

**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 <https://www.usgs.gov/us-board-on-geographic-names/domestic-names>.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523, or BGNEXEC@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.

Notice regarding processing of name change proposals for features named Sq__.

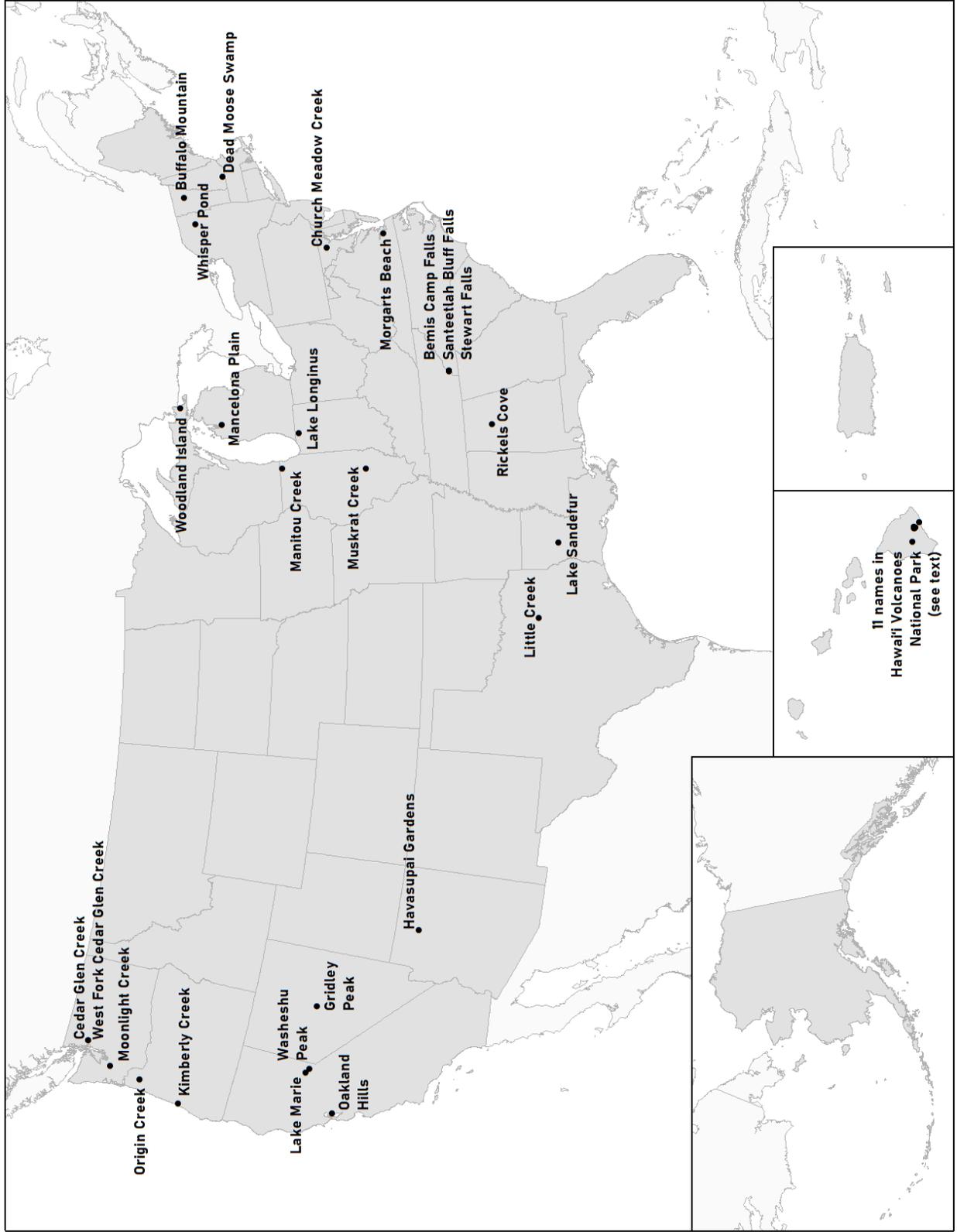
Please note that this Quarterly Review List includes one or more proposals that have been submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) to change a name that contains the word “Sq__”.

In response to the Department of the Interior Secretarial Order [3404](#) - *Declaring "S__" a Derogatory Term and Implementing Procedures to Remove the Term from Federal Usage*, the BGN’s consideration of these proposals has been suspended.

Effective January 24, 2022, all pending proposals to change an existing Sq__ name were transferred to a Task Force that was established in response to S.O. 3404. The BGN staff has ceased all research and will not conduct any additional outreach. In addition, and effective immediately, no new proposals to change Sq__ names will be accepted.

