

**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.

ALASKA

Gold Star Peak: summit; elevation 4,148 ft.; on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 0.3 mi. WSW of Mount POW/MIA; the name refers to the Gold Star, a traditional mourning symbol used in the U.S. to indicate the loss of a family member in military service; Sec. 25, T16N, R1E, Seward Meridian; Anchorage Municipality, Alaska; 61°26'41"N, 149°12'30"W; USGS map – Anchorage B-6 1:63,360.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.44465&p_longi=-149.20831

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Anchorage B-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Kirk Alkire; Eagle River, AK

Administrative area: Chugach State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Gold Star Peak is proposed for an unnamed 4,148-foot summit on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management at the end of a ridge extending less than a half mile southwest of Mount POW/MIA (BGN 1999). The name refers to the Gold Star, a symbol that is traditionally displayed by families who have lost a member in military service. These stars are shown on service flags displayed by the families; a blue star represents any family member in active service, while a gold star with a blue border symbolizes a family member who died during or as a result of military service. Every Memorial Day, the proponent and several colleagues hike to Mount POW/MIA in remembrance of those killed in action. The proponent is seeking approval to install a memorial plaque on the highway north of Mount POW/MIA and the unnamed peak; the two peaks would be visible from that location.

GNIS lists no other geographic features in Alaska with “Gold Star” in their names. In 2013, the BGN approved the name Gold Star Peak for a summit in Placer County, California; this name also refers to the Gold Star symbol. GNIS includes a number of other entries, for parks and administrative features, with “Gold Star” in their names; it is likely these also refer to or memorialize Gold Star families. Two valleys, one in Colorado and one in Idaho, include “Gold Star” their names. The origin of the former is unknown while the latter appears to refer to a mine.

CALIFORNIA

Avian Ridge, Golden Eagle Peak, Kestrel Peak, Mourning Dove Peak, Pygmy Owl Peak, Redtail Hawk Peak, Stellers Jay Peak, and Three Ravens Peak

The following eight proposals in Riverside County were submitted by the owners of a cabin near the features. According to the proponents, while vacationing at the cabin for Christmas, their family (including children and grandchildren) developed a “naming contest” to pass the time. The names reflect bird species native to and common in the area.

One of the proposed names refers to a 5.9-mile-long ridge, while the remaining seven are for peaks along the ridge. All but one are located within the San Jacinto Wilderness in the San Bernardino National Forest. (The other is located in the Mount San Jacinto State Park and Wilderness, which is jointly managed by California State Parks and the U.S. Forest Service.) The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes within one-third of a mile of each of these summits.

When asked to consider the BGN's Wilderness Names Policy, the proponents replied: "First, the area. . . , while officially considered as a 'wilderness', is much less of a wilderness than the definition implies. It is more commercialized than one would think since it is traversed by the path of the Pacific Crest National [Scenic] Trail. The Trail roughly follows the ridgeline in question. . . . Internet searches of photos from the area present additional evidence of the recreational nature of this area. Hikers. . . have set up various enterprises, including water stands and trail markers not normally found in 'wilderness' areas. [Photos show] name placards attached to live trees, [which] belies the 'wilderness' attributes considered in the phrase 'untrammelled by man.'

"Second, several features in the area are already officially named by the USGS, so our proposal is in line with existing standards for the region. . . . USGS names are already assigned to monoliths in the area [Suicide Rock and Lily Rock] and the Avian Ridge will tie the two together. . . . [Staff subsequently informed the proponent that many of these names predate the establishment of the wilderness area. Several nearby features have BGN decisions that postdate the Wilderness Names Policy, but all these names existed on maps before the establishment of the wilderness area.]

"Third, we see value in naming the adjacent ridge on USGS maps as a guide to Trail hikers. . . . A revised map of the area will act as a guide to future hikers or trekkers. . . .

"Finally, and most importantly, our proposal does not mar the landscape or attach signs to live trees but presents a typewritten name on a guide map, holding to the second tenet of the Wilderness Area Geographic Names policy, since the process leaves no trace of man by the naming action."

Avian Ridge: ridge; 5.9 mi. long; elevation 9,865 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest and partly in the San Jacinto Wilderness, forms a curving arc from Suicide Rock to Lily Rock at the head of Strawberry Valley; named in association with proposed peak names (q.v.) which refer to local bird species; Riverside County, California; Secs 5,4&9, T5S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian & Secs 32, 29, 28&33, T4S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°47'28"N, 116°41'11"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.791125&p_longi=-116.686281

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness / Mount San Jacinto

State Park and Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Avian Ridge is proposed for a 5.9-mile-long ridge at the head of Strawberry Valley that curves from Suicide Rock to Lily Rock; the ridge comprises a series of unnamed summits for which the proponent has proposed names referencing local bird species: Golden Eagle Peak, Redtail Hawk Peak, Three Ravens Peak, Kestrel Peak, Pygmy Owl Peak, Stellers Jay Peak, and Mourning Dove Peak. The highest point of the ridge is at the proposed Redtail Hawk Peak. The ridge does not include Marion Mountain. A query of GNIS found no features in California with "Avian" in their names.

The following names are listed in geographic order from west to north to southeast.

Golden Eagle Peak: summit; elevation 8,551 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness along Avian Ridge (q.v.), 0.7 mi. NNE of Suicide Rock; named for golden eagles that are found in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 32, T4S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°46'50"N, 116°41'36"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.780505&p_longi=-116.693393

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak, 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Golden Eagle Peak is proposed for an unnamed summit along the unnamed ridge proposed to be named Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) which are found in the area. GNIS lists Golden Eagle Mine, approximately 50 miles to the northeast.

Redtail Hawk Peak: summit; elevation 9,865 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest and Mount San Jacinto State Park and Wilderness, along Avian Ridge (q.v.) 0.3 mi. S of Marion Mountain; named for red-tailed hawks which are found in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 29, T4S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°47'28"N, 116°41'11"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.791125&p_longi=-116.686281

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest / Mount San Jacinto State Park and Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Redtail Hawk Peak is proposed for an unnamed summit along the unnamed ridge proposed to be named Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) which are found in the area. A query of GNIS found no nearby features in California with "Redtail" in their names.

Three Ravens Peak: summit; elevation 9,146 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness along Avian Ridge (q.v.) 1 mi. SE of Marion Mountain; named for common ravens which are found in the area and because three high points can be seen on it; Riverside County, California; Sec 33, T4S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°47'07"N, 116°40'34"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.785218&p_longi=-116.676212

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Three Ravens Peak is proposed for an unnamed 9,146-foot summit along an unnamed ridge proposed to be named Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to common ravens (*Corvus corax*) which are found in the area and the three distinct high points visible from the valley below. A query of GNIS found no nearby features in California with “Raven” in their names.

Kestrel Peak: summit; elevation 8,189 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness along Avian Ridge (q.v.); named for American kestrels which are found in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 4, T5S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°46’19”N, 116°40’33”W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.772076&p_longi=-116.675972

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Jacinto Wilderness / San Bernardino 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 Kestrel Peak is proposed for an unnamed 8,189-foot summit along the proposed Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) which are found in the area. A query of GNIS found no features in California with “Kestrel” in their names.

Pygmy Owl Peak: summit; elevation 8,120 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness along Avian Ridge (q.v.); named for northern pygmy owls which are found in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 4, T5S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°46’12”N, 116°40’36”W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak, 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.769957&p_longi=-116.676606

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Jacinto Wilderness / San Bernardino 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 Pygmy Owl Peak is proposed for an unnamed 8,120-foot summit along an unnamed ridge proposed to be named Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to northern pygmy owls (*Glaucidium gnoma*) which are found in the area. GNIS lists a populated place named Owl (a former railroad siding) 13.5 miles to the northwest.

Stellers Jay Peak: summit; elevation 8,663 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness along Avian Ridge (q.v.); named for Steller’s jays which are found in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 4, T5S, R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°45’44”N, 116°40’23”W; USGS

map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.762121&p_longi=-116.673181

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Stellers Jay Peak is proposed for an unnamed 8,663-foot summit along the proposed Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to Steller's jays (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) which are found in the area. The name of the bird was bestowed for Georg Wilhelm Steller, a German naturalist.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in California with "Steller" in their names. Several placenames in California include "blue jay" in their names; this is a colloquial term in the West for the Steller's jay and for the California scrub-jay. Blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) are not native to California.

Mourning Dove Peak: summit; elevation 8,572 ft.; in San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness along Avian Ridge (q.v.); named for mourning doves which are found in the area; Riverside County, California; Sec 4, T5S R3E, San Bernardino Meridian; 33°45'34"N, 116°40'20"W; USGS map – San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.759445&p_longi=-116.672223

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS San Jacinto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald and Kathleen Beaufort; Laguna Niguel, CA

Administrative area: San Bernardino National Forest/San Jacinto Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mourning Dove Peak is proposed for an unnamed 8,572-foot summit along the proposed Avian Ridge (q.v.). The name refers to mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) which are found in the area. A query of GNIS found no nearby features in California with "Mourning" or "Dove" in their names. Morning Dove Christian School is located 30 miles to the west-northwest.

