

**UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available maps services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the NAD27.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Mr. Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4552; fax (703) 648-4549; e-mail BGNESEC@usgs.gov.

THE NAMES IN THIS REVIEW LIST MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER APPROVAL BY THE BGN

*Standard map series published by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, or Office of Coast Survey.

CALIFORNIA

Suribachi Hill: summit; elevation 492 ft.; located 1.4 mi. WSW of Crockett, 0.6 mi. SE of Selby; named for Mount Suribachi (a summit on the island of Iō-tō, formerly Iwo Jima), because a small replica statue of the United States Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Memorial) is located on the summit, and to honor the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy; Canada del Hambre y los Bolsas Land Grant; Contra Costa County, California; 38°02'54"N, 122°14'16"W; USGS map – Benicia 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.04824&p_longi=-122.2379

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Benicia 1:24,000

Proponent: Phillip Sprincin; San Francisco, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Suribachi Hill is proposed for a 492-foot summit in the northeastern San Francisco Bay area. The name comes from Mount Suribachi on the Japanese island of Iō-tō (formerly Iwo Jima), where a U.S. flag was raised on February 23, 1945 during the Battle of Iwo Jima. This event was photographed by Joe Rosenthal and has become an iconic photograph of World War II. The photograph was used by Felix de Weldon to sculpt the Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Memorial) in Arlington, Virginia. According to the proponent, a local resident named Vince Ramos installed a small concrete replica of the Iwo Jima Memorial on the summit in 2006 to honor his brother Fernando who fought in the Battle of Iwo Jima. The proponent states, "Since the shape of the memorial is so strongly tied to the picture of the flag raising, and since the raising is strongly tied to its location on Mount Suribachi, the name Suribachi Hill is suggested to recognize the presence of the statue."

A suribachi is a Japanese ceramic bowl used to grind sesame seeds and other ingredients; the name of Mount Suribachi on Iō-tō was presumably derived from its suribachi-like shape.

There are no other features in the U.S. with the word "Suribachi" in their names. In 1975, the BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names approved the name Mount Suribachi for a summit due to its conical shape. In 1973, the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE) Headquarters gave it the name Suribachi-yama (Suribati Yama), meaning "conical mountain."

To Kalon Creek: stream; 4.1 mi. long; heads 0.2 mi. E of Mount Saint John at 38°26'11"N, 122°27'31"W, flows generally E to enter the Napa River 0.8 mi. SE of Oakville; named for the To Kalon vineyard through which the stream flows; Secs 19&30-28, T7N, R5W, Mount Diablo Meridian and Caymus Land Grant; Napa County, California; 38°25'59"N, 122°23'20"W; USGS map – Rutherford, 1:24,000; Not: Doak Creek, Mt. St. John Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.433121&p_longi=-122.388805

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.436314&p_longi=-122.458735

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rutherford 1:24,000

Proponent: Graeme MacDonald; Oakville, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Doak Creek (California Department of Transportation, 1985, 2002; California Land Stewardship Institute, 2009; Napa County Resource Conservation District, 2011; Napa County GIS, 2016; National Bridge Inventory, 2015); Mt. St. John Creek (Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2003)

Case Summary: The new name To Kalon Creek is proposed for a 4.1-mile-long stream in Napa County. The stream flows through the historic To Kalon vineyard near Oakville.

In 1868, H.W. Craab, a pioneer of American wine cultivation, purchased a 240-acre plot near Oakville and named it “To Kalon” (also spelled at times as “To-Kalon”). In an 1889 account, he stated “The name To Kalon is Greek, and means the highest beauty, or the highest good, but I try to make it mean the boss vineyard.” The proponent states, “It is believed that the application of the To Kalon name to this place stems from a Native American word used by the Wappo people which shared a similar meaning but was translated into Greek by subsequent settlers,” but there is no additional evidence for this claim.

The historic To Kalon vineyard is part of the Oakville American Viticultural Area (AVA). Today, the vineyard is owned by several wineries and producers: Robert Mondavi, Opus One, Andy Beckstoffer (who sells grapes to 15 producers), and two small family wineries including the proponent’s winery. The University of California, Davis also owns a small parcel where it operates a viticulture research station. The proponent operates a 21-acre parcel of the historic vineyard.

The Robert Mondavi Winery owns the trademark to the names “To Kalon” and “To Kalon Vineyard” and sells wine with labels reading “To Kalon Cabernet Sauvignon” and “To Kalon Fumé Blanc.” As reported by an article on Jancis Robinson’s wine news website: “Until the year 2000, no wines other than those produced by Mondavi were allowed to carry the To Kalon name... [After a lawsuit] Beckstoffer (and by extension, those producers who buy from him) was granted a perpetual royalty-free license to use the To Kalon name. Since then, the three words Beckstoffer To Kalon have graced some of the highest-rated and most expensive bottles of wine made in Napa.”

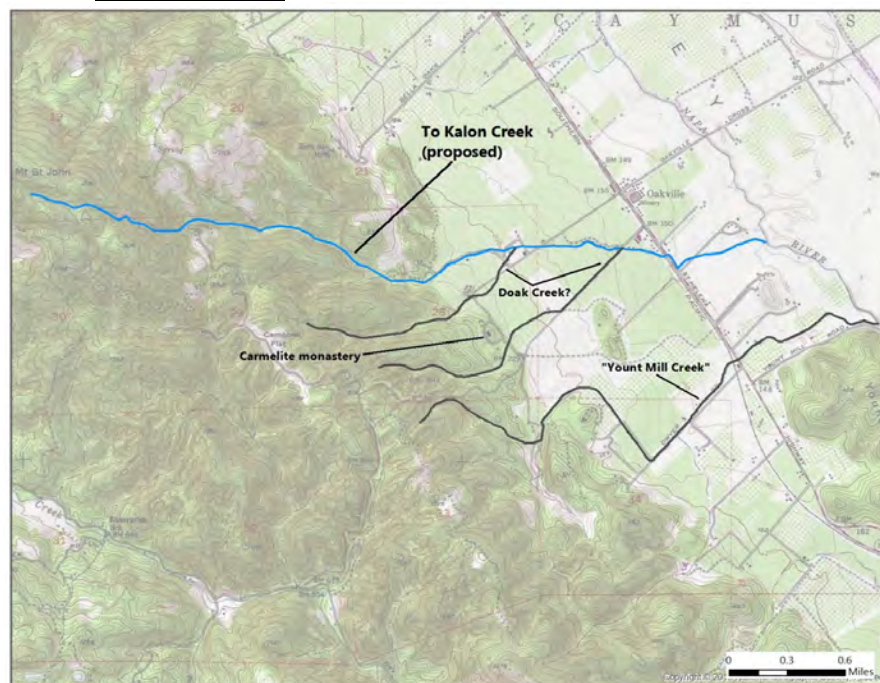
However, the proponent’s wine is not labeled with the To Kalon name which, according to an *SFGate* article, is due to trademark issues. According to a Guild of Sommeliers online article, disagreements between the Robert Mondavi Winery and Beckstoffer’s definition of the original To Kalon vineyard boundaries prevent the proponent from labeling his wine with “To Kalon.” Beckstoffer has been quoted as saying, “In some cases, the name of the vineyard is much better known than the winery. We’re not just a grower anymore, we’re selling a branded product” and refers to the “To Kalon brand,” even though this is not an official brand name of wine.

The proponent has been working with Dr. David Howell, USGS emeritus geologist, to define and delineate alluvial fans which contribute to favorable grape-growing conditions in Napa Valley’s Oakville AVA. (Alluvial fans have well-drained, gravel-rich soils which are ideal conditions for growing grapes.) The proponent states that the “To Kalon alluvial fan has produced grapes used in To Kalon branded wines that have played a significant role in the establishment of the Napa Valley as a world famous wine growing region.”