A public comment period was announced via a Federal Register Notice, whereby local governments, State Names Authorities, Federal land management agencies, and Tribal Governments were invited to submit comments on any pending Sq__ change proposal on this or any other Quarterly Review List to the Task Force. In addition, the Department of the Interior (DOI) conducted three listening sessions, which provided an opportunity for Tribes to comment on these proposals. The public and Tribal comment periods closed April 25, 2022.

Please direct any questions to DOI at Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov, or to the Chair of the Task Force at mtischler@usgs.gov.



11 names in
Hawai'i Volcanoes
National Park
(see text)

ALABAMA

Rickels Cove: basin; approx. 140 acres, 0.9 mi. long, 0.3 mi. wide; partly in Rickwood Caverns State Park, 5.9 mi. WSW of Hayden, S of Hamilton Mountain; named for Curtis “Eddie” Rickels (1926-2005), who purchased the land around the basin that would eventually become Rickwood Caverns State Park; Secs 28,29&33, T3S, R3W, Huntsville Meridian; Blount County, Alabama; 33°52’24”N, 86°51’32”W; USGS map – Warrior (central point).
33.8732, -86.859014

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Warrior (central point)

Proponent: Bridgette Ann Grace; Warrior, AL

Administrative area: Rickwood Caverns 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 Rickels Cove is proposed for an approximately 140-acre karst basin in Blount County and mostly within Rickwood Caverns State Park. The name would commemorate Curtis “Eddie” Rickels (1926-2005), who purchased the land around the basin and developed Rickwood Caverns as a tourist site. (The name “Rickwood” is a combination of the names of Rickels and his business partner Sonny Arwood.) Rickels managed the park until it was sold in 1974 to the State of Alabama when it became a State Park.

The proposal is submitted by an Alabama Department of Conservation employee who has worked as Superintendent of Rickwood Caverns State Park. She states that having a formal name for the karst basin would be helpful in scientific studies of the karst ecosystem. Rickwood Caverns Road and Rickwood Park Road pass by and through the State Park.

The generic “Cove” is commonly used for karst basins or narrow valleys in Alabama and the southern Appalachian Mountains.

ARIZONA

Change Indian Garden to Havasupai Gardens: flat; 10 acres; in Grand Canyon National Park, along Garden Creek, 2 mi. NNE of Grand Canyon Village, 4.5 miles down the Bright Angel Trail; the name honors the Havasupai Tribe’s long history and traditional use of the location; Secs 12&13, T31N, R2E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; Coconino County, Arizona; 36.07897, -112.12649; USGS map – Grand Canyon 1:24,000; Not: Indian Garden.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/6209>

Proposal: to change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Grand Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: Havasupai Tribal Council; Supai, AZ

Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park

Previous BGN Action: Indian Garden (BGN 1932)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Indian Garden (FID 6209)

Local Usage: Indian Garden (Grand Canyon NP staff, visitors, hiking guides)

Published: Indian Garden (USGS 1903, 1906/47, 1962, 1984, 2018; NPS 2019; Grand Canyon Trust 2019), Indian Gardens (USGS 1962)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Indian Garden, a small flat in Coconino County and Grand Canyon National Park (GRCA), to Havasupai Gardens. The flat lies along Garden Creek, two miles north-northeast of Grand Canyon Village, and along the Bright Angel Trail. The current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1903 (the 1962 edition labeled it Indian Gardens), and at the request of the National Park Service, was made official by the BGN in 1932. The BGN revised the description of the feature in 1988.

The proposal to change the name to Havasupai Gardens was submitted by the GRCA Tribal Program Manager on behalf of the Havasupai Tribal Council, who believe the existing name is offensive and inappropriate. The application states, “Indian Garden is a perennial water source within the arid landscape of Grand Canyon National Park that has been a home to indigenous people since time immemorial. When the Grand Canyon National Monument was established in 1908 (later established as a national park in 1919), a thriving community of Havasupai people lived at the garden. In the early years of administering the Park, the NPS instituted policies intended to force residents to move out of the Canyon. In 1928, the last Havasupai family was forcibly evicted from the garden.” The Havasupai Tribal Council held multiple community meetings to discuss the issue and noted that the traditional name of the site is “Ha'a Gyoh” (where the spring water flows). The proposal further states that “the [proposed] name honors the Havasupai Tribe’s long history and traditional use of the location” (he has confirmed that the Tribe recommends the name include the plural form, i.e. Gardens). A more detailed history of the location is provided at the NPS website: [Indian Garden – Nature, Culture and History at the Grand Canyon \(grcahistory.org\)](https://www.nps.gov/grca/history/index.cfm). The park also manages Indian Garden Campground at the flat, and because of its location along the Bright Angel Trail, the name is referenced in many hiking guides.