***** Note: the following proposal has been re-added to Review List 445 to allow for additional Tribal notification**

Oakland Hills: range; elevation 1,767 ft.; 8 mi. long by 4 mi. wide; within the Berkeley Hills, SE of Vollmer Peak, NW of Lake Chabot; Rancho Laguna de los Palos Colorados & Rancho San Antonio (Peralta) & Tps1&2S, Rgs3&2W, Mount Diablo Meridian; Alameda County and Contra Costa County, California; 37°49'04"N, 122°10'36"W; USGS map - Oakland East 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Berkeley Hills (in part); Berkeley-East Oakland Hills (in part); Contra Costa Hills (in part); East Bay Hills (in part); Oakland-Berkeley Hills (in part); San Leandro Hills (in part).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.850087&p_longi=-122.192367

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Oakland East 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Mary Mazzocco; Oakland, CA

Administrative area: numerous City Parks and Regional Parks

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Berkeley Hills - in part (FID 1658038)

Local Usage: Oakland Hills (proponent)

Published:

Berkeley Hills - in part (USGS 1895, 1897, 1899, 1915, 1947, 1959, 1978, 1993, 1995, 2012, 2015; AMS 1947, 1957, 1960; University of California Bulletin of the Department of Geology, 1902; USGS Geologic Atlas of the United States, No. 193, 1915; *Physiography of the Western United States*, 1931; International Geological Congress, XVI Session, Guidebook 16, 1933; *California: An Intimate Guide*, 1939; East Bay Cities Sewage Disposal Survey, 1941; California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin, 1952; Shell Oil Company, 1956; USGS Bulletin, 1968; *Elements of California Geography*, 1968; Gudde, 1998, *California Place Names*; East Bay Regional Park Environmental Assessment, 2003; "BART Seismic Retrofit Project--Berkeley Hills Tunnel to the Montgomery Street Station," 2005; USGS Open File Report, 2008; City of Berkeley, 2017);

Berkeley-East Oakland Hills - in part (East Bay Cities Sewage Disposal Survey, 1941);

Contra Costa Hills - in part (*History of Contra Costa County*, 1882; *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society*, 1903; USGS Geologic Atlas of the United States, No. 193, 1915; *Rider's California*, 1927);

East Bay Hills - in part (FEMA, 1992, "The East Bay Hills Fire"; East Bay Hills Vegetation Management Consortium, 1995; East Bay Regional Park Environmental Assessment, 2003; "BART Seismic Retrofit Project--Berkeley Hills Tunnel to the Montgomery Street Station," 2005; USGS Open File Report, 2008; East Bay Regional Park District, 2012; FEMA, 2015, "Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Record of Decision, East Bay Hills, California"; *East Bay Hills: a Brief History*, 2017; City of Berkeley, 2017);

Oakland Hills - in part (*Proceedings of the California Academy of Natural Sciences*, 1868; FEMA, 1992, "The East Bay Hills Fire"; "BART Seismic Retrofit Project--Berkeley Hills Tunnel to the Montgomery Street Station," 2005; USGS Open File Report, 2008; *East Bay Hills: a Brief History*, 2017; City of Berkeley, 2017);

Oakland-Berkeley Hills - in part (FEMA, 1992, "The East Bay Hills Fire"; FEMA, 1992, "Hazard Mitigation Report for the East Bay Fire in the Oakland-Berkeley Hills"; East Bay Hills Vegetation Management Consortium, 1995; "BART Seismic Retrofit Project--Berkeley Hills Tunnel to the Montgomery Street Station," 2005; East Bay Regional Park District, 2012);

San Leandro Hills - in part (USGS 1897, 1915; USGS Bulletin, 1968)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Oakland Hills for an approximately 8-mile-long range in Alameda County and Contra Costa County. The proponent states that the name refers to the section of the range that is officially named Berkeley Hills and which falls primarily within the extent of the U.S. Geological Survey Oakland East quadrangle "and including Round Top, Gudde Ridge, Shepherd Canyon, Redwood Canyon, and Redwood Peak." The highest point is Round Top, with an elevation of 1,767 feet. The section of range proposed as Oakland Hills lies within the incorporated communities of Berkeley, Piedmont, and Oakland in Alameda County; and the incorporated communities of Orinda and Moraga in Contra Costa County.

The proponent states that "the designation 'Berkeley Hills' is not commonly seen anywhere" on USGS maps, local park maps, and Google maps and that "specifically, I have been unable to find a map that designates the portion of the ridge between Claremont Canyon [not in GNIS] and

Redwood Canyon as the ‘Berkeley Hills.’” [The name Berkeley Hills has in fact been published on numerous USGS maps from 1895 to 2015.] The proponent adds, “The portion of what is now designated the Berkeley Hills that is between Claremont Canyon and Lake Chabot has been commonly known as the Oakland Hills since before 1965, when the City of Oakland submitted a similar request to change the name. The name became even more firmly associated with them after the 1991 Oakland Hills Firestorm. Conversely, it is difficult to find instances of ‘Berkeley Hills’ being used on maps, in on line forums or in news articles when referring to this section of the range.”

The proponent’s intention is that the name Oakland Hills be recognized for the portion of the current Berkeley Hills that largely lies within the city limits of Oakland. The name Berkley Hills would then be restricted to the norther portion of their current extent. Gudde Ridge would be a ridge within the Oakland Hills.

In 1965, the City Manager of the City of Oakland wrote to the USGS Pacific Region asking that “the range of hills along the Contra Costa-Alameda County line and within the corporate limits of Oakland” be referred to on subsequent USGS maps as Oakland Hills. He stated, “*The Historical Atlas of Alameda County* of 1878 designates the range of hills in the East Bay area from San Pablo Creek in Contra Costa County south as the San Pablo Hills, Contra Costa Hills and the Coast Range [but] over the years, these designations were changed for apparently mapping purposes.” He believed the name Berkeley Hills should apply to the northern section of the range closer to the City of Berkeley, also pointing out that the range closer to San Leandro is named San Leandro Hills. He noted that the range in the City of Oakland is “remote from the limits of the City of Berkeley and can in no way be properly identified with the City of Berkeley.” A letter from a USGS geologist with the San Francisco Project outlined the historical and current extent of where the name Berkeley Hills was used. Although USGS maps indicated that the name referred to a range between Richmond in Contra Costa County and trending southeast toward Redwood Peak, the name had been applied to a much larger range, extending southward to at least Niles Canyon in the City of Fremont. It is unclear if this name applied to a tectonic block or an actual topographic range. [The *Historical Atlas of Alameda County* of 1878, to which the Oakland City Manager referred, does not provide any names for “the hills in the East Bay area from San Pablo Creek in Contra Costa County south.”]

Correspondence related to the 1965 request from the City of Oakland indicates that the matter was considered by the BGN but no decision was made. The BGN Executive Secretary wrote at the time, “We have made a preliminary investigation. . . the extent of the topographic feature so designated is apparently greater than indicated. . . [and] we find no map usage to date for the name Oakland Hills. . . . Because of the complexity of the problem, a more detailed investigation will be made before recommending any action.” The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) was apparently consulted, but there is nothing in the file to indicate that a response was received. The CACGN has found no evidence that the matter was reviewed at the State level.

In 1902, a University of California Bulletin of the Department of Geology on the geology of the Berkeley Hills began with the following section:

The Berkeley Hills have rather vague limits. The term is a popular one applied with a certain affection to the range which overlooks the city of Berkeley and the Bay of San Francisco. Its culminating point rises, a little to the east of the University of California, to an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level. From Berkeley the range extends southeastward, behind the city of Oakland, with a very even and continuous westward front, off towards Mount Hamilton,

into which it merges... On the east this range is delimited by San Pablo and Moraga Valleys. It is thus but a simple ridge, though a dominant one, of the belt of the Coast Ranges, which is generally known as the Mount Hamilton Range, and which includes many separately-named ranges and groups of hills. To what portion of this range the term Berkeley Hills applies is rather a matter of popular usage than of scientific determination.

The vague extent of the Berkeley Hills persists today in local and published usage. The name is applied to a variety of extents in the range east of San Francisco Bay: from only the first ridge east of and within the Berkeley city limits to a longer and wider range extending southeast for many miles. Geologists refer to the “Berkeley Hills Block,” a tectonic section delineated by the Hayward and Calaveras faults; this term is applied to an area much larger than the Berkeley Hills as a range and causes some toponymic confusion. Many names are used for the ranges east of San Francisco Bay, with varying extents. Some publications use multiple names for the same ranges. These names include: Berkeley Hills, Berkeley-East Oakland Hills, Berkeley and East Oakland Hills, Contra Costa Hills, Contra Costa Range, East Bay Hills, Oakland Hills, Oakland-Berkeley Hills, and San Pablo Hills, among others. Often, and especially in older sources, these names refer to an extensive section of ranges and ridges.