Some sources use the name Doak Creek for the stream. Records of the California Route 29 bridge that crosses the stream used the name as early as 1985 and as recently as 2015. The California Land Stewardship Institute’s Fish Friendly Farming Environmental Certification Program also uses

the name Doak Creek. The watershed drained by the stream is referred to as “Doak Creek” by the Napa County GIS department and the California Land Stewardship Institute (one map by the latter group uses “Doak Creek” to denote a larger watershed and it is unclear which stream would be named Doak Creek). The Napa County Resource Conservation District uses the name Doak Creek in one source for the stream in question and in another source for a stream shown by other groups as “Yount Mill Creek.” A map by the Napa County Stormwater Management Program labels the stream’s watershed as “Mt. St. John Creek.”

The proponent reports that the name Doak Creek refers to a stream to the south of the proposed To Kalon Creek. He states that Opus One Winery may have mistakenly applied the name in 2009 during a joint stream restoration project with the Napa County Resource Conservation District. He believes Doak Creek flows through the site of the former Doak Mansion (today the Carmelite House of Prayer and monastery), while USGS hydrography indicates that this stream flows into the stream proposed as To Kalon Creek.



A search of GNIS shows no features in California with names that include the word “Kalon” or the words “To Kalon.”

COLORADO

Chipeta Mountain: summit; elevation 13,472 ft.; in San Isabel National Forest, 1.9 mi. NNW of Mount Ouray, 2.4 mi. SSE of Pahlone Peak; the name commemorates Chipeta (1843?-1924), the second wife of Chief Ouray and leader of the Uncompahgre Ute Tribe; Sec 6, T48N, R7E, New Mexico Principal Meridian; Chaffee County, Colorado; 38°26'52"N, 106°14'27"W; USGS map – Mount Ouray 1:24,000; Not: Chapita Mountain, Sabeta Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.4477679&p_longi=-106.2407255

Proposal: to change the application of a name

Map: USGS Mount Ouray 1:24,000

Proponent: Wayne Iverson; Salida, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

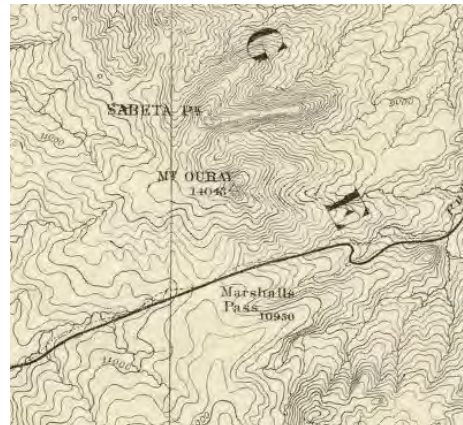
Local Usage: Chipeta Mountain (local residents)

Published: Chapita Mountain (*The Mountain Peaks of Colorado* 1923); Chipeta Mountain (Army Map Service 1956, 1960, 1968); Sabeta Peak (Wheeler's *Topographical Atlas* 1879; Hayden's *Geological and Geographical Atlas*, 1881)

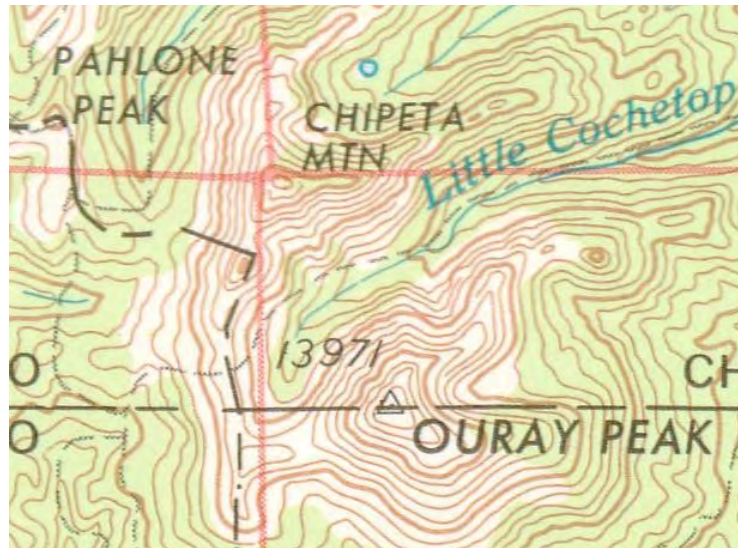
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Chipeta Mountain, which was named for Chipeta (1843?-1924), the second wife of Chief Ouray and leader of the Uncompahgre Ute Tribe. The name is applied currently to a 12,850-foot summit on the Continental Divide and along the boundary between Chaffee County and Gunnison County. However, the proponent believes the name should be moved to the 13,472-foot summit located less than a mile to the north-northeast. The proposed location is currently unnamed. He claims the proposed location agrees with local usage, and also that Chipeta's name should be applied to the more prominent summit because of her work "as an Indian Rights Advocate, Diplomat, and Peacekeeper" and her leadership of the Uncompahgre Ute Tribe.

Chipeta was a Kiowa Apache who was adopted and raised by the Uncompahgre (or Tabeguache) band of the Ute Tribe. After she married Chief Ouray in 1859, she became his advisor and confidante. Together, they helped to draft the first treaty between the U.S. Government and the Ute people. In 1880 they led a delegation to Washington D.C. to negotiate a resettlement treaty. Later in life, on the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, Chipeta was the only woman allowed to sit on Ute tribal councils. She was known for her masterful beadwork, her guitar playing, and her ability to sing in three languages. According to the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame, Chipeta was honored "because of the courage and valor she demonstrated in her efforts to mediate between Native Americans and whites."

The name Chipeta Mountain has been applied to the 12,850-foot summit on USGS topographic maps since 1959 and on U.S. Forest Service maps since 1947. USGS field mapping notes provide no indication that the name was applied to the wrong feature. However, maps published by the Army Map Service in the 1950s and 1960s label the higher (proposed) summit as Chipeta Mountain. An 1879 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map produced by Captain George M. Wheeler labeled this summit Sabeta Peak, as did an 1881 U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey map by F. V. Hayden ("Sabeta" is presumed to be an alternate spelling for "Chipeta"). Henry Gannett's 1902 volume *The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States* and his 1906 *A Gazetteer of Colorado* both listed Sabeta Peak [sic] as being named for the wife of Ouray.



Left, Wheeler's 1879 map (Mount Ouray mislabeled as Hunt's Peak); right, Hayden's 1881 map.



Army Map Service Montrose quadrangle, 1958.

In January 1923, the Colorado Mountain Club published *The Mountain Peaks of Colorado*, which listed all named peaks and their elevations. Sabeta Peak is listed at 13,600 feet and has a variant name of Chapita Mountain. It appears that the higher summit may have been named for Ouray's wife as early as 1879, but the location and spelling were changed prior to the first USGS map of the area.

The name Chipeta Mountain was the subject of a BGN decision in 1963, but the only issue was to establish that spelling rather than Chapita Mountain.

The proponent has initiated an online campaign and petition to gain support for the proposed change. He summarized the issues in an article titled "A Cold Shoulder for Chipeta" published in the March 2016 issue of *Colorado Central Magazine* and on a website dedicated to the campaign. He wrote: "Southern Chaffee County boasts a fabulous view of three mountains in the Sawatch Range named for a Ute (Nuche) Indian family – Mount Ouray, Chipeta Mountain, and Pahlone Peak [Pahlone was a name for the son of Ouray and his first wife]....Mount Ouray and Pahlone Peak are named for the highest point on their respective mountains, but Chipeta Mountain is named for the second highest point on its massif and is actually out of plain sight [from Salida in Chaffee County]. Thus an effort to commemorate an important woman ends up coming across as more of an insult.... Chipeta was a member of the Tabeguache band of Ute Indians. Tabeguache is a Ute word meaning 'people who live on the warm side of the mountain.' Let's get this remarkable woman's name on the warm side of her mountain, not on the cold shoulder."