As part of its outreach efforts, the GRCA management contacted ten Tribes with an interest in the area. The Hopi Tribe responded with a letter of support for the change. A recent article in *Navajo Hopi News Observer* reporting on the change noted “other federally-recognized tribes have expressed their support and appreciation.”

Havasupai Point is located 15 miles to the northwest of the location in question and also along the south rim of the Grand Canyon. Havasupai Wash in Mohave County is approximately 165 miles to the southwest.

CALIFORNIA

Lake Marie: lake; approx. 11 acres; in Tahoe National Forest, one of the lakes known collectively as Loch Leven Lakes, 3 mi. NW of Snow Mountain; named for Marie Barry (1970-2016), who worked tirelessly to protect the environment; Sec 3, T17N, R13E, Mount Diablo Mer.; Placer County, California; 39°17'02"N, 120°30'12"W; USGS map – Cisco Grove 1:24,000. 39.283848, -120.50322

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cisco Grove 1:24,000

Proponent: Darrel Cruz; Minden, NV
 Administrative area: Tahoe 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 Lake Marie is proposed for an 11-acre lake reservoir in Tahoe National Forest; the lake is one of several small lakes named collectively Loch Leven Lakes.

The proposed name would commemorate the proponent's late wife Marie Barry (1970-2016), who "worked tirelessly to protect the environment." Marie grew up at the Ammon Cabin at the Big Bend on the Yuba River, just below Loch Leven Lake. "She loved the lakes and rivers" and "her contributions [have] kept the lands free of large-scale developments that would scar the lands forever." According to her obituary, "Marie worked for the Hoopa Tribe in northern California, and later for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California where she earned numerous awards and received national recognition for her outstanding work. During her tenure . . . she wrote many grants to fund and develop the Environmental Protection Department that eventually employed 30 people. She developed and implemented programs for clean drinking water for the four communities of the tribe earning an award from the State of Nevada for the Best Drinking Water in the State of Nevada; created a recycling yard and cleaned the communities of hazardous waste; had allotment land markers posted; lead flood mitigation work to ensure the safety of the people; revegetated damaged landscapes; and established a yearly Earth Day event. She worked to reintroduce Lahonton cutthroat trout to Lake Tahoe where now a small population is making a comeback and is responsible for a road sign marking a summit by the Washoe name 'simi dime' on Highway 395. Marie spent countless hours and her own money where grant funds could not be sent to insure [sic] the program succeeded. Her priority was to keep the people, fish and wildlife, and environment safe."

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) & Tps 1&2S, Rgs 3&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).

37.850087, -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)

Note: this proposal was originally included on Review List 428; it is re-listed here to provide the opportunity for additional Tribal awareness, per BGN Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names.

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.



- 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.

Change Sq__ Peak to Washeshu Peak: summit; elevation 8,885 ft.; in Tahoe National Forest 1.5 mi. SE of Granite Chief; name means “many washoe” and refers to the peak’s location in Washoe traditional lands; Sec 2, T15N, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Placer County, California; 39°10’50”N, 120°16’11”W; USGS map – Granite Chief 1:24,000; Not: Sugar Loaf, Sq__ Peak.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/267636>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Granite Chief 1:24,000

Proponent: Darrel Cruz; Gardnerville, NV

Administrative area: Tahoe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Peak (FID 267636)

Local Usage: Sq__ Peak (Palisades Tahoe ski area)

Published: Sugar Loaf (Wheeler Survey, 1889); Sq__ Peak (USGS 1891, 1893, 1895, 1940, 1953, 1977; USFS 2000; AMS 1958, 1960; many Federal, State, and local sources)

Local government	Placer County Supervisors	Pending
State Names Authority	California	Pending
Federal agency	USFS	Pending
Tribes		No response to Review List notice
	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	Support*

* proponent

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Peak, an 8,885-foot summit in Placer County, to Washeshu Peak. The summit is mostly within Tahoe National Forest and adjacent to the Palisades Tahoe ski area (formerly Sq__ Valley Ski Resort or Sq__ Valley, USA).

The proposal was submitted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, who writes: “The current name Sq__ Peak is an offensive slur aimed at Native American women and harmful to our continued culturally affiliation to place. The feature is within the aboriginal homeland of the Washoe Tribe. Docket-288 of the Indian Claims Commission supports Washoe affiliation to place. We wish to remove the current name of Sq__ Peak and replace it with ‘Washeshu Peak.’ Currently, Placer County, California does not have any place that reflects and commemorates the Washoe as the original people. The United States Forest Service has declared offensive names should be removed from their lands. California has taken steps to remove offensive names from their State. The Washoe Tribe proposes to replace the current name . . . to memorialize the aboriginal people. The new name is appropriate . . . [and] means ‘many washoe.’”