As noted above, the name Berkeley Hills has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1895. On 1:62,500-scale maps published in the 1890s to the 1910s, the name was applied south to a point just south of Claremont Creek and northwest of Round Top. On 1:24,000-scale maps published in the 1940s and later, the name was applied south to Shepherd Canyon. (See map below for locations of these other features.) Contrary to the proponent’s statement, USGS maps do label part of the range between Claremont Creek (“Claremont Canyon”) and Redwood Canyon as the Berkeley Hills. (The extent of the San Leandro Hills, south of the area proposed as the Oakland Hills, also changed extents on USGS maps. In the 1890s and 1910s, the name applied to a range south of Redwood Canyon; in the 1940s and later, the name only applied to a small range north of Lake Chabot.)

The following review of names applied to the range and ranges east of Berkeley and Oakland is in no way meant to be exhaustive, but should provide an overview of local and published usage. Names will be presented in roughly chronological order and reference will be made to nearby features (see the map for most locations).

- A paper presented at a meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences in 1863 (and published in 1868 in Volume III of the *Proceedings of the California Academy of Natural Sciences*) defined the Oakland Hills as being between the “Bay of San Pablo to San Leandro, a distance of twenty-three miles, with the adjacent slopes and valleys.” This application includes the entirety of the present-day Berkeley Hills and San Leandro Hills and likely includes ranges and ridges further inland. Another paper from the same meeting referred to the “Contra Costa hills” but did not delineate the area to which this name applied.
- The 1882 *History of Contra Costa County* uses the name Contra Costa Hills for a wide range “west of Martinez and the San Ramon and Livermore valleys, is known as the Contra Costa Hills; they extend through the county of that name into Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.”
- The 1883 *History of Alameda County, California* repeats the same details as in the 1882 *History of Contra Costa County* and also reported that “the mass of the Contra Costa Hills” extends “from San Pablo Bay to Amador Valley”; “Walnut Creek...separates the Contra Costa Hills from the Monte Diablo Group”; “the Contra Costa Hills... [extend] for a

distance of thirty-five miles”; that the hills are also known as the “San Pablo Hills, Contra Costa, or Coast Range” as well as the “Contra Costa Range.”



Map showing GNIS names in the area proposed as Oakland Hills. Names are located as shown on the most recent printed USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic maps (not the more recent USTopos). The names Claremont Canyon and San Pablo Valley are not found in GNIS or on maps, but are referred to in some sources.

- Whitney's 1886 *Geology of California* referred to the "San Pablo hills," and described them a long range west of the Diablo Range which lies east of San Francisco and extends 50 miles to the south.
- The 1887 text *Contra Costa County, California*, refers to the "Contra Costa range of hills [marking] the county's western border," the "Contra Costa hills," and the "Contra Costa range."
- A 1902 University of California Bulletin of the Department of Geology on the geology of the Berkeley Hills is quoted above.
- A 1903 report in the *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society* described Alameda County "extending to and beyond the summit of the Contra Costa Hills, comprising numerous beautiful valleys, besides the broad Alameda Valley, which last is bounded by the waters of the bay on the one side and the Contra Costa Hills on the other." It is clear from the text, however that the "Contra Costa range" extends far south of Lake Chabot.
- A 1906 University of California Master's thesis stated that although the term Berkeley Hills "has rather vague limits we shall use it to apply to the hills behind both Berkeley and Oakland, although we frequently speak of them conjointly as the Oakland and Berkeley Hills."
- A 1912 "Report on Richmond Harbor Project" stated that "The city occupies the broadest portion of the narrow plain between the Contra Costa or San Pablo foothills and the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay" and that the city's north and east boundary lines are "about midway between the upper or eastern edge of the marsh, and the western base of the Contra Costa or San Pablo Hills." No southern limit is given for the range, however. (The name "San Pablo Hills" is sometimes used for the low ridge on a peninsula west of Richmond; this ridge is labeled as "Potrero San Pablo" on old USGS maps but is not in GNIS. It is distinct from San Pablo Ridge which is east of the Berkeley Hills as delineated on USGS maps.)
- The 1913 *Tourist Guide and Handbook to California* by Wells and Aubrey Drury describes the Berkeley Hills only east of Berkeley. However, it also describes the tunnel near Claremont Creek as passing through the "Contra Costa hills" and that "there are many other attractive automobile drives in the Oakland, Piedmont, and Berkeley hills."
- A section of the 1915 USGS Geologic Atlas of the United States, No. 193 reported that Round Top and Redwood Peak are in a range which "is commonly referred to as the Berkeley Hills, although the area to which that term is applicable appears to be rather vaguely defined. It is also often referred to as the Contra Costa Hills, but this term apparently applied more properly to the broad group of hills between the Bay of San Francisco and Mount Diablo."
- The 1927 *Rider's California* reported that east and south of Richmond "rise the Contra Costa or Berkeley Hills"; only summits in the present-day Berkeley Hills are mentioned, so there is no indication of how far south the range extends. Later in the text, Alameda County is described as "extending to and beyond the Contra Costa hills."
- The 1929 *Gazetteer of the Mountains of the State of California* lists the 8-mile-long Berkeley Hills in Alameda County and Contra Costa County.
- The 1931 *Physiography of the Western United States* mentioned the "Berkeley Hills which border San Francisco Bay on the east."
- A 1933 Guidebook published for the XVI Session of the International Geological Congress reported that "at the western base of the Berkeley Hills...are situated the main part of the cities of Berkeley and Oakland." The Berkeley Hills are defined as 15 miles long and 10 miles wide, much wider than its present usage.

- The 1939 Geographic Names in the Coastal Areas of California, Oregon, and Washington published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey lists the Berkeley Hills east of Berkeley.
- The 1939 *California: An Intimate Guide* by Aubrey Drury mentions the Berkeley Hills above Berkeley and that the tunnel through the range “pierces the lofty backbone of the Berkeley Hills.”
- A 1941 East Bay Cities Sewage Disposal Survey defines the East Bay region “between the east shore of San Francisco Bay and the crest of the Berkeley-East Oakland hills” or “to the crest of the Berkeley and East Oakland hills.” It also refers to the range as the “Contra Costa hills.” The westernmost ridge is specifically called the Berkeley Hills which “extends southeasterly through Piedmont and East Oakland.
- A 1952 California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin, “Evolution of the California Landscape,” uses the term Berkeley Hills for a much larger geologic and tectonic section. Although the Berkeley Hills are described as lying “immediately east of San Francisco Bay,” the description indicated the range extends far to the east. However, both Round Top and Redwood Peak are listed as being in the Berkeley Hills.
- A 1956 Shell Oil Company “Street Map of East Bay Cities” shows the Berkeley Hills extending south to Round Top.
- In the 1968 USGS Bulletin “Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary Rocks, Berkeley and San Leandro Hills California,” the Berkeley Hills are defined between Richmond and Redwood Canyon; the San Leandro Hills are defined from Redwood Canyon to near Hayward.
- The 1968 text *Elements of California Geography* stated that San Francisco Bay’s “eastern side is bordered by a low plain sloping gently up to the Berkeley and San Leandro Hills.
- A 1992 FEMA report on “The East Bay Hills Fire, Oakland-Berkeley, California” referred to the hills above Berkeley and Oakland as the East Bay Hills, the Oakland-Berkeley Hills, the Oakland Hills. The report stated that east of San Francisco Bay are a row of hills called the East Bay Hills or the Oakland Hills, with a ridge line approximately 1,300 feet above sea level. The ridge line runs generally in a north-south direction, parallel to the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and approximately five miles inland. The hills separate the coastal flatlands from the inland valleys of Contra Costa County, and the ridge line establishes both the eastern city limits of the city of Oakland and the eastern boundary of Alameda County.”
- A 1992 FEMA report, “Hazard Mitigation Report for the East Bay Fire in the Oakland-Berkeley Hills” referred throughout to the Oakland-Berkeley Hills and referred to the “East Bay Fire” for the Tunnel
- A 1995 “Fire Hazard Mitigation Program and Fuel Management Plan” prepared for the East Bay Hills Vegetation Management Consortium refers to the East Bay Hills as “one of the most desirable places to live in the San Francisco Bay area.” It also mentions the “1991 Tunnel fire in the Oakland-Berkeley Hills.”
- A 2003 East Bay Regional Park Environmental Assessment refers to the East Bay Hills throughout and describes them as “surrounding Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro.” It also states that Regional Parks south of Claremont Creek are in the Berkeley Hills.
- A 2005 Environmental Assessment by the Federal Highway Administration and the California Department of Transportation for the BART Seismic Retrofit Project refers to the “Berkeley Hills Tunnel,” which is located south of Claremont Creek (the tunnel carries the BART near the Caldecott Tunnel). The assessment refers to the area around the tunnel as the Berkeley Hills, the Oakland Hills, and the Oakland-Berkeley Hills. The assessment also describes the City of Oakland as “bordered...on the east by the East Bay Hills.”
- A 2008 USGS Open File Report “Where’s the Hayward Fault? A Green Guide to the Fault” referred to “the Berkeley, Oakland, or East Bay Hills” and used these names nearly interchangeably for all or part of the ridge east of San Francisco Bay.