Before the proposal was submitted to the BGN, staff received support for changing the application from the Board of the Salida Museum Association, the Buena Vista Heritage Historical Society, and Colorado State Representative Jim Wilson. The proposal included additional resolutions of support from the Salida City Council, the Buena Vista Board of Trustees, and the Chaffee County Board of Commissioners. Each of these resolutions and letters included variations on the following two statements: "Most Southern Chaffee County residents already believe the 13,742-foot highpoint on the Chipeta Massif [sic] is Chipeta Mountain, not the lower 12,850-foot subpeak," and "Naming a 12,850-foot subpeak Chipeta Mountain instead of the highest point on the massif does not adequately honor Chipeta, a statewide treasure and member of the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame." According to the proponent, the former Chair of the Ute Indian Tribe and Chipeta's great-great-grandnephew also supports the proposal.

GNIS lists five additional features in Colorado with the word “Chipeta” in their names: a populated place, a mine, a school, a building, and a park. Although all are within 80 to 100 miles from the proposed location of Chipeta Mountain, none are in Chaffee County.

Wander Ridge: ridge; 0.4 mi. long; located along the Continental Divide, on the boundary between Gunnison National Forest and San Isabel National Forest, 0.8 mi. SSE of Cow Lake, 0.6 mi. NW of Lost Lake; the name refers to the wandering trail along the ridge; Secs 27, 26, 23&22, T14S, R81W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Chaffee County and Gunnison County, Colorado; 38°48’33”N, 106°25’21”W; USGS map – Tincup 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8091&p_longi=-106.422475

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tincup 1:24,000

Proponent: Ashley Delaney and Nathan Dame; Rockwall, TX

Administrative area: Gunnison National Forest / San Isabel National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wander Ridge is proposed for an unnamed 0.4-mile-long ridge on the Continental Divide, along the boundary between Chaffee County and Gunnison County, and between Gunnison National Forest and San Isabel National Forest. The ridge is located northwest of Lost Lake; the proponents state that “many experienced hikers simply refer to the area as ‘The ridge above Lost Lake,’” and the proposed name comes from “the wandering trail [along the ridge] ...that is deserving of a name to identify it from other ridges in the area for hikers, backpackers, and trail monitors in Colorado.” They also believe the name is fitting “as it pulls reference to the famous quote by author J. R. R. Tolkien ‘Not all those who wander are lost,’ which is a fitting representation of the spirit of Colorado natives.”

A query of GNIS found no features in Colorado with the word “Wander” in their names.

FLORIDA

Lighthouse Key: island; 0.1 acres; located at the mouth of the Anclote River, 0.5 mi. E of Firnell Island, 0.4 mi. S of Marshy Bayou; the name refers to a lighthouse proposed to be built on the island; Pasco County, Florida; Sec. 34, T26S, R15E, Tallahassee Meridian; 28°10’34”N, 82°47’43”W; USGS map – Tarpon Springs 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.176121&p_longi=-82.795149

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tarpon Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Cassandra McClenny; Annapolis, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lighthouse Key (boundary survey 2015)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals, one to apply a new name to an unnamed feature and the other to change an existing name. The new name Lighthouse Key is proposed for a 0.1-acre island located at the mouth of the Anclote River in Pasco County. The proponent, who owns

the island, reports that there are plans to construct a lighthouse “to be used for local tourism purposes.” She included with her application a copy of a 2015 boundary survey which is annotated “Certified to (Lighthouse Key).” The second proposal is to change the name of Coquina Key (BGN 2005), just to the west of this island, to Ohana Key.

GNIS lists 54 features in Florida with “Lighthouse” in their names, of which the majority are manmade structures (lighthouses, churches, and features related to the community of Lighthouse Point). Anclote Key, an island in Pasco County and Pinellas County, is located approximately three miles due west of the feature in question. The name Anclote Key was approved by the BGN in 1954, with the name Lighthouse Island recorded in GNIS as a variant name. A 1940 Coast and Geodetic Survey report stated, “It is also known locally as Lighthouse Island because of the light at the south end of the island.” The light has since been abandoned.

Change Coquina Key to Ohana Key: island; 0.7 acres; located at the mouth of the Anclote River, 0.3 mi. E of Brady; the word “ohana” means family; Pasco County, Florida; Sec. 34, T26S, R15E, Tallahassee Meridian; 28°10’32”N, 82°47’39”W ; USGS map – Tarpon Springs 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=28.1755556&p_longi=-82.7941667&fid=2079352

Proposal: to change a feature name

Map: USGS Tarpon Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Cassandra McClenny; Annapolis, MD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Coquina Key (BGN 2005)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coquina Key (FID 2079352)

Local Usage: Coquina Key (former property owner)

Published: Coquina Key (USGS 2015; Anyplace America 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a 0.7-acre island, located at the mouth of the Anclote River in Pasco County, from Coquina Key to Ohana Island. The existing name was made official by the BGN in 2005, at the request of the then-owner of the island; the name refers to the small clam (coquina) shells found in the area. The proponent of the change to Ohana Island now owns the island and states that the word “Ohana” means family, adding “[the] concept emphasizes that families are bound together and members must cooperate and remember one another.” Wikipedia states that ‘*ohana*’ (spelled with an okina) is a Hawaiian word that means “family in an extended sense of the term, including blood-related, adoptive or intentional.”

This island lies just to the east of the unnamed island proposed to be named Lighthouse Key (q.v.). There are no other features in Florida known to include the word “Ohana” in their names.

Seacrest Beach: populated place (unincorporated); located NW of Rosemary Beach, E of Alys Beach; Secs 26&35, T3S, R18W, Tallahassee Meridian; Walton County, Florida; 30°16’59”N, 86°01’18”W; USGS map - Point Washington, 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.283098&p_longi=-86.021541

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Point Washington, 1:24,000

Proponent: Suzin Arce; Seacrest, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Seacrest Beach (developers and residents, since 1996)

Published: Seacrest (Scenic 30-A Florida website 2016); Seacrest - in part (South Walton Florida tourism website 2016; 30A website 2016); Seacrest Beach (Seacrest Beach community website 2016; Scenic 30-A Florida website, 2016); Seacrest Beach - in part (30A website 2016)

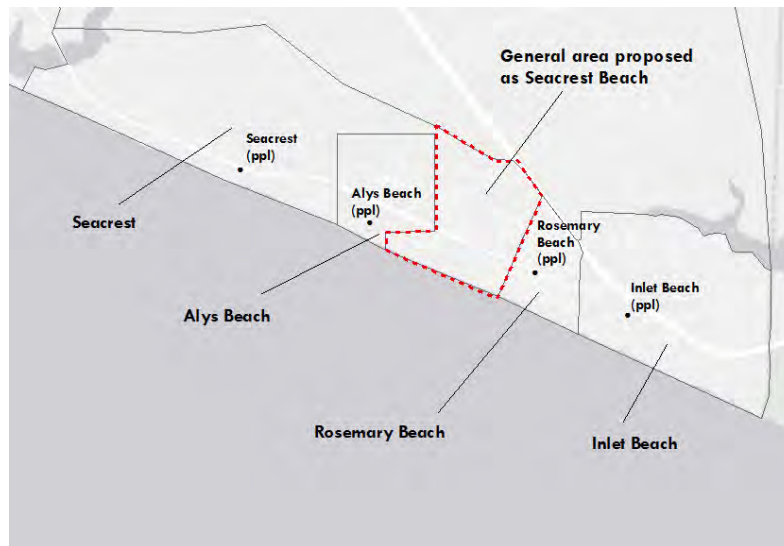
Case Summary: The name Seacrest Beach is proposed to be made official for an unincorporated populated place in southeastern Walton County, east of Alys Beach and west of Rosemary Beach. The proponent reports that the name is in local use and that residents would like to use it as an acceptable mailing address for the postal ZIP Code 32461. The U.S. Postal Service has informed the community that having the name recognized by the BGN is the necessary first step in applying for the name to become a valid mailing address (although approval of the community name provides no guarantee that the USPS will approve the mailing address request). The Seacrest Beach community website (<http://www.seacrestbeachcommunity.com/>) already uses the proposed name as its mailing address.