The summit has been labeled on USGS maps as Sq__ Peak since 1891. One map in the Wheeler Survey labeled it Sugar Loaf. The current name has been in widespread use in Federal, State, and local sources for over 100 years.

The summit overlooks Sq__ Creek (FID 235306) that runs through Sq__ Valley (FID 235324). The area is famous for its ski resort that hosted the 1960 Winter Olympics. The resort was known as “Sq__ Valley,” “Sq__ Valley Ski Resort,” “Sq__ Valley Ski Area,” or “Sq__ Valley USA” until September 2021, when the owners renamed it “Palisades Tahoe.”

The unincorporated community in the valley and around the ski resort is locally known as “Olympic Valley” which was historically called “Sq__ Valley.” The community is not recorded in GNIS and was only shown (as “Olympic Valley”) on one 1:100,000-scale USGS topographic map. The U.S. Post Office operates the Olympic Valley Post Office and has authorized the use of “Olympic Valley” as the last line (city, state) for mailing addresses in the area. GNIS does not record any named communities within the valley that is named Sq__ Valley. To date, no other proposals have been submitted to address the other “Sq__” names in the area.

The valley named Sq__ Valley is also known locally as “Olympic Valley,” but that name generally refers to the community. The identical names for a natural feature and an unincorporated populated place cause much confusion, especially in this well-known ski area.

HAWAII

The following eleven proposals were submitted to the BGN by the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) on behalf of the staff at Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO). Two are to make official names in local and historical use, while the other nine are to change existing names to recognize local and historical use. Most of these names are already in use on HAVO documents and signs, either as the primary name or a variant name in parentheses.

Akanikōlea: bench; 22 acres; in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, on the SSE side of Kaluapele (q.v.) W of Keanakāko‘i Crater; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°23’59”N, 155°16’11”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: ‘Ākanikōlea, Akani-kōlea.

19.4120607, -155.2758697

Proposal: to make official a name in historical and local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Akanikōlea (140+ years, according to Hawai‘i BGN research)

Published:

‘Ākanikōlea (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021)

Akani-kōlea (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Akanikōlea for a 22-acre bench on the southeastern side of Kaluapele (q.v., currently Kīlauea Crater) in HAVO. The name is in historic and local use, but is not currently used on HAVO maps and signs..

The 1974 *Place Names of Hawaii* contains an entry for Akani-kōlea: “Land near Kī-lau-ea Crater, Hawai‘i, where Kama-pua‘a taunted Pele...*Lit.*, plover cry.”

Research by the HBGN revealed that the name Akanikōlea is a place name mentioned in Hawaiian chants related to the Pele and Hiiaka saga. The Hawai‘i State Archives contains a statement about the feature from Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole, born in 1873 in Kaueleau, Puna: “When [you] pass Keanakakoi, and go further down toward Kilauea, on your left is a little high place, Akani-

kolea, flat, about 5 or 6 ft. high, and flat on top, quite long. Where Kamapuaa was standing up. Hiiaka saw Kama, beautiful man.”

This name is recorded as a variant for Steaming Bluff, proposed as Wahinekapu (q.v.) citing a 1996 National Park Service brochure. This brochure is not available online, so it’s not clear if this was a mislabeling.

Change Sulphur Banks to Ha‘akulamanu: bench; approx. 30 acres; on the N side of Kaluapele (q.v.) above Kūkamāhuākea (q.v.); Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°26’01”N, 155°15’41”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Ha‘akula-manu, Sulfur Bank, Sulfur Banks, Sulphur Banks. 19.4334908, -155.261364

Proposal: name change to recognize historical and local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Sulphur Banks (BGN 1999)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sulphur Banks (FID 1847309)

Local Usage: Ha‘akulamanu (HAVO maps, as variant); Sulphur Banks (HAVO maps)

Published:

Ha‘akulamanu (HAVO map, 2021, as variant; Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Ha‘akula-manu (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Sulfur Bank (USGS 1963, 1981; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936);

Sulfur Banks (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Sulphur Banks (HAVO map, 2021; ulukau.org, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sulphur Banks (BGN 1999) on the north side of Kaluapele (q.v., currently Kīlauea Crater) in HAVO to Ha‘akulamanu. The change is requested to “re-establish use of traditional Hawaiian names by using the variant name instead of the current name. Ha‘akulamanu as a place name is found on park maps [as a variant], Trail Illustrated maps and in *Place Names of Hawai‘i*.” The proposed name is currently used on HAVO maps and signs as a variant for Sulphur Banks.