- A 2012 East Bay Regional Park District booklet on “The Oakland Hills Firestorm” used the terms “Oakland-Berkeley hills” and “East Bay hills.”
- A 2015 FEMA report on “Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Record of Decision, East Bay Hills, California” refers to the “East Bay Hills of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.”
- The 2017 *East Bay Hills: a Brief History* referred to the hills between Oakland and Lake Chabot as the East Bay Hills and the Oakland Hills. The author also referred to the “Moraga hills.”

In general, earlier sources applied names to a wider section of ranges east of San Francisco Bay than more recent sources. Overall, however, it is clear that many names are used for the range south of Claremont Creek within the Oakland city limits. The Berkeley Hills and the Oakland Hills may be specific ranges or ridges within the greater East Bay Hills which may contain other ridges such as San Pablo Ridge. It appears that the names Berkeley Hills and the Oakland Hills often apply to a wider range than the Berkeley Hills as delineated on USGS topographic maps.

Official documents found on websites of local jurisdictions and agencies in the area use a variety of names. Again, these names may refer to a larger range outside the extent of the Berkeley Hills as designated in GNIS or on USGS topographic maps.

- The City of Berkeley uses: Berkeley Hills, “Berkeley and Oakland Hills,” “Berkeley-Oakland Hills,” “Berkeley/Oakland hills,” East Bay Hills, and Oakland Hills.
- The City of Piedmont uses: Berkeley Hills, “Berkeley-Oakland Hills,” East Bay Hills, Oakland Hills, “Oakland and Berkeley hills,” “Oakland-Berkeley Hills,” and “Oakland/Berkeley Hills.”
- The City of Oakland uses: East Bay Hills and Oakland Hills.
- The City of Orinda uses: Berkeley Hills, East Bay Hills, “Oakland-Berkeley Hills,” “Oakland/Berkeley hills,” and Oakland Hills.
- The Town of Moraga uses: Berkeley Hills, East Bay Hills, Oakland Hills, and “Oakland/Berkeley hills.”
- Alameda County uses: Berkeley Hills, East Bay Hills, “East Bay Hills Range, Oakland Hills, and “Oakland and Berkeley Hills.”
- Contra Costa County uses: Berkeley Hills, “Berkeley and Oakland Hills,” “Berkeley Hills/El Sobrante ridge,” East Bay Hills, Oakland Hills, “Oakland and Berkeley hills,” and “Oakland-Berkeley Hills.”
- The East Bay Regional Park District uses the following names for the range south of Claremont Creek: Berkeley Hills, “Berkeley and Oakland hills,” East Bay Hills, and Oakland Hills.

The “1991 Oakland Hills Firestorm” referred to by the proponent is officially known as the Tunnel Fire because it started near Tunnel Road. Very few sources use the name “Tunnel Fire.” The name “Oakland Hills” is often used in online sources to refer to neighborhoods in the Berkeley Hills.

CONNECTICUT

Shippee Pond: lake; 0.3 acres; in the Town of Old Lyme, 1.4 mi. WNW of Johnnycake Hill, N of the mouth of the Lieutenant River; the name commemorates Nathan Shippee (1919-2012), who donated the land around the lake to the State for conservation; New London County, Connecticut; 41°18'48"N, 72°20'38"W; USGS map – Old Lyme 1:24,000; Not: Eklund Pond - in part.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.31347&p_longi=-72.34387

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Old Lyme 1:24,000

Proponent: Graham Stevens; Hartford, CT

Administrative area: Ferry Landing State Park (Department of Energy and Environmental Protection)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Eklund Pond - in part (Town of Old Lyme); Shippee Pond (Town of Old Lyme; CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection)

Published: Eklund Pond - in part (Town of Old Lyme, 2014, 2015, 2016); Shippee Pond (Town of Old Lyme, 2009; CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, 1999; CT Secretary of the State, 1999)

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Shippee Pond is proposed for a small pond in the Town of Old Lyme. The name is intended to commemorate Nathan Shippee (1919-2012), a U.S. Army veteran and businessman who bought the land containing the lake and donated it to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP; now the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection [DEEP]). DEP built its Marine Headquarters Office on the site and the adjoining land became Ferry Landing State Park. According to the proponent, Mr. Shippee enhanced the lake with some excavations.

Mr. Shippee served in Europe during World War II, participating in invasions in Casablanca, Italy, and southern France. He commanded a company that assisted the Resistance and opened a strategic port. He was awarded the Bronze Star by the U.S. as well as the L'Ordre du Merite Maritime by France. After his service, he worked as a banker in Shanghai and then in Connecticut in industrial and packaging sales. He founded Prudential Funds and developed new methods of financing oil exploration. With his wife, he opened the Old Lyme Art Works Gallery and the Shippee Gallery in New York City. After surviving the crash of a Mohawk Airways flight in 1963, he published philosophical essays on the meaning of life and helped introduce Jain meditation to the U.S.

After Mr. Shippee donated the land to DEP in 1999 and on the occasion of his 81st birthday, the name Shippee Pond was designated by the Connecticut Secretary of the State. A dedication ceremony was held at the site.

The name Shippee Pond as proposed refers to a small, deeper lake adjacent to a larger, shallow, marshy wetland (see Figure 1). When the wetland floods, the lake and wetland are one contiguous waterbody. The lake is owned by the State, whereas the wetland is open space owned by the Town of Old Lyme. Use of names for waterbodies in the area is inconsistent. For example, in 2009, the Old Lyme Planning Commission noted that a parcel being donated as open space contained "a large portion of Shippee Pond with some associated wetlands and abuts the DEP property along Ferry Road." The Old Lyme Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission also used the name Shippee Pond, although it is unclear to what feature the name applied. However, the name Eklund Pond is used from 2014 to at least 2016 by the Old Lyme Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission and the Old Lyme Open Space Commission. Use of the latter name appears to apply to the entire waterbody; that is, to Shippee Pond and the adjacent wetland. The name Eklund Pond refers to David and Mary Eklund, the still-living landowners who donated the open space to the town.

Real estate listings for properties and homes along Sandpiper Point Road, east of the pond and wetlands, report views of Shippee Pond, but it is unclear if they refer to the lake, the wetland, or both.



Figure 1. Shippee Pond as proposed is circled in red on the left. The names Shippee Pond and Eklund Pond are sometimes applied to both the lake and the adjacent wetland. Flooding conditions shown on the right; the wetland to the east is contiguous with Shippee Pond. Ferry Road is west of the pond and wetland, Sandpiper Point Road is to the east.

A painting completed prior to 1996 by an Old Lyme artist depicts the pond or wetland and is titled “Shippee Pond/Old Lyme pond” [sic]; the name “Old Lyme Pond” is not found in reference to this pond in any sources.

The name was officially proposed to the BGN in 2015 by an employee of DEEP, who was informed of the five-year waiting period of the Commemorative Names Policy.

The Connecticut Geographic Names Authority confirmed that the proposed name refers only to the smaller kidney-shaped pond (and that the larger wetland is known locally as Eklund Pond), and recommends approval of the name Shippee Pond.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Connecticut with “Shippee” in their names.

GEORGIA

Cardinal Creek: stream; 2.6 mi. long; heads 0.5 mi. S of Fairplay at 33°36'58"N, 84°51'39"W, flows SE to enter Hurricane Creek 1.3 mi. S of McWhorter; named for northern cardinals which nest near the stream; Douglas County, Georgia; 33°35'40"N, 84°50'05"W; USGS map – Rico 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.59439&p_longi=-84.8347

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.6161&p_longi=-84.86077

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rico 1:24,000

Proponent: John Tornow; Winston, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rodgers Creek (county engineer)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Cardinal Creek is proposed for a 2.6-mile-long tributary of Hurricane Creek in Douglas County. The name refers to northern cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), which according to the proponent, nest along the stream. The proponent owns property along the stream.

The Douglas County Engineer reports that old surveys and plats label the stream Rodgers Creek, but no record of published usage has been found by the BGN staff. The engineer will attempt to provide these and determine if locals prefer the name Cardinal Creek or Rodgers Creek. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Cardinal” in their names.

INDIANA

Tulip Creek: stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads in Perry Township 3.9 mi SW of Topeka at 41°29’38”N, 85°35’03”W, flows W into the Elkhart River 2.4 mi. NW of Ligonier; named for the tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) which grows along the stream and is the state tree of Indiana; Secs 17-15, T35N, R8E, Second Principal Meridian; Noble County, Indiana; 41°29’19”N, 85°37’19”W; USGS map – Ligonier 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.48848&p_longi=-85.62194

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.493848&p_longi=-85.584133

Proposal: to make official a name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ligonier 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Slabaugh; Ligonier, IN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Tulip Creek (reported by proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Tulip Creek for a 1.9-mile-long tributary of the Elkhart River in Perry Township in Noble County. The proponent reports that the name is in local use and that the Tulip Creek Nature Center, a non-profit organization which he runs, was named for the stream. He reports that many tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) grow along the stream; the tree is also the state tree of Indiana. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Tulip” in their names.