Walton County promotes its “16 Beach Neighborhoods” along Florida Scenic Highway 30A, one of which is named Seacrest; each of these are recorded in GNIS as unincorporated populated places. The Walton County Administrator’s Office notes that each neighborhood has its own distinct architecture and that although there are no official boundaries, each is marketed as an entity separate from its neighbors (“Local residents know when they are leaving one and entering the next”). The neighborhood of Seacrest includes the area west of Alys Beach, as well as a section between Alys Beach and Rosemary Beach (see map below), which is being proposed to be named Seacrest Beach. Although there was initially some confusion as to whether this was intended to be a name change from Seacrest to Seacrest Beach, the proponent has clarified that the name is being proposed as a geographic area independent of Seacrest. She also “does not wish interfere with how the Walton County Government is identifying the 16 distinct beach neighborhoods.... Ultimately, we are hoping to have our neighborhood recognized as a distinct geographic name in much the same way as neighboring Rosemary Beach and Alys Beach are identified.”

The proponent provided a letter of support from the president of the Seacrest Beach Home Owners’ Association, which states that Seacrest Beach “differentiates itself from Inlet Beach or Seacrest as a specific Scenic 30-A neighborhood.” Four emails of support from local residents were also included; these state that an official recognition of the name Seacrest Beach “would alleviate difficulties in receiving mail and packages” and that Seacrest Beach has become a distinct Scenic 30-A neighborhood (although one concedes that there is “a very nominal difference between Seacrest Beach and Seacrest” but that locals do distinguish the two).

Local usage of names for the Seacrest neighborhood varies. The Walton County beaches website (<http://www.visitsouthwalton.com/>) describes Seacrest and yet shows photos with community signs labeled “Seacrest Beach”; Instagram photos on the same page use “#seacrestbeach.” A Florida Scenic Highway 30-A website (<http://30a.com/>) contains a page titled “Seacrest Beach” but uses the name Seacrest in the text; in addition, it calls a section of the proposed Seacrest Beach area the “town center” of Seacrest.

The proponent states that she and supporters of the name Seacrest Beach “recognize [that] the USPS may not approve our request... [but] we are hopeful this petition will be granted so we can pursue the ‘other city name’ request with the USPS.” This area of Walton County was formerly included in ZIP code 32413, but was recently reassigned to ZIP code 32461, which has the official city name of Inlet Beach, but other acceptable names include Rosemary Beach, Alys Beach, and Seacrest, among others.



GNIS lists two features in Florida with the word “Seacrest” in their names other than the nearby unincorporated place called Seacrest, mentioned above; both are schools in southern Florida.

Willis Pond: reservoir; 0.2 acres; located 1 mi. SE of Sea Breeze Point, 4.5 mi. NE of McKay Point; Sec. 1, T34S, R17E, Tallahassee Meridian; Manatee County, Florida; 27°32’51”N, 82°32’57”W; USGS map – Palmetto 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=27.5474283&p_longi=-82.549197

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palmetto 1:24,000

Proponent: Devin Sanderson; Palmetto, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Willis Pond is proposed for a 0.2-acre pond located on property recently acquired by the proponent. When asked if the name is intended to be commemorative, the proponent responded it was not, and that is simply a “different and unique” name that his young son had suggested while they were fishing in the pond. He has confirmed that his son is not named Willis.

GNIS lists eight features in Florida with the word “Willis” in their name. None are in Manatee County. A swamp named Willis Pond is located 245 miles to the northwest.

MARYLAND

The following three proposals are the first of fifteen submitted by an ecologist/conservation biologist with Continental Conservation (an environmental consulting firm) to make official names for areas known locally as “barrens.” These barrens are areas of serpentinite soils that are generally thin and contain high levels of nickel and chromium, inhibiting most plant growth. Serpentine barrens are globally rare ecosystems with unique, prairie-like vegetation. Many rare and endangered species of insects, grasses, and other plants are serpentine barrens specialists. Many of these barrens have been mined for chromite (a chromium ore), asbestos, feldspar, magnesite,

soapstone, corundum, and talc and the serpentine rock is used in buildings. Some barrens in the Mid-Atlantic have been destroyed by development.

Three of the features are in Maryland, one in North Carolina, and eleven in Pennsylvania. The proponent is asking that the names be made official because the scientific community needs to refer to them and because the names “have been in use for long enough and by enough people.” He notes that land management groups often include the descriptor “Serpentine” in the names, but historically the word was not included. Some sources also use the singular form of the name (“Barren” vs. “Barrens”).

The following references used by the proponent are listed by their number in the Published Usage section of the case briefs:

1. Adelman, Charlotte and Schwartz, Bernard, 2013, *Prairie Directory of North America* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NVWE0sIZ-bUC>)
2. Anderson, Roger C., et al., 2007, *Savannas, Barrens, and Rock Outcrop Plant Communities of North America* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ngZUuCOG0QAC>)
3. Bonta, M., 1987, *Outbound Journeys in Pennsylvania* (https://books.google.com/books?id=yN_G7nSkyFYC)
4. Bowman’s Hill Wildflower Preserve website, 2012 (<http://www.bhwp.org/education/Land-Ethics-Award.htm>)
5. Bowman’s Hill Wildflower Preserve website, 2012 (http://www.bhwp.org/cms/files/file_ID125306.pdf)
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Bare Hills Barrens: area; in Roland Park, 0.5 mi. W of Lake Roland, 1 mi. SSW of Ruxton; the name is associated with the nearby community of Bare Hills; Baltimore County, Maryland; 39°23'13"N, 76°39'12"W; USGS map – Cockeysville 1:24,000; Not: Bare Hills Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.3869444&p_longi=-76.6533333

Map: USGS Cockeysville 1:24,000

Administrative area: Robert E. Lee Memorial Park (Lake Roland Park)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bare Hill Barrens

Published: Bare Hills Serpentine Barrens (#41, #42)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Bare Hills Barrens for a serpentine barrens near the community of Bare Hills. In the 1940s the land surrounding Lake Roland, with its

450 acres of woodland, wetland, serpentine barrens, rare plants and rocky plateaus, was consolidated by the City of Baltimore to form Robert E. Lee Memorial Park (later renamed Roland Park). In 1992, most of the park was declared a National Historic District. The area has many acres of exceptionally diverse ecosystems, most significantly the environmentally sensitive serpentine barrens in the Bare Hills Area.

Cherry Hill Barrens: area; located 1.5 mi. WNW of Ady, 2.7 mi. SW of Mill Green; the name is associated with nearby community of Cherry Hills; Harford County, Maryland; 39°38'27"N, 76°21'42"W; USGS map – Delta 1:24,000; Not: Deer Creek Serpentine Barren.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.6408333&p_longi=-76.3616666

Map: USGS Delta 1:24,000

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cherry Hill Barrens (proponent and local camp; Maryland Department of Natural Resources ecologist); Deer Creek Barrens (proponent)

Published: Cherry Hill Barrens (scientific articles in *Castanea*, 1989, 1992); Deer Creek Serpentine Barren (#8, #34, #35, #39, #73)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Cherry Hill Barrens for a serpentine barrens near the unincorporated community of Cherry Hill. The name was initially proposed as Deer Creek Barrens, but was amended by the proponent after consultation with another researcher. Cherry Hill Barrens is used more often in scientific reports to refer to this barrens.

Pilot Barrens: area; located 1.8 mi. SW of Rock Springs, 1.3 mi. NW of Mount Zoar; the name is associated with the nearby community of Pilot; Cecil County, Maryland; 39°42'05"N, 76°11'16"W; USGS map – Conowingo Dam 1:24,000; Not: Pilot Serpentine Barren, Pilot Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.7013888&p_longi=-76.1877777

Map: USGS Conowingo Dam 1:24,000

Administrative area: Pilot Serpentine Barren Preserve (The Nature Conservancy)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pilot Barrens

Published: Pilot Barrens (#2, #21, #27, #32, #43, #86);

Pilot Serpentine Barren (#1, #32, #36, #77, #82);

Pilot Serpentine Barrens (#7, #32, #38, #64, #78, #82)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Pilot Barrens for a serpentine barrens near the community of Pilot.

Wolman Run: stream; 0.35 mi. long; heads 0.5 mi. SW of Oregon Pond, 2.6 mi. WNW of Cockeysville at 39°29'11"N, 76°41'34"W, flows generally S through Oregon Ridge Park to enter Baisman Run 0.8 mi SSW of Oregon Pool; the name honors Markley Gordon ("Reds") Wolman (1924-2010), a Johns Hopkins geomorphologist who conducted research at the stream; Baltimore County, Maryland; 39°28'53"N, 76°41'35"W; USGS map - Cockeysville 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.481509&p_longi=-76.693022

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.48631&p_longi=-76.69275

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cockeysville 1:24,000

Proponent: Sean M.C. Smith; Orono, ME

Administrative area: Oregon Ridge Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None Found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Wolman Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Baisman Run in Oregon Ridge Park in Baltimore County.

The name would commemorate Dr. Markley Gordon (“Reds”) Wolman (1924-2010), a native of Baltimore, who earned degrees in geography and geology from Johns Hopkins University and Harvard University. The proponent reports that Dr. Wolman, while working at the U.S. Geological Survey in the 1950s, “published pioneering studies on how and why rivers change. . . transforming geomorphology — the study of landforms’ evolution — from a descriptive to a quantitative discipline, making it possible to predict how natural and human-caused perturbations might affect river channels.” Dr. Wolman became a professor at Johns Hopkins University in 1958 and researched local hydrographic and geomorphologic issues, including within the Baisman Run watershed. The upper part of Baisman Run “was a site of extensive measurement by Reds Wolman, his colleagues and students, leading to multiple papers in scientific journals that have framed modern perspectives in fluvial geomorphology and watershed management.” Research in the watershed and along the unnamed tributary continues today, with the proponent, scientists at Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland, Baltimore County noting, “There is a special connection between Reds and Baisman Run.” The Baltimore County Council supports the proposal. GNIS lists no features in Maryland that contain “Wolman” in their names.

NEW MEXICO

Molar Rock; pillar; 40 ft. tall; land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 0.5 mi. W of Lion Rock, 4.1 mi. SE of Lone Tree Mountain; descriptive name; San Juan County, New Mexico; Secs 1&2, T31N, R11W, New Mexico Principal Meridian; 36°55’49”N, 107°57’02”W; USGS map – Cedar Hill 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.930348&p_longi=-107.9505425

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cedar Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Gary Skiba; Aztec, NM

Administrative area: BLM Public Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Molar Rock is proposed for a 40-foot tall pillar in San Juan County and on Bureau of Land Management land. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the feature.

NORTH CAROLINA

Buck Creek Barrens; area; located in Nantahala National Forest, 1.1 mi. NNW of Riley Knob, 1.1 mi. W of Doe Knob; the name is associated with nearby Buck Creek; Clay County, North Carolina; 35°05’02”N, 83°37’18”W; USGS map – Rainbow Springs 1:24,000; Not: Buck Creek Pine Barrens, Buck Creek Serpentine Barren, Buck Creek Serpentine Barrens

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.0838888&p_longi=-83.6216666

Map: USGS Rainbow Springs 1:24,000

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Buck Creek Barrens

Published: Buck Creek Barrens (#6, #12, #20, #23, #66, #69); Buck Creek Pine Barrens (#69); Buck Creek Serpentine Barren (#40); Buck Creek Serpentine Barrens (#12, #23, #40, #70, #71, #80)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Buck Creek Barrens for a serpentine barrens located near Buck Creek. As with the three aforementioned barrens names in Maryland, the proponent believes the name should be made official to recognize local usage and so that scientists can refer to the feature. According to a U.S. Forest Service website, the area is being restored and is a “physiognomic patchwork of forest, dense grass patches and partially open woodland in a serpentine site surrounding Buck Creek... on the Nantahala National Forest.”

Gibson Creek: stream; 1.1 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads on the S slope of Beaucatcher Mountain at 35°34'57"N, 82°32'29"W, flows S through the community of Kenilworth and Kenilworth Park to enter the Swannanoa River; the name commemorates Louise Gibson (1928-2009), lifetime resident of the area and active member of her community and church; Buncombe County, North Carolina; 35°34'06"N, 82°32'43"W; USGS map - Asheville 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.5683357&p_longi=-82.54533

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.5824617&p_longi=-82.5414249

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Dave Russell; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Gibson Creek to a 1.1-mile-long tributary of the Swannanoa River in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the volunteer manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a “name-that-creek” program, RiverLink worked with city staff and the Kenilworth Residents’ Association to solicit possible names from the community; the organization cites the benefits in giving the stream a name: “Naming of a creek or stream can bring attention to its existence, help identify it as a part of neighborhoods ecosystem, and encourage environmental stewardship that enhances quality of life; supporting this community-driven effort further develops partnerships between groups like RiverLink, the Kenilworth neighborhood and the City.”

After reviewing three submissions, the name Louise Gibson Creek was the winning entry (the BGN staff advised the proponent that the name would be shortened to the surname only). The proposed name is intended to commemorate Louise Gibson (1928-2009), a lifetime resident of the Kenilworth community, who farmed, tended chickens and cows, raised a family of five, and was active in the leadership of St. John ‘A’ Baptist Church. In addition, Mrs. Gibson actively supported the South Asheville Cemetery Association, which was formed to preserve the first African American cemetery in Asheville. Mrs. Gibson and her husband lived on property on the south slope of Beaucatcher Mountain, a short distance from the source of the stream.

The City of Asheville and the city's Neighborhood Advisory Committee are in support of the proposal.

GNIS lists 40 features in North Carolina that include "Gibson" in their names, four of which are streams. None of the features are in Buncombe County.

Pittman Pond: reservoir; approx. 1 acre; located 2.1 mi. ENE of Five Forks, 3 mi. WSW of Fairmont; the name honors Pat Lewis Pittman (1930-1984), local farmer and community leader; Robeson County, North Carolina; 34°28'57"N, 79°09'54"W; USGS map – Gaddysville 1:24,000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.482538&p_longi=-79.164937

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Gaddysville 1:24,000

Proponent: Nathaniel Glasgow; Boone, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pittman Pond (~60 years, proponent and locals); Pittman's Pond (~60 years, proponent and locals)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Pittman Pond for a small reservoir located near Fairmont in Robeson County. The name would honor Pat Lewis Pittman (1930-1984), who according to the proponent was a "well-known and liked farmer" and a leader in the community and the church. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use since the 1950s when Mr. Pittman constructed the reservoir. He adds, "In addition to caring for the land, [Mr. Pittman] was a great humanitarian for his friends and family around the town." He was born on the property on which the reservoir is located, which had been owned by his family since the early 1900s. He managed the farm, was employed as a farm manager at a local bank, and at the local tobacco market.

GNIS lists seven features in North Carolina with the word "Pittman" in their names; most are churches or cemeteries and none are in Robeson County.

OHIO

Bloemer Berg: summit; elevation 988 ft., located in Athens Township, 3 mi. NE of the City of Athens, 1 mi. S of Sugar Creek; the name honors Dr. Hubertus Bloemer (1939-2011), Ohio University geography professor; Athens County, Ohio; Sec. 1, T9N, R14W, Ohio River Base; 39°22'06"N, 82°04'52"W; USGS map - Athens 1:24000. http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.3683476&p_longi=-82.0812327

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Athens 1:24,000

Proponent: Ray Postolovski; Denver, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 988-foot summit is proposed to be named Bloemer Berg in honor of Dr. Hubertus "Hugh" Bloemer (1939-2011). A native of Germany, Dr. Bloemer moved to Cincinnati

in 1960, later building a residence near the unnamed summit. He named his home “Bloemerberg,” with “Berg” being the German word for mountain.

After earning his B.A. from the University of Cincinnati, his M.A. from Kent University, and his PhD from The Union Institute, Dr. Bloemer became an instructor of geography at Ohio University. In the late 1980s, he was a Fulbright Professor of geography at the Kenyatta University in Nairobi, Kenya. His research interests included high mountain remote sensing, the environmental applications of remote sensing, and the development and application of geographic information systems for less developed countries. From 1971 until his retirement in 2009, Dr. Bloemer served as director of the Cartographic Center at Ohio University, and for several years was director of the Remote Sensing Laboratory. He also served as the chairman of the Department of Geography from 1993 to 1998, and for fourteen years as a member of the Faculty Senate. Dr. Bloemer left a \$250,000 scholarship endowment for Geography majors. He traveled to Tibet and Kazakhstan, and on three occasions ascended Mount Kilimanjaro. A memoriam issued following his death by the Ohio Faculty Council stated, “The legacy of his achievements and advocacy for faculty work will continue to be felt at Ohio University, across the state, and globally.” Another announcement noted, “For many years, he hosted Geofest, essentially the Geography Department’s Annual Awards Party, every Spring at his house, known colloquially as the *Bloemerberg*.”

The proposed name is supported by the President of Ohio University, who states that naming the summit for Dr. Bloemer “would be a fitting honor for such an esteemed man” and “a one-of-a-kind person.” The Mayor of Athens also recommends approval of the proposal.

A query of GNIS found no features in Ohio with “Bloemer” in their names.

PENNSYLVANIA

The following eleven proposals are to make official names for eleven areas of serpentine barrens in southeastern Pennsylvania. The numbered citations are listed under Maryland; see above.

Brintons Quarry Barrens: area; in Westtown Township, 3.2 mi. SSE of West Chester, 0.8 mi. SE of Osborne Hill; the name is associated with the quarry within the area; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°54’53”N, 75°35’44”W; USGS map – West Chester 1:24,000; Not Brinton’s Quarry, Brinton’s Quarry Serpentine Barren.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9147222&p_longi=-75.5955555

Map: USGS West Chester 1:24,000

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brintons Quarry Barrens

Published: Brintons Quarry (#21, #30, #31, #65), Brinton’s Quarry Serpentine Barren (#32, #59)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Brintons Quarry Barrens for a serpentine barrens in Westtown Township in Chester County. The area is one of the most famous mineral localities of serpentine rocks in southeastern Pennsylvania. It is the type locality for jefferisite (a vermiculite) and is noted for the fine crystals of clinocllore that it formerly produced. The quarry, which was established by William Brinton in 1720, operated under various owners until 1941. The quarry is owned today by the Quarry Swimming Association of West Chester. The name Brintons Quarry is sometimes used locally to refer to the barrens.

Chrome Barrens: area; in East Nottingham Township and Elk Township, 1.4 mi. NW of Elk Mills, 1.5 mi. SW of Hickory Hill; the name is associated with the nearby community of Chrome;

Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°44'20"N, 75°56'45"W; USGS map – Bay View 1:24,000; Not: Chrome Nature Barrens, Chrome Serpentine Barren, Chrome Serpentine Barrens;

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.7388888&p_longi=-75.9458333

Map: USGS Bay View 1:24,000

Administrative area: Chrome Barrens Preserve (Elk Township and The Nature Conservancy) / Brandywine Conservancy

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chrome Barrens

Published: Chrome Barrens (#1, #14, #15, #18, #25, #27, #30, #31, #32, #51, #55, #58, #60, #62, #65, #74); Chrome Nature Barrens (#52); Chrome Serpentine Barren (#32);

Chrome Serpentine Barrens (#16, #19, #26, #32, #59, #62, #72); Fifth Street Barrens (#55)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Chrome Barrens for one of the largest areas of serpentine barrens in the eastern United States. Located in East Nottingham Township and Elk Township in Chester County, the area is under the management of The Nature Conservancy. Chrome Barrens is part of the “State-Line Barrens” (along with New Texas Barrens (q.v.), Nottingham Barrens (q.v.), and Goat Hill Barrens (Review List 427)) near the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.

Fern Hill Barrens: area; in West Goshen Township, 0.5 mi. E of Sharpless Lake, 1.5 mi. NNE of West Chester; the name is associated with the community of Fern Hill; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°58'54"N, 75°35'56"W; USGS map – West Chester 1:24,000; Not: Fern Hill Serpentine Barren, Fern Hill Serpentine Barrens, West Chester Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9816666&p_longi=-75.5988888

Map: USGS West Chester 1:24,000

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Fern Hill Barrens

Published: Fern Hill (#21, #30, #31); Fern Hill Barrens (#50, #65); Fern Hill Serpentine

Barren (#32); Fern Hill Serpentine Barrens (#9, #50, #59, #62); West Chester Barrens (#54)

Case Summary: The name Fern Hill Barrens is proposed to be made official for a serpentine barrens near the community of Fern Hill in West Goshen Township in Chester County. The barrens is managed jointly by West Goshen Township and the North Hill Civic Association.

Hersheys Mill Barrens: area; in East Goshen Township, 1.2 mi. SW of Hershey Mill, 3.2 mi. NE of West Chester; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°59'59"N, 75°34'07"W; USGS map – West Chester 1:24,000; Not: East Goshen Barrens, Goshen Serpentine Barren, Hershey's Mill Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9997222&p_longi=-75.5686111

Map: USGS West Chester 1:24,000

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: East Goshen Barrens (proponent); Hersheys Mill Barrens (East Goshen Township, proponent)

Published: East Goshen Barrens (#62); Goshen Serpentine Barren (#32); Hershey Mill Barrens (#10, #44, #56, #59, #62); Hershey's Mill Serpentine Barrens (#22)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hersheys Mill Barrens for a serpentine barrens in East Goshen Township in Chester County. The barrens are located on land owned by the Village of Ulster Homeowners' Association, a retirement community, and a shopping center. The feature was initially proposed to be named East Goshen Barrens, but was amended by the

proponent after the East Goshen Township manager stated that the barrens is more commonly known as Hersheys Mill Barrens.

Marshallton Barrens: area; in East Bradford Township and West Bradford Township, 0.6 mi. SW of Copesville, 1 mi. E of Marshallton; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°57'03"N, 75°39'44"W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000; Not: Marshallton Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9508333&p_longi=-75.6622222

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Administrative area: Natural Lands Trust Stroud Preserve / Brandywine Conservancy

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Marshallton Barrens (according to proponent)

Published: Marshallton Barrens (#9, #30, #31, #59, #62, #84); Marshallton Serpentine Barrens (#85)

Case Summary: The name Marshallton Barrens is proposed to be made official for a serpentine barrens near the community of Marshallton in East Bradford Township and West Bradford Township in Chester County. This feature is partly in the Natural Lands Trust Stroud Preserve and partly on Brandywine Conservancy land.

New Texas Barrens: area; in Fulton Township, 0.9 mi. W of New Texas, 2.4 mi. E of Peach Bottom; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 39°44'55"N, 76°10'46"W; USGS map – Conowingo Dam 1:24,000; Not: New Texas Barren, New Texas Serpentine Barren, New Texas Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.7486111&p_longi=-76.1794444

Map: USGS Conowingo Dam 1:24,000

Administrative area: New Texas Serpentine Barrens Preserve (The Nature Conservancy)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: New Texas Barrens

Published: New Texas Barren (#60); New Texas Barrens (#1, #14, #18, #25, #30, #31, #55, #65); New Texas Serpentine Barren (#32); New Texas Serpentine Barrens (#26, #32, #53, #61, #75)

Case Summary: The name New Texas Barrens is proposed to be made official for a serpentine barrens near the community of New Texas in Fulton Township in Lancaster County. The area is under the management of The Nature Conservancy. New Texas Barrens is part of the "State-Line Barrens" (along with Chrome Barrens (q.v.), Nottingham Barrens (q.v.), and Goat Hill Barrens (Review List 427)) near the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.

Nottingham Barrens: area; in West Nottingham Township, 1.1 mi. NW of Sylmar, 1.6 mi. SW of Nottingham; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°44'03"N, 76°02'26"W; USGS map – Rising Sun 1:24,000; Not: Nottingham Park Serpentine Barrens, Nottingham Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.7341666&p_longi=-76.0405555

Map: USGS Rising Sun 1:24,000

Administrative area: Nottingham County Park / Nottingham Serpentine Barrens Preserve (The Nature Conservancy)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Nottingham Barrens

Published: Nottingham Barrens (#1, #3, #11, #14, #25, #30, #31, #33, #51, #54, #55, #58, #60, #62, #65, #83); Nottingham Park Serpentine Barrens (#13, #32, #49, #62); Nottingham Serpentine Barrens (#3, #17, #26, #32, #33, #37, #59, #62, #76)

Case Summary: The name Nottingham Barrens is proposed to be made official for a serpentine barrens near the community of Nottingham in West Nottingham Township in Chester County. The area is under the management of The Nature Conservancy and a county park. Nottingham Barrens is part of the “State-Line Barrens” (along with Chrome Barrens (q.v.), New Texas Barrens (q.v.), and Goat Hill Barrens (Review List 427)) near the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.

Pink Hill Barrens: area; in Middletown Township, 1 mi. NW of Black Horse, 1.4 mi. SW of Sycamore Mills; the name is associated with the spring-blooming pink phlox common to the area; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'47"N, 75°25'50"W; USGS map – Media 1:24,000; Not: Pink Hill, Pink Hill Serpentine Barren, Pink Hill Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9297222&p_longi=-75.4305555

Map: USGS Media 1:24,000

Administrative area: Tyler Arboretum

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pink Hill Barrens

Published: Pink Hill (#27, #29, #30, #31); Pink Hill Barrens (#51, #63, #65); Pink Hill Serpentine Barren (#24, #32); Pink Hill Serpentine Barrens (#29, #59, #63)

Case Summary: The name Pink Hill Barrens is proposed to be made official for a serpentine barrens in Middletown Township in Delaware County. The name refers to the spring-blooming moss phlox (*Phlox subulata*), which grows at the site. The area is owned by the Tyler Arboretum.

Rock Springs Barrens: area; in Fulton Township, 0.8 mi. NW of Rock Springs, 0.7 mi. SW of Jenkins Corner; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 39°43'33"N, 76°09'55"W; USGS map – Conowingo Dam 1:24,000; Not: Rock Springs Barren, Rock Springs Serpentine Barren, Rock Springs Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.7258333&p_longi=-76.1652777

Map: USGS Conowingo 1:24,000

Administrative area: Rock Springs Nature Preserve

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rock Springs Barrens

Published: Rock Springs Barren (#60); Rock Springs Barrens (#26, #30, #31, #32, #65); Rock Springs Serpentine Barren (#32, #60); Rock Springs Serpentine Barrens (#32, #60)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Rock Springs Barrens for a serpentine barrens near the community of Rock Springs in Fulton Township in Lancaster County. In 2005, The Nature Conservancy transferred the area to the Lancaster Conservancy, which manages it as part of the Rock Springs Nature Preserve.

Sugartown Barrens: area; in Willistown Township, 1.2 mi. NW of Sugartown, 1.7 mi. ESE of Hershey Mill; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°00'34"N, 75°31'24"W; USGS map – Malvern 1:24,000; Not: Sugartown Serpentine Barren, Sugartown Serpentine Barrens, Willisbrook Barrens, Willisbrook Serpentine Barrens, Willistown Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0094444&p_longi=-75.5233333

Map: USGS Media 1:24,000

Administrative area: Natural Lands Trust Willisbrook Preserve / Williston Township Serpentine Preserve

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sugartown Barrens

Published: Sugartown Barrens (#29, #30, #44, #54, #65, #87); Sugartown Serpentine Barren (#32); Sugartown Serpentine Barrens (#45, #47, #57, #59, #62, #68, #81); Willisbrook Barrens (#4, #65); Willisbrook Serpentine Barrens (#67); Willistown Serpentine Barrens (#5)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sugartown Barrens for a serpentine barrens near the community of Sugartown in Willistown Township in Chester County. The area is managed by the Natural Lands Trust Willisbrook Preserve and a township preserve, and is partly owned by a local youth soccer association. The names Willisbrook Barrens and Willistown Serpentine Barrens are sometimes used to refer to the area, presumably after the name of the preserve and the township, respectively. However, the 1994 *Natural Areas Inventory of Chester County, Pennsylvania* uses the name Willistown Serpentine Barrens to refer to a separate area of serpentine barrens.

Unionville Barrens: area; in Newlin Township, 1.8 mi. NE of Unionville, 1.5 mi. NW of Marlboro; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°54'56"N, 75°42'47"W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000; Not: Unionville Serpentine Barren, Unionville Serpentine Barrens.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9155555&p_longi=-75.7130555

Map: USGS Media 1:24,000

Administrative area: Natural Lands Trust ChesLen Preserve

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Unionville Barrens

Published: Unionville Barrens (#28, #31, #48, #57, #65); Unionville Serpentine Barren (#32); Unionville Serpentine Barrens (#9, #31, #46, #62, #79)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Unionville Barrens for a serpentine barrens near the community of Unionville in Newlin Township in Chester County. The area is managed by the Natural Lands Trust ChesLen Preserve.

Serpentine Run: stream, 0.9 mi. long, in Newlin Township, heads 1.1 mi. NW of Marlboro at 39°54'56"N, 75°42'29"W, flows NE then NW to enter an unnamed tributary of West Branch Brandywine Creek [proposed as Lost Trail Creek, q.v. Review List 427]; the name refers to the serpentinite rock that was once mined in the area; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'16"N, 75°42'49"W; USGS map – Unionville 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9211942&p_longi=-75.713586

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.91565&p_longi=-75.70818

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Unionville 1:24,000

Proponent: Roger Latham; Rose Valley, PA

Administrative area: None found

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Serpentine Run

Published: Serpentine Run (Newlin Township map 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Serpentine Run for a 0.9-mile-long stream in Newlin Township in Chester County. The stream flows through an area comprised of serpentinite rock that was quarried for use in the construction of houses and public buildings. Serpentinite is composed of one or more serpentine group minerals and is known for its light green

color. The proposed name was part of a project to name unnamed streams in the township. The Township Board recommends approval of the name.

GNIS lists one other stream in Pennsylvania named Serpentine Run; it is also located in Chester County, 11 miles to the northeast of the stream in question. The name was approved by the BGN in 1999, and also refers to local serpentinite rock.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Martin Pond: reservoir; 2.8 acres; located 2.8 mi. W of Granger Pond, 1.3 mi. NE of Floyds Crossroads; named for Alexander T. Martin (1874-1939), a farmer who owned property containing the pond; Horry County, South Carolina; 34°13'27"N, 79°05'13"W; USGS map – Duford 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.22407&p_longi=-79.08693

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Duford 1:24,000

Proponent: Nathaniel Glasgow; New Bern, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2.8-acre, T-shaped reservoir in Horry County is proposed to be named Martin Pond to commemorate Alexander T. Martin (1874-1939), a lifetime resident of the area who owned and farmed the property where the body of water is located. A review of topographic maps suggests the reservoir was not constructed until at least ten years after Martin's death. According to the proponent, the farm was abandoned after Martin's death, "but the family left a lasting legacy in the surrounding country." He adds that the family that later acquired the property referred to the reservoir as Martin Pond, "but it is such a minor feature that many people are largely unaware of it. Most maps do not show the feature." Alexander Martin is buried in Martin Cemetery, located approximately 0.2 miles east of the reservoir.

GNIS lists 49 features in South Carolina with the word "Martin" in their names, including eight reservoirs. Three of the features, a cemetery, a reservoir, and a dam, are in Horry County. Martin Duck Pond is located 30 miles to the south-southwest of the feature in question.

UTAH

Liberty Lake: lake; 0.8 acres; in Wasatch National Forest, 1 mi. ENE of Mount Marsell, 0.4 mi. NW of Ruth Lake; named by Boy Scouts in 1940 because its shape resembled an outline of the United States; Sec. 14, T4N, R9E, Salt Lake Meridian; Summit County, Utah; 40°44'09"N, 110°53'20"W; USGS map – Mirror Lake 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.735751&p_longi=-110.888783

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Mirror Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris Platt; Sandy, UT

Administrative area: Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Liberty Lake (76 years, proponents and local Boy Scouts)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Liberty Lake for a small lake in the Uinta Mountains within Wasatch National Forest. The proponent reports that in 1940, Boy Scouts from a nearby camp noticed that the shape of the lake resembled the outline of the United States. Many of these scouts have returned to visit the lake with their families over the years.

The U.S. Forest Service supports the proposal. A district ranger on the forest reports that at least one local resident recalls seeing a sign at the lake with the name Liberty Lake.

GNIS lists 15 features in Utah with the word “Liberty” in their names; most are churches or cemeteries and none are in Summit County.

VERMONT

Pine Lake: reservoir; approx. 26 acres; in the Town of Whitingham, 1.7 mi. S of Sadawga Lake; named for the pine trees that grow around the reservoir; Windham County, Vermont; 42°45'18"N, 72°52'44"W; USGS map – Readsboro 1:24,000; Not: North Pond.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.7549145&p_longi=-72.8788531&fid=1461655

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication and avoid confusion

Map: USGS Readsboro 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan Purjes; Whitingham, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Pond (FID 1461655)

Local Usage: None found

Published: North Pond (USGS 1987, 1997, 2012, 2015; Windham Regional Commission, 2010, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of North Pond in the Town of Whitingham in Windham County to Pine Lake. The proponent, who owns the land surrounding the reservoir, states that the reservoir was formed by John White, who named it North Pond. However, he is asking that the name be changed to eliminate confusion with a lake he states is named North Pond 15 miles to the northeast in the Town of Marlboro. Visitors trying to find North Pond in Marlboro repeatedly arrive at the proponent's property by mistake.

The lake in Marlboro, referred to by the proponent as North Pond, is listed in GNIS as Sunset Lake; it was labeled North Pond on USGS topographic maps prior to 1954 but on subsequent maps the name Sunset Lake is found. No information as to the name change has been found. The Town of Marlboro refers to Sunset Lake as “Sunset Lake/North Pond.”

The name North Pond has been applied to the reservoir proposed to be changed to Pine Lake on USGS maps since 1987.

The Select Board of Whitingham has no objection to the change to Pine Lake. The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, recommends approval of the change.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Vermont known to be named Pine Lake. GNIS lists a number of features in the State with “Pine” in their names; two, a building and a park, are in

Windham County. GNIS lists three other features in Vermont, all lakes, with the name North Pond, but none are in Windham County.

VIRGINIA

Tims River: stream; 1.8 mi. long; in Shenandoah National Park, heads 1 mi. NW of Robertson Mountain at 38°34'46"N, 78°21'43"W, flows generally S to enter the stream flowing through Whiteoak Canyon, 2 mi. WNW of the summit of Old Rag Mountain; name of unknown origin; Madison County, Virginia; 38°33'19"N, 78°21'06"W; USGS map - Old Rag Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Negro Run, Nigger Run.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5553300&p_longi=-78.3520720&fid=1471371

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Old Rag Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Sally Hurlburt; Luray, VA

Administrative area: Shenandoah National Park/Shenandoah Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Negro Run (BGN 1963), Nigger Run (BGN 1933)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Run (FID 1471371)

Local Usage: None foundNone found

Published: Negro Run (USGS 1965, 1972, 1977, 1984, 1994, 2010, 2013, 2016; Madison County GIS (in part); various hiking books, websites 15+ years); Nigger Run (USGS 1929, 1933); Tims River (1758 deed)

Case Summary: The name Tims River is proposed as a replacement for Negro Run, a 1.8-mile-long stream located near Old Rag Mountain in Shenandoah National Park and Shenandoah Wilderness. The current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1965, while earlier maps showed the pejorative form. In 1933, the BGN voted to approve the latter name at the request of the National Park Service (NPS). In 1963, the BGN voted to change the name to Negro Run "to conform to Board policy in reference to derogatory names." The current name does appear at various hiking websites.

The change to Tims River was submitted by a representative of Shenandoah National Park. Two previous proposals, to change the name of the stream to either Freedom Run (Review List 423) or Dyer Run, submitted by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Madison County Historical Society (MCHS), respectively, have been withdrawn. (The name Freedom Run was proposed based on anecdotal evidence that the area may have been used as a refuge by escaped slaves before and during the Civil War. The name Dyer Run was proposed in reference to the family that owned the land before the establishment of the park.)

The proponent of Tims River reports that a professor of archaeology at James Madison University located the name on an eighteenth century deed. The origin of the name is unknown. The proponent speculates that the name was changed at some point from Tims River because of the number of "African American families who lived in the lower White Oak Canyon area of the park during the Jim Crow era." The NPS reports that "the name Negro Run is not used by Shenandoah National Park in any current publications and is not included on the commonly used maps of the park published by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) and National Geographic. The renaming of Negro Run to Tims Run [sic] returns the name of the stream to its original name and is a more appropriate name that will not offend park visitors." [The proposal was originally for Tims Run but was amended after the aforementioned deed was located and the historical name was clarified.]

An online search for the name Negro Run indicates that there is a waterfall along the stream that is known unofficially as Negro Run Falls. It is listed in the World Waterfalls Database. The waterfall name is not being addressed by this proposal.

The NPS, the MCHS, and the Madison County Board of Supervisors all endorse the name Tims River.

GNIS lists three other streams in Virginia with the word “Negro” in their names: one 24 miles to the northeast, one 30 miles to the south-southeast, and one 41 miles to the east. GNIS also lists twelve other features in the State with names that contain the word “Negro”; the closest are The Negrohead (17 miles to the southwest) and Negro Hill (60 miles to the northeast). There are also four nearby features in Virginia with the word “Tims” in their names; three valleys and one summit about 60 miles to the west-southwest in Augusta County.