Sunnyside, AZ, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map (1982)
Excerpt from the Greenhorn Mountain, MT 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map (1989)
Excerpt from the Commodore, PA 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map (1993)
Excerpt from the "Juneau B-1, Alaska" 1:63,360-scale USGS quadrangle map (1997)
Enter the BGN

- Prohibited local use of racially, ethnically, and scatalogically offensive toponyms
In 1886, a Chinese labourer named Ha Ling, working as a cook in a mining camp near Canmore, Alberta, climbed a nearby mountain on a bet. The peak he scaled became known locally as Chinaman’s Peak. The name was given official status, based on historical usage, in 1980. A campaign began to have the name changed, on the grounds that “chinaman” was offensive and derogatory. By 1997, after a long debate, that name was dropped, and the peak — the northwest summit of Mount Lawrence Grassi — is now known as Ha Ling Peak.
From the “Maproom weblog”

- Canadian Pacific Railway station along its Kettle Valley line had its name changed in 1940.
- Originally named after Field Marshal Philippe Pétain, the “Hero of Verdun” in the First World War.
- Pétain was renamed Odlum due to Pétain’s role as head of the collaborationist French Vichy government.
- Ironically, the Pétain Glacier, in Alberta’s Kananaskis region, kept its name —not under the purview of the CPR.
Placename errors and copying

(Left) Detail from Speed’s map, showing the ‘village’ of Quare.

(Below) Detail from Robert Morden’s map of 1685, copied uncritically from Speed’s. British Library 7 Tab. 51.

(Opposite) Map of Wiltshire by John Speed, first published in 1610–11, copied with additions from a map by Saxton of the 1570s. It was still being reprinted from the same plate in the 1770s with only minor changes. London: Sudbury & Humble, 1611–12. British Library Maps C.7.c.20.
Novi, Michigan

- Several popular but historically inaccurate explanations have been given for the origin of the name Novi.
- One version is that it was named after the 6th tollgate (No. VI) on the Grand River toll road. However, the township was named in 1832 and the toll road was not constructed until the 1850s.
- A similar claim is made about the township being stop number 6 on the railroad.
- However, the Holly, Wayne and Monroe (now CSX) railroad was not constructed through the township until 1870 - 1871, almost 40 years after it was named.
The Novi legend continues….

- Goes back to 1830 in a meeting discussing the separation from Farmington and establishment of their own identity and township.
- The meeting record shows that the name Novi was expressed as an option and voted upon.
- "Republic" and "Beluah" were up for consideration.
- The reason why the name Novi was selected will never be known.
- A good clue exists in an old letter kept at Novi city hall.
- In 1936, the office of the Yugoslavian Consulate in Chicago sent a letter to Novi officials stating that many people in Yugoslavia have heard of a town called Novi in Michigan, and believe that there is a connection between the cities.
- The letter also suggested that the story of our city’s name was rooted in the actions of a young Yugoslavian soldier who fled to the United States to recover from a heartbreaking tale of misadventure; and that he had influence over our city’s name as a type of tribute to his lost love.
- They reported that this story was a romantic legend in their town and they were looking for clues to its authenticity.
- No record of such a soldier or his influence exists.
Going native: Nunavut
Two cultures
The high one
McKinley vs. Denali

- Original name, Denali, an Athabaskan word meaning “the high one” (plus other names)
- Highest peak in North America
- Acquired the name Mount McKinley in 1896
- William A. Dickey, a prospector who admired McKinley’s vigorous defense of the gold standard, named it for the Republican presidential candidate William McKinley.
- In 1901, McKinley was assassinated and promptly commemorated by a rampant nationwide renaming of streets, parks, and high schools.
- Native Alaskans in the 1970s ramped up the campaign to restore the name Denali
- In 1980, with the support of Alaskans peeved that McKinley had never visited or had kind words for Alaska, they convinced the National Park Service to change the name of Mount McKinley National Park to Denali National Park.
Denali

• Efforts to rename the mountain thwarted 1975-2009 by Republican congressman Ralph Regula (elected 1973) who represents McKinley’s hometown, Canton, Ohio.

• Every two years, a few days after a new Congress convenes, Regula introduces a bill calling for the mountain to retain the name McKinley.

• Bills are referred to a committee that takes no action, their mere introduction is sufficient to trigger a BGN regulation that suspends action on any name “also being considered by the Congress or the Executive Branch.”

• Retired in January 2009 after 18 consecutive terms

• Change endorsed in 1975 by the Alaskan legislature, which made Denali the official name for state maps.

• U.S. Representatives Betty Sutton and Tim Ryan, both of Ohio, have assumed Regula's role and introduced H.R. 229 which reads: "Notwithstanding any other authority of law, the mountain located 63 degrees 04 minutes 12 seconds north, by 151 degrees 00 minutes 18 seconds west shall continue to be named and referred to for all purposes as Mount McKinley."

• Many state and commercial mapmakers honor the board’s actions, its decisions officially affect only federal usage.)
Mount McKinley
August 31, 2015

WASHINGTON, D.C. - President Barack Obama is using a clause in a 1947 law that created the U.S. Board on Geographic Names to strip former President William McKinley's name from North America's tallest mountain peak and instead call it by its traditional Native American name: Denali.

The move caps decades of political tussling between Ohio and Alaska over the mountain's official name. But the fight may not be over, with some Ohio officials questioning whether Obama had the right to make the change.

To get around their objections, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell invoked a provision in the 1947 law that created the board, which lets the interior secretary authorize name changes "if the board does not act within a reasonable time."
Essential Diacriticals

Figure 5.3. Excerpts from 1954 (above) and 1998 (below) editions of the U.S. Geological Survey's Waianae, Hawaii (now Wai'anae), 7.5-minute quadrangle map, published at 1:24,000, reflect the recent acceptance of diacritical marks for traditional Hawaiian feature names. The more recent USGS map, revised with aerial imagery flown in 1998, reflects boundary and name changes through 2000, when it was printed.
Your toponym or mine
Sea of Corea (www.korea.net)

• The National Geographic Information Institute under the Ministry of Construction and Transportation disclosed 2008 research on the evolution of Korea on foreign maps.

• The study looked at 400 old maps from the United States, France, England and other European nations that included the Korean Peninsula.

• The paper is a review of rare Western maps on the Korean Peninsula and a study of the changes in Korean topography and the proper names of places and how these changes affected the image of Korea abroad.

• Korea began to appear on Western maps starting in the mid-16th century.

• For the first 200 years, Korea was illustrated as an island instead of a peninsula.

• Information on geography, sea names, and borders began to appear only in the 18th century. By the 19th century, the maps started carrying more specific information on the East Sea and its islands like Ulleungdo and Dokdo.
Matteo Ricci Map of the Far East 1602
Korea since 1725

• The East Sea (Donghae) was marked "Sea of Corea" or "Mer de Coree" in the late 17th century as seen on maps like England’s Senex map in 1725 and France’s "Carte De L’Empire Du Japon" by Jacques N. Bellin in 1752 and others.

• Lapie’s map (France, 1832) that marked South China Sea as Sea of China, East China Sea as Sea of Coree and the present East Sea as Sea of Japan, depicting confusion of names around that time.

• Before "Sea of Corea" took hold, the water was also referred to as "Sea of China" and "East Sea."

• "Sea of Japan" began to appear commonly starting from the 19th century, growing in tandem with Japan’s ambition to take over the Korean Peninsula

• State of Virginia Governor, United Nations, IHO, Japan, Russia have all weighed in on the controversy
Senex’s map on Asia (England, 1725) that marked East Sea as "Eastern Sea or Corea Sea".
Lapie’s map (France, 1832) that marked South China Sea as Sea of China, East China Sea as Sea of Coree and the present East Sea as Sea of Japan, depicting confusion of names around that time.
• Such an error in a well known website as yours comes as a surprise since we regard you as one of the world’s best. Using a proper name for the body of water between the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago is not simply a question of changing the name of a geographical feature. It is rather a part of national effort by the Korean people to erase the legacy of Japanese Imperialism and to redress the unfairness that has resulted from it. It is an absolutely mistaken thing to hear one side of story and follow. If we let this kind of things alone, it brings about a serious problem to disturb order of International society. …

• As a member of VANK, I urge you to use “East Sea” to describe the body of water in question or both Korean and Japanese designation simultaneously (e.g. “East Sea/Sea of Japan”) in all your documents and atlases.
Erasure: Tall Isan and Al Birwa

Figure 7.4. The vicinity of Tall Kisan and the village of Al Birwa as portrayed on Sheet 2, Haifa, of the 1:100,000 Map of Palestine, published by the Survey of Palestine in 1943. Excerpt has been enlarged to approximately 1:62,500. Grid lines 1 km (0.76 mile) apart afford a sense of scale.

Figure 7.5. Tel Kison and the site of the abandoned village of Al Birwa as portrayed on Sheet 3, Hefa, of the 1:100,000 Map of Israel, published by the Survey of Israel in 1988. Excerpt has been enlarged to approximately 1:62,500 and cropped to correspond to the area shown on figure 7.4.
Inscriptions
Reagan's Legacy

The mission of the Ronald Reagan Legacy Project is to honor the legacy of our 40th president, Ronald Reagan. The Reagan Legacy Project aims to fulfill its mission by naming significant public landmarks after President Reagan in the 50 states and over 3,000 counties of the United States, as well as in formerly communist countries across the world. For more information, please contact Karri Bragg at kbragg@atr.org or (202) 785-0266.

Links of Interest

How the United States Won the Cold War by Warren E. Norquist
Current list of Reagan dedications
What Can I Do to Preserve Reagan's Legacy?

Blog Archive

▼ 2008 (3)
  ▼ February (2)
    Reagan Day in Maine! Thanks to the great efforts...
    Happy Birthday Ronald Reagan! In honor of Presid...
  ▼ January (1)
▼ 2007 (13)
▼ 2006 (23)
▼ 2005 (6)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 08, 2008

Reagan Day in Maine!

Thanks to the great efforts of Mary Adams in the great state of Maine, President Reagan's birthday was celebrated in style (jelly beans included!) at the State House in Augusta. Despite heavy snow, dozens gathered for a press conference to celebrate the life and legacy of one of our nation's greatest presidents. It was truly a wonderful event and we hope several states will emulate this in the future! Thank you Mary for inviting the RRLP to celebrate Reagan Day in Maine!
Washington-Reagan National Airport
BGN rules for commemorative naming

- **Section 1**—The U.S. Board on Geographic Names will consider proposals for assignment of the names or nicknames of deceased persons to geographic features in the United States and areas under the jurisdiction of the United States. The Board will not consider names that commemorate or may be construed to commemorate living persons. In addition, a person must be deceased at least 5 years before a commemorative proposal will be docketed for consideration.

- **Section 2**—The person being honored by the naming should either have had a direct long-term association with the feature or have made a significant contribution to the area or State in which it is located.

- **Section 3**—A proposal commemorating an individual with an outstanding national or international reputation will be considered even if the person was not directly associated with the geographic feature.

- **Section 4**—All commemorative name proposals must meet the same basic criteria required of any other name proposal.
Some fun places
Summary

- BGN has a difficult mission to “police” US place names
- Place names are assigned for different motives, e.g. occupation, commemoration
- Names evoke power and emotion, especially native names
- Considerable variation worldwide, and renaming remains rampant