IOWA

Change Sewer Creek to Cardinal Creek: stream; 6.8 mi. long; heads in the City of Newton 1.5 mi. SE of Lambs Grove at 41°41’50”N, 93°03’16”W, flows generally SSW through Newton Township, Palo Alto Township, and Fairview Township into the South Skunk River 1.3 mi. NW of Wire Lake; named for the mascot of the high school near the stream’s source; Tps 80&79N, R19W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Jasper County, Iowa; 41°36’53”N, 93°04’55”W; USGS map – Monroe 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Sewer Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.6147136&p_longi=-93.0818667&fid=461515

Proposal: to change an existing name

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

Proponent: Courtney Wolken; Newton, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sewer Creek (FID 461515)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sewer Creek (USGS 1965, 1984; FEMA 2007; Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 2014; Jasper County GIS, 2017; Newton *Daily News*, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Sewer Creek, a 6.8-mile-long stream in Jasper County, to Cardinal Creek. The proponent states that “the existing name does not have a local significance” but also that it was “a local term for an area where residents left trash.” Residents no longer use the stream to dispose of trash.

The stream begins near the Newton Senior High School where students are monitoring stream quality in an AP Biology class. According to the proponent, a science teacher at the school, “the proposed name, Cardinal Creek signifies the school’s mascot and oak savanna type habitat that has flourished beside and near the stream.” The stream also flows through the Newton Correctional Facility.

The name Sewer Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1965. The USGS National Hydrography Dataset applies the name Sewer Creek to the eastern upper tributary of the main stream, although the county and the high school use the name for the western upper tributary of the stream.

The Mayor of Newton, the Jasper County Soil & Water Conservation District, and the Jasper County Conservation Board support the proposed name change. Nine students and one student’s parent sent letters in support of the proposal. The Iowa State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the change. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Cardinal” in their names. In 2012, the BGN approved a proposal for Cardinal Creek for a stream 75 miles to the east.

Magnolia Creek: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in the City of Des Moines 2.9 mi. NNW of Scotch Ridge at 41°30’50”N, 93°34’34”W, flows NW to enter Lake Easter 1.5 mi. WNW of Avon; named for the nearby neighborhood development known as Magnolia Park; Sec 36, T78N, R24W & Secs 25&30, T78N, R23W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Polk County, Iowa; 41°30’50”N, 93°34’34”W; USGS map – Des Moines SE 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.534311&p_longi=-93.550518

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.514025&p_longi=-93.576169

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Des Moines SE 1:24,000

Proponent: Douglas C. Romig; Granger, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Magnolia Creek (1 year, according to the proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Magnolia Creek is proposed for a 3-mile-long stream that flows into Lake Easter in Polk County. The name is proposed as part of a watershed restoration project between the City of Des Moines and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The proponent is the Director of Polk County Conservation.

The name, which the proponent reports is in local use, comes from the nearby neighborhood development known as Magnolia Park. This neighborhood is located about 3 miles northwest of the stream. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Magnolia” in their names.

MARYLAND

Usary Island: island; 8 acres; in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in the Potomac River downstream of Byrnes Island; named for Clyde Alvin Usary (1898-1961), who visited the island for cleaning and upkeep; Washington County, Maryland; 39°19'36"N, 77°43'55"W; USGS map – Harpers Ferry 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.326731&p_longi=-77.732019

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Harpers Ferry 1:24,000

Proponent: Kathleen Usary; Boonsboro, MD

Administrative area: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Usary Island is proposed for an unnamed eight-acre island in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in the Potomac River. The name is intended to commemorate Clyde Alvin Usary (1898-1961), who according to the proponent, started a family tradition of visiting the island to preserve and clean it. The Usary family reportedly still visits the island for general upkeep. The Usary family did not and does not live near the island. No additional biographical details were provided. A search of online genealogical records shows that Mr. Usary was a native of Tennessee, that he was employed by the Jaminson Coal Company, he and that he lived much of his life and is buried in Fairmont, West Virginia, which is 125 miles from the unnamed island. A query of GNIS found no features with “Usary” in their names.

MINNESOTA

Change Snyder Lake to Kreatz Lake: 15 acres, in the City of Plymouth, on the E side of Highway 101; named for Jacob Frank Kreatz (1860-1938), Gustave Kreatz (1873-1941), and Christine Kreatz (1869-1946), longtime residents and property owners in the area; Hennepin County, Minnesota; Secs 29&30, T118N, R22W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 45°00'05"N, 93°30'07"W; USGS map – Hamel 1:24,000 (center).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.0013235&p_longi=-93.5018746&fid=652214

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Hamel 1:24,000 (center)

Proponent: Kailey Kreatz; Minnetonka, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Snyder Lake (FID 652214)

Local Usage: Kreatz Lake (City of Plymouth; local residents; Kreatz family)

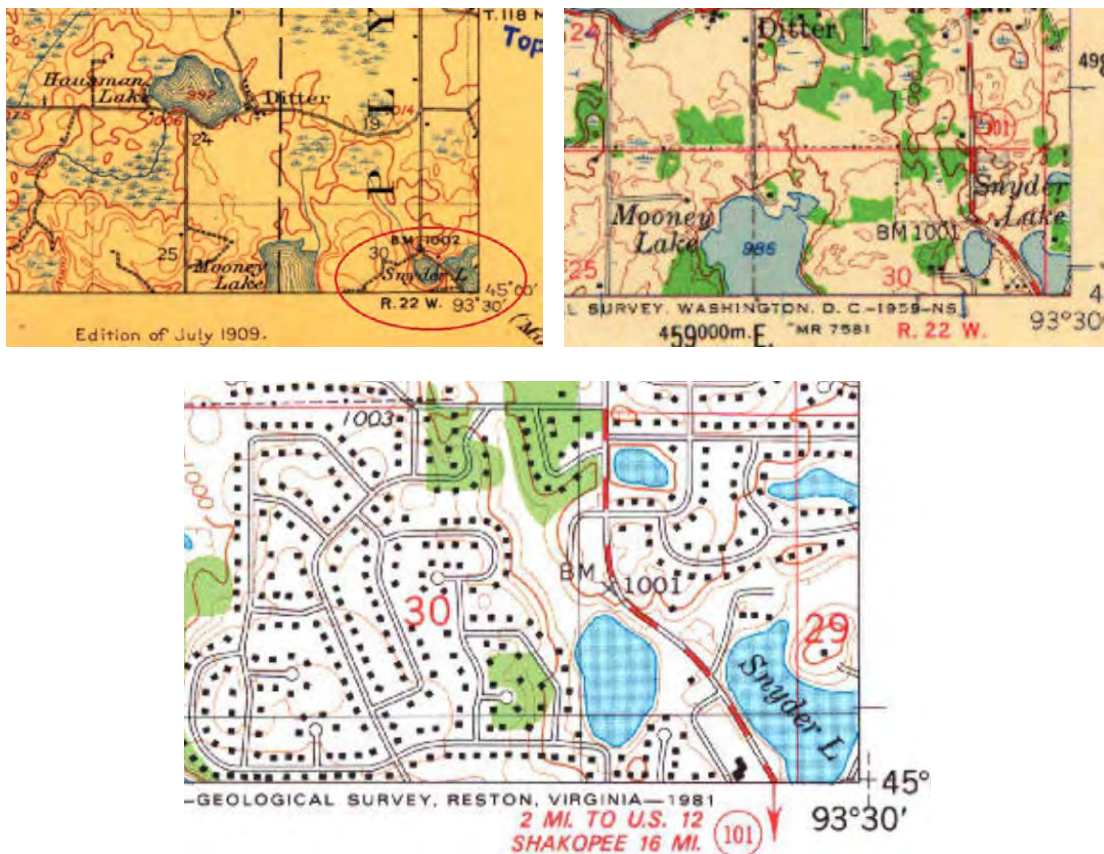
Published: Basin 27-108 (Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory); Kraetz Lake (Esri maps), Kreatz Lake (City of Plymouth map 2014; Google maps; National Geographic maps; Archdiocese of St. Paul/Minneapolis parish boundary map; real estate listings), Snyder Lake (USGS 1959, 1981/1983, 1993, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted to correct the names of two lakes in the City of Plymouth in Hennepin County. It would change the name of Snyder Lake, a 15-acre lake on the east side of Highway 101, to Kreatz Lake, while the second proposal would move the name Snyder Lake to a currently unnamed seven-acre lake west of the highway. The proponent, a

member of the Kreatz family and an employee of the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District, states that these changes would reflect long-standing local usage. She believes the error “dates back to the 1960s when an inventory was done on Minnesota lakes and the names got switched around,” and adds, “The confusion has brought on problems for the monitoring department.” Finally, “There are neighborhood associations, development names, and even permanent signage that is consistent with the proposed name changes.” The name commemorates Jacob Frank Kreatz (1860-1938), Gustave Kreatz (1873-1941), and Christine Kreatz (1869-1946), longtime residents and property owners in the area.

Kreatz Lake is already listed in GNIS as a variant name of Snyder Lake, citing the minutes of a 2011 meeting of the City of Plymouth Council (other variants are Kraetz Lake and Kraftz Lake).

The 1909 USGS topographic map applied the name Snyder Lake to the western lake; that is, the location proposed here. On the 1959 edition, the label was moved to the east side of the highway, possibly due to a lack of space to put it on the west, or because it was unclear which lake was Snyder Lake. By 1993, when the first 1:24,000-scale map was published, the label clearly referred to the lake to the east.



A lake management plan published in 2003 by the Gleason Lake Improvement Association included the note: “The location of Snyder Lake to the west of Kreatz Lake is the official City of Plymouth designation. Both the DNR and the USGS have the lakes in the opposite configuration [sic]. The [Gleason Lake Management Plan] will refer to the City’s designation.” Minnesota DNR records reflect Federal usage, while also applying the label Kreatz Lake to the officially unnamed lake to the north. A 2014 City of Plymouth map, Google maps, and National Geographic maps all

label the lake Kreatz Lake as proposed. Several real estate listings describe homes on Kreatz Lake and within the development of Kreatz Lake Place; these agree with the proposed location.

A third lake, to the north of the existing Snyder Lake, is unnamed in GNIS but labeled in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Public Waters Inventory as Kreatz Lake, so the proponent is also asking the State to update its records so it is listed as “unnamed.”

In 2015, the City of Plymouth Council passed a resolution in support of the proposed change. The Hennepin County Commissioners also recommend approval.

Snyder Lake: 7 acres, in the City of Plymouth, west of Highway 101; Hennepin County, Minnesota; Sec 30, T118N, R22W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 45°00'05"N, 93°30'24"W; USGS map – Hamel 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.00193&p_longi=-93.50655

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Hamel 1:24,000

Proponent: Kailey Kreatz; Minnetonka, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: no record

Local Usage: Snyder Lake (City of Plymouth; local residents)

Published: Unnamed 27-468 (Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory); Snyder Lake

(USGS 1909/1932; City of Plymouth map 2014; Esri maps; Google maps; National

Geographic maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Snyder Lake to recognize local and historical usage. The name is applied currently to a 15-acre lake on the east side of Highway 101, but according to the proponent and most published evidence, it should be the seven-acre lake west of the highway. The proponent is also requesting that the lake currently named Snyder Lake be renamed to Kreatz Lake. The origin of the name Snyder Lake has not been determined, although a search of online genealogy records shows a number of individuals named Snyder in Plymouth in the late 19th and first half of the 20th century.

The City of Plymouth Council and the Hennepin County Commissioners recommend approval of the change.

MONTANA

Mount Waldstein: summit; elevation 8,574 ft.; in Custer National Forest, 3 mi. NW of Black Butte, 2.4 mi. SE of Zoetman Lake; named in association with that of a road at the base of the summit; “waldstein” translates to “stone forest”; Secs 24&23, T5S, R15E, Montana Principal Meridian; Stillwater County, Montana; 45°23'16"N, 109°49'45"W; USGS map – Nye 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.38765&p_longi=-109.8291

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Nye 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Heuer; Fargo, ND

Administrative area: Custer 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 Mount Waldstein is proposed for an 8,574-foot summit in Custer National Forest in Stillwater County. The proponent reports that the name has been used for 40 years by his parents who built a cabin at the base of the summit on a road that they named Waldstein Lane. When asked about the origin of “Waldstein,” the proponent responded that his father “has always been a classical music devotee, with Beethoven being one of his favorites. He has always enjoyed Beethoven’s ‘Waldstein’ Sonata, which basically translates to ‘stone forest,’ which seemed very appropriate for a peak in the Beartooth Mountains and Custer Gallatin National Forest.” Further research indicates that the sonata was named for a member of the Bohemian Waldstein family who was a patron of Beethoven. The Waldstein is a mountain range in the northern part of Bavaria. A query of GNIS found no features in Montana with “Waldstein” in their names.

NEVADA

Booker Hot Spring: spring; in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 8.2 mi. ESE of Bald Mountain; named for John G. Booker (1861-1908), a surveyor who recommended the spring be preserved for public use; Sec 4, T27E, R7N, Mount Diablo Meridian; Lyon County, Nevada; 38°29’22”N, 118°58’27”W; USGS map – Ninemile Ranch 1:24,000; Not: Grant Hot Springs, Grant View Hot Springs.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.489573&p_longi=-118.974099

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ninemile Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Sue Silver; Hawthorne, NV

Administrative area: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Grant Hot Springs (BLM, 1984, *Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Walker Planning Area, Nevada*); Grant View Hot Springs (J. R. Gilbert, 1976, *Minerals, Inventory and Analysis of the Walker Planning Unit, Carson City District, Nevada and California*)

Case Summary: The new name Booker Hot Spring is proposed for an unnamed spring within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Lyon County. The spring is shown on the 1992 U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle and on U.S. Forest Service visitor maps but is labeled as “Hot Spring.”

The name would commemorate John G. Booker (1861-1908), a surveyor who grew up in the Aurora and Hawthorne area. According to the proponent, a local historian, Mr. Booker was appointed Deputy U.S. Mineral Surveyor in 1892 and was awarded a General Land Office contract in 1901 to survey areas west of Hawthorne. In his survey, Mr. Booker noted a “Log cabin at Hot Springs” at the location in question and recommended that the surrounding area be preserved for public use and access of the spring. The proponent reports that President Theodore Roosevelt issued an Executive Order on February 17, 1903 setting aside the land around the spring for public purposes, although has not been able to confirm this. He states that the name would commemorate “the pioneer Nevada citizen who helped to protect the public’s interest in this place.”

The names Grant Hot Springs and Grant View Hot Springs have been used for this spring; however, one report referred to a spring in a neighboring section as “Grant View hot spring” and there is confusion about which spring is specifically referred to. A 2003 Benchmark Maps atlas labels the

area near the spring as “Sportsman’s Beach.” The proponent reports that locals and tourists visit the spring where a stone tub was constructed and that one local reported that the location was called “Sportsman’s.”

As part of its research, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) contacted the Lyon County Commissioners; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The NBGN recommends approval of the new name, as does the U.S. Forest Service. The NBGN also forwarded the proposal to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; 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; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features in Nevada that include “Booker” in their names. However, the proponent reports that a feature called Booker Flat, in Mono County, California, is named for Mr. Booker’s father; this flat is not in GNIS.

Center Mountain: summit; elevation 3,807 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land, 3.8 mi. S of Sloan, 3.6 mi. NNW of Hidden Valley; the name refers to the National Geodetic Survey marker on the summit; Sec 1, T24S, R60E & Sec 6, T24S, R61E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Clark County, Nevada; 35°53’15”N, 115°12’25”W; USGS map – Sloan 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.887567&p_longi=-115.207076

Proposal: to make official a name in published use

Map: USGS Sloan 1:24,000

Proponent: Dr. Eugene Smith; Las Vegas, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Center Mountain (Smith et al., 2010, *Volcanoes of the McCullough Range, southern Nevada*); Center Mountain Dome (BLM, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Center Mountain for a 3,807-foot summit near Sloan and west of McCullough Range. This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) on behalf of a professor in the Department of Geoscience at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, who is asking that the names be made official “so that [geologic] publications represent the sites correctly.”

Although the origin of the name is unknown, it is mentioned in several geologic publications; the Bureau of Land Management’s webpage for the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area calls the summit Center Mountain Dome. A National Geodetic Survey marker at the proposed location is called “CENTER,” although it is not located at the highest point of the unnamed summit or that of the larger ridge; the marker was placed in 1958. The Nevada Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal.

Pony Bob Peak: summit; elevation 4,583 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land, SW of Stillwater Range, 3.6 mi. N of Fourmile Flat; the name commemorates Robert “Pony Bob” Haslam (1840-1912), considered the most famous Pony Express rider; Secs 23,24,13&14, T17N, R31E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Churchill County, Nevada; 39°19’42”N, 118°27’46”W; USGS map – Fourmile Flat 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.882311&p_longi=-115.120958

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fourmile Flat 1:24,000

Proponent: Ron Moe; Carson City, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Pony Bob Peak is proposed for an unnamed 4,583-foot summit in the Stillwater Range in Churchill County. The name would commemorate Robert “Pony Bob” Haslam (1840-1912), who is considered to be the most famous Pony Express rider. The summit overlooks the historical route of the Pony Express and is located 4.5 miles northwest of the site of the Sand Springs Pony Express Station.

Pony Bob is credited with the longest single ride along the Pony Express. During the Paiute War, he carried mail along his assigned route from present-day Stateline to Fort Churchill, but the relief rider at the fort, fearful of Indian attacks, refused to continue the route. Pony Bob rode on to the Sand Springs Station (passing the unnamed summit in question), where he changed horses, ending at Cold Spring Station. After a nine-hour rest, he journeyed back to his home station, a 380-mile round trip. He also participated in the fastest run in Pony Express history, carrying Abraham Lincoln’s first inaugural address, in which covered 120 miles in eight hours and twenty minutes.

According to an online biography, after his service with the Pony Express, Pony Bob was employed by Wells, Fargo & Company and later as a deputy U.S. marshal in Salt Lake City. In December 1890 he accompanied Buffalo Bill Cody on a diplomatic mission to negotiate the surrender of Chief Sitting Bull. His biography at the Find-a-Grave website states that “When he died, the California magazine *Overland Monthly* remembered him as ‘a man once famous throughout the United States for his courage, endurance and skill.’”

The Churchill County Commissioners support the proposed name, as does the National Pony Express Association. The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) also recommends approval of the proposal. The NBGN forwarded the proposal to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Walker River Paiute Tribe, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists a park named Pony Bob Haslam Group Use Area (located in Fort Churchill Historic State Monument), 44 miles to the west-southwest. GNIS includes records for many features in Nevada with “Pony” in their names, many of which are historical or are administrative features located along the route of the Pony Express.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Chapin Hill: summit; elevation 1,588 ft.; on private land in the Town of Warner, 0.8 mi. W of Stewarts Peak, 1 mi. SE of Bible Hill; named for Dorothea Chapin (1905-2001), lifetime local resident and active member of the town; Merrimack County, New Hampshire; 43°15’09”N, 71°52’59”W; USGS map – Bradford 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.252465&p_longi=-71.883217

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bradford 1:24,000

Proponent: John Bassi; Concord, NH

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 Chapin Hill is proposed for a 1,588-foot summit in the Town of Warner in Merrimack County. The name would commemorate Dorothea Preston Chapin (1905-2001), a native of nearby Contoocook. She and her husband lived in Hopkinton, approximately 11 miles from the summit, and were active members in the town and in their church. The Chapin family purchased land that includes the unnamed summit, which they often visited during summers. When Mrs. Chapin was 95, her family transported cabin building materials to the summit by helicopter; the pilot also took her for one last visit to the summit. The proponent's wife is a member of the Chapin family. GNIS lists a pond with the name Chapin Pond 22 miles to the northwest; the origin of this name has not been determined.

NEW YORK

Beaver Falls: falls; 20 ft. high; on private property in the Town of Watertown, on an unnamed stream 2.4 mi. NW of Watertown Center; named in association with nearby Beaver Meadows; Jefferson County, New York; 43°57'36"N, 75°57'26"W; USGS map – Watertown 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.960055&p_longi=-75.957272

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Watertown 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Beaver Falls (reported by proponent)

Published: Beaver Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2016 [by the proponent])

Case Summary: The name Beaver Falls is proposed to be made official for a 20-foot falls on an unnamed stream that flows through Beaver Meadows. The proponent, who maintains the Northern New York Waterfalls website, states that the falls has been known by this name for decades due to its location on a ledge above the swamp.

The Town of Watertown Supervisor and Council support the proposal, as does the Jefferson County Administrator. The proposal is also supported by the property owners, New York Assembly Member Ken Blankenbush, New York State Senator Patty Richie, and U.S. Senator Charles Schumer.

A query of GNIS found a populated place with the name Beaver Falls 27 miles to the east-southeast in addition to the swamp with the name Beaver Meadows near the falls.

Sperrys Falls: falls; 25 ft. high; in the French Creek Wildlife Management Area, in the Town of Clayton, on an unnamed tributary of French Creek 1.9 mi. ENE of Saint Lawrence; named for the Sperry family, early settlers and owners of a mill in the area; Jefferson County, New York; 44°11'02"N, 76°07'50"W; USGS map – Saint Lawrence 1:24,000; Not: French Creek Falls,

Putnam Falls.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.18375&p_longi=-76.1305

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Saint Lawrence 1:24,000

Proponent: David Schryver; Dexter, NY

Administrative area: French Creek Wildlife Management Area (NY State Department of Environmental Conservation)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sperrys Falls (60 years, according to proponent)

Published: French Creek Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015 [by the proponent]; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2016); Putnam Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015); Sperrys Falls (Northern New York Waterfalls website, 2015; Bobbies Waterfalls website, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sperrys Falls for a 25-foot-high falls in the Town of Clayton in Jefferson County. The falls is on an unnamed tributary of French Creek and is within the French Creek Wildlife Management Area managed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

The proponent states that the falls has been known by the proposed name for at least 60 years, while a NYSDEC natural resource supervisor confirms usage “for many years.” The name comes from the Sperry family, who settled in the Clayton area in the early 1800s, and who are believed to have operated a mill in the vicinity of the falls. Six members of the Sperry family are buried in a cemetery approximately 4.5 miles to the east.

According to the proponent, who maintains the Northern New York Waterfalls website, the falls has been known by two other names: French Creek Falls (although the falls is not on French Creek, and Putnam Falls, a name used in the 1970s after the family who owned the land around the falls.

In addition to Sperrys Falls, the proponent’s website lists “Sperrys Upper Falls”; this falls is approximately 100 feet upstream from Sperrys Falls, but he states: “Locally, this entire area is considered to be one waterfall. We have given them separate coverage because they are both nice waterfalls. Also, because of foliage and terrain, you cannot see the upper falls from the primary drop.”

The Town Supervisor of Clayton and the Jefferson County Administrator both support the proposal, as do the NYSDEC regional natural resource supervisor, New York State Senator Patty Richie, and New York State Assemblywoman Addie Jenne. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Sperry” in their names.

OHIO

Bobolink Pond: reservoir; 0.3 acres; in Jackson Township, 1.5 mi. NE of Christiansburg; the name comes from Bobolink Acres, the name the owner calls the property; Sec 25, T11N, R3E, Great Miami River Meridian; Champaign County, Ohio; 40°04’05”N, 84°00’12”W; USGS map Christiansburg 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.067977&p_longi=-84.003227

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Christiansburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Kimberly Rinker; Saint Paris, OH

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 Bobolink Pond is proposed for a 0.3-acre reservoir in Jackson Township in Champaign County. The reservoir is located on the proponent's property, which she calls "Bobolink Acres." Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) are a species of blackbird common in the upper Midwest. A query of GNIS found no features in Ohio with "Bobolink" in their names.

OREGON

***** Note: The following proposal has been withdrawn. A new proposal for Nelscott Creek is included in Review List 434.**

Hoskins Creek: stream; 0.3 mi. long; heads in Lincoln City 0.15 mi. NE of Nelscott at 44°56'47"N, 124°01'18"W, flows S then W to enter the Pacific Ocean; the name commemorates Lewis Maloney Hoskins (1916-2011), a local resident who helped the development of Nelscott in his youth by monitoring water supplies; Secs 27&22, T7S, R11W, Willamette Meridian; Lincoln County, Oregon; 44°56'35"N, 124°01'27"W; USGS map – Lincoln City 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.9431&p_longi=-124.02414

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.94651&p_longi=-124.02172

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lincoln City 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Griffiths; Lincoln City, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: None found

 Local Usage: None found

 Published: Hoskins Creek (Lincoln City *News Guard* article, 2016; private real estate listing, 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Hoskins Creek is proposed for a 0.3-mile-long stream that flows from a spring into the Pacific Ocean in the Nelscott neighborhood of Lincoln City. The name would commemorate Lewis Maloney Hoskins (1916-2011), who lived in Nelscott when young and retired there.

Mr. Hoskins was the nephew of Charles Nelson, one of the founders of Nelscott, where he developed property and a motor camp. Mr. Hoskins' parents bought property in the new community and as a youngster he worked for his uncle by showing lots for sale or rent, doing road maintenance, and monitoring the town's water supply. Ponds were dammed on nearby streams (possibly including the stream for which the name is proposed) and water was piped to the properties of residents and campers. A commemorative plaque in Nelscott describes him as "the water bearer...of Nelscott Camp."

After graduate studies, Mr. Hoskins volunteered with the non-partisan Friends Ambulance Unit (FAU) in China. He travelled under fire to Beijing where he convinced Mao Tse-Tung, over an all-night discussion, to let the FAU open a hospital in the city. When he returned home he worked to foster dialogue between American and Chinese diplomats and U.S. officials. He moved to Philadelphia and worked for nine years as executive secretary of the American Friends Service

Committee. He co-founded the United States South Africa Leadership Exchange Program, which worked with Nelson Mandela and Bishop Desmond Tutu to encourage collaboration between African leaders to collaborate with black leaders of other countries. Mr. Hoskins also helped Martin Luther King, Jr. travel to India to study Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement. He taught history at Earlham College in Indiana for 22 years and co-founded the Black Studies program. He also co-founded the International Voluntary Service, which later gave rise to the Peace Corps. Mr. Hoskins and his wife retired to Nelscott, where according to his obituary, "he continued to consult and teach for many years in his lifelong calling of fostering, through education and nonviolent principles, respect for the intrinsic worth of all people, as well as attending to the environmental preservation of his beloved Oregon."

The Cultural Resources Director of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon has stated that he does not support the proposal. Although he recognizes that Mr. Hoskins "was an honored and loved member of the Nelscott community, and had history related to water supply for the motor camp," he stated that "the 'Hoskins' name being applied to a creek within the original Siletz Reservation might lessen the distinct history that the primary military fort guarding our reservation's eastern border holds." (The historic Fort Hoskins was located on the eastern edge of the original Coastal Indian Reservation which would become the Siletz Reservation. The fort, named for Lieutenant Charles Hoskins (who died in the Mexican War), no longer exists, but the community of Hoskins is located near the original site. Several associated natural and cultural features are located around Hoskins, which is approximately 30 miles from the unnamed stream in question.) The Director also stated that place names should not necessarily commemorate individuals "who lived there at one point in time (or who grows up there, left and came back later in life)... especially if it is not to recognize the original claimant of an area when opened to settlement." He preferred that the name reflect the "community [Nelscott] or the first recorded resident's name [to] help preserve community knowledge of its history." He asked the Oregon Geographic Names Board to consider the name Nelscott Creek, but to date, no counter-proposal has been submitted.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include the name "Hoskins" in their name other than the populated place and other features associated with the former Fort Hoskins.

TENNESSEE

Dry Ridge: ridge; elevation 2,107 ft.; located 2.3 mi. ENE of Mill Point, 3.8 mi. WNW of Walnut Hill; named for the ridge's reported low rainfall and poor growing conditions; Sullivan County, Tennessee and Scott County, Virginia; 36°35'30"N, 82°19'22"W; USGS map - Blountville 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.591592&p_longi=-82.3227

Proposal: to make official a descriptive name in local use

Map: USGS Blountville 1:24,000

Proponent: Nathaniel Glasgow; Boone, NC

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dry Ridge (local landowner, several years)

Published: none found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Dry Ridge for a small ridge on the boundary between Sullivan County (Tennessee) and Scott County (Virginia). According to the proponent, the ridge receives little rainfall and the soil is not as productive as surrounding areas. A

local landowner, who is presumably related to the proponent, submitted a letter of support, noting that she has used the name for many years. She describes the area as “beautiful and lacking only in one thing – RAIN.” A query of GNIS found no nearby features with the name Dry Ridge.

TEXAS

Change application of Alligator Creek: stream; 7.9 mi. long; heads 1.3 mi. NE of Cedar Mountain at 30°28'25"N, 98°13'11"W, flows NE and E into Lake Travis on the Colorado River 2.4 mi. NE of Spicewood; likely named for American alligators which can be found in the area; Burnet County, Texas; 30°30'20"N, 98°08'05"W; USGS map - Smithwick 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.50547&p_longi=-98.13474

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.47367&p_longi=-98.21961

Proposal: change application to recognize local use

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

Proponent: Bob Lacy; Spicewood, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

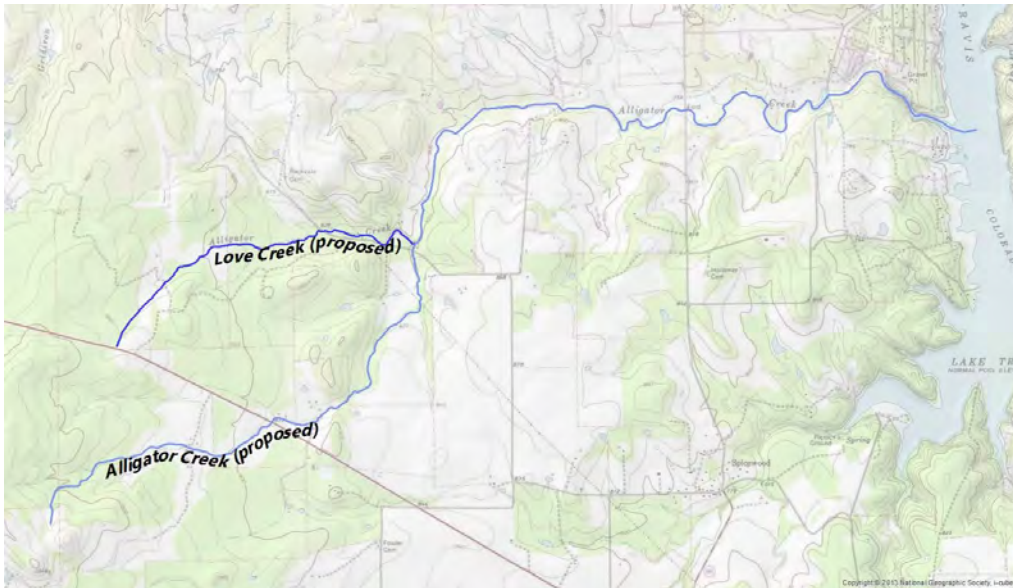
GNIS: Alligator Creek (FID 1351012)

Local Usage: Alligator Creek (proponent)

Published: Alligator Creek (ranch real estate website, 2017); Alligator Creek (in part) (USGS 1932, 1967, 1985, 1992, 2010, 2012, 2016; AMS 1954, 1955, 1956; FEMA, 2012; Texas State Highway Department, 1946, 1991; Lower Colorado River Authority, 2017); Love Creek (USGS 1887, 1893; GLO, 1924)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted with the proposal for Love Creek (q.v.), would change the application of the name Alligator Creek and would apply the name Love Creek to the upper portion of what is currently Alligator Creek. The proponent owns land near the proposed confluence of Love Creek and Alligator Creek and claims the northern branch has long been known as Love Creek. He says the name Alligator Creek should be applied instead to the more southerly branch.

Current USGS topographic maps apply the name Alligator Creek beginning at the source of the proposed Love Creek and show it flowing into Lake Travis on the Colorado River. However, USGS maps from the late 1800s and a General Land Office map from 1923 label the stream flowing into the Colorado River as Love Creek. USGS maps since 1932 have used the name Alligator Creek and do not label any stream as Love Creek.



Love Creek: stream; 2.1 mi. long; heads 2.2 mi. NE of Cedar Mountain at 30°29'17"N, 98°12'48"W, flows NE and E into Alligator Creek (q.v.) 2.2 mi. NW of Spicewood; the name is in local use but of unknown origin; Burnet County, Texas; 30°29'46"N, 98°11'07"W; USGS map - Spicewood 1:24,000; Not: Alligator Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.49625&p_longi=-98.18521

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.48802&p_longi=-98.21338

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and historic use

Map: USGS Spicewood, 1:24,000

Proponent: Bob Lacy; Spicewood, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Alligator Creek (FID 1351012) (in part)

Local Usage: Love Creek (highway sign, 2017)

Published: Alligator Creek (in part) (USGS 1967, 1985, 1992, 2010, 2012, 2016; FEMA, 2012; Texas State Highway Department, 1991; Lower Colorado River Authority, 2017);

Love Creek (ranch real estate website, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted along with the one to change the application of the name Alligator Creek (q.v.) and is intended to apply the name Love Creek to the upper portion of what is currently Alligator Creek. According to the proponent, who owns land near the proposed confluence of Love Creek and Alligator Creek, the northern branch has long been known as Love Creek. He states that this is confirmed by "historical books of the late 1800s" and "articles and descriptive pictures telling of church activities at the creek." A deed to his property refers to the stream as Love Creek, as does a road sign along the stream.

The origin of the name Love Creek is unknown. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that contain "Love" in their names.

Turkey Feather Spring: spring; located on the SE slope of Backbone Ridge, near Bald Knob; the name refers to the multiple turkey feathers were found near the spring; Burnet County, Texas; 30°39'01"N, 98°23'05"W; USGS map – Kingsland 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.650356&p_longi=-98.384606

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kingsland 1:24,000

Proponent: Jennifer Wilson, Austin, TX

Administrative area: None found

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 Turkey Feather Spring to an unnamed natural spring in Burnet County, three miles east of the community of Kingsland, and on the southern slope of Backbone Ridge. The spring lies a short distance from an unnamed tributary of the Colorado River and on private property. According to the proponent, a USGS supervisory hydrologist in Austin, "The spring forms a tiny creek (1 foot width) that flows south from the spring." It has a diameter of approximately two feet and is surrounded by a stone structure that protects it from cattle and other animals. She adds, "The name is proposed because multiple turkey feathers were found near the spring during each visit to the site. The land owner said that wild turkeys are common in the area and he thinks it's a fitting name for the currently unnamed feature. The USGS will be installing a streamgage to measure the spring discharge at the request of the local groundwater conservation district. We would like for the spring to be named for the purposes of creating a more meaningful station ID for the site/gage."

A bend in the Colorado River, 18 miles southeast of the unnamed spring and also within Burnet County, is named Turkey Bend; there are no features in the county with "Feather" in their names.

VIRGINIA

Dry Ridge – see TENNESSEE