The 1974 *Place Names of Hawaii* contains an entry for Ha‘akula-manu: “Old name for Sulfur Banks, Kī-lau-ea volcano, Ha-wai‘i. *Lit.*, like a birds’ gathering place.”

The feature was labeled as Sulphur Bank on USGS maps starting in 1963. In 1999, the HGBN requested that the name be changed to Sulphur Banks as part of a large list of updates and to bring GNIS into agreement with local use.

Change Kīlauea Crater to Kaluapele: crater; approx. 2,500 acres; at the summit of Kīlauea; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°24’43”N, 155°16’33”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Ellis Crater, Kaluapele, Kaluaopele, Kaluapele o Kīlauea, Kaluapele o Kilauea, Kilaua, Kilauea, Kīlauea Caldera, Kilauea Caldera, Kīlauea Crater, Kilauea Crater, Kirauea, Lua Pele o Kilauea, Lahainaluna.

19.4120607, -155.2758697

Proposal: name change to recognize historical use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Kilauea Crater (BGN 1897, 1954); Kīlauea Crater (BGN 1999)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kīlauea Crater (FID 361216)

Local Usage:

Kaluapele (HAVO website);

Kaluapele o Kīlauea (HAVO maps, as variant);

Kīlauea Caldera (HAVO maps)

Published:

Ellis Crater (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Kaluapele (HAVO website, 2021; *Hawai‘i Magazine*, 2021; Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Kaluapele (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Kaluapele o Kīlauea (HAVO map, 2021, as variant);

Kaluapele o Kilauea (Kalama map, 1837);

Kilaua (BGN decision variant, 1897);

Kilauea (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Kīlauea Caldera (BGN decision variant, 1954; HAVO map, 2021);

Kilauea Caldera (USGS Professional Paper, 1976 and many other sources);

Kīlauea Crater (USGS 1995);

Kilauea Crater (USGS 1921, 1924, 1963, 1980, 1981; AMS 1954, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1975; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935, 1936);

Kirauea (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Lua Pele o Kilauea (BGN decision variant, 1954);

Lahainaluna (BGN decision variant, 1954)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Kīlauea Crater in HAVO to Kaluapele, states: “change the name of Kīlauea Crater to Kaluapele as cited on the 1837 Kalama map [which is] the first map published by a Native Hawaiian with the name Kaluapele . . . The name change recommendation would apply to the crater, not the volcano [Kīlauea; GNIS FID 1853032]. The name of the caldera should be ‘Kaluapele’, rather than ‘Kaluapele o Kīlauea’, as it’s ‘Moku‘āweoweo’ rather than ‘Moku‘āweoweo o Mauna Loa’ [the crater of the Mauna Loa volcano]”.

The crater is one of the largest active calderas in the world and is a significant location to both Hawaiians and geologists. It has had numerous names over the years.

- USGS maps showed the name Kilauea Crater from 1921 to 1981; Kīlauea Crater was shown on a 1995 USGS map
- recent National Park Service maps have shown the name Kīlauea Caldera with the variant name Kaluapele o Kīlauea
- current NPS webpages use the name Kaluapele
- geological literature, including USGS Professional Papers, have used Kilauea Caldera

The BGN approved the name Kilauea in 1897. The decision card noted that the name applied to a volcano; sometime later this was crossed out and “crater” was written. An alternative name of Kilaua was noted, citing “Johnson Prof[?] State.”

The BGN’s *Second Report, 2nd edition* (1901) reported the decision as “**Kilauea**; volcano, Hawaiian islands (Not Kilaua).” The BGN’s *Sixth Report* (1933) referred to the feature as a crater instead, adding “**Kilauea**: crater, southeastern slope of Mauna Loa, elevation, nearly 4,000 feet; largest active crater in the world, containing the Pit, Haleinaumau, with its lake of fire, south-central Hawaii, T. H. (Not Kilaua.)”

A BGN work card with date notations between April 28, 1952 and June 6, 1953 gave the official name as Kilauea, referring to a volcano. It noted the DNC decision on January 29, 1953 and “Also a decision on Kilauea Crater (q.v.)” This card could not be located but many variant name cards mentioned the Kilauea Crater entry, referring to a “summit depression.” These variant names were all listed on the Kilauea [volcano] work card.

The BGN’s *Decision List No. 5403* reported decisions for “Kilanea (*sic*): volcano, Hawaii County; 19°24' N., 155°17' W.” and “Kilauea Crater: summit depression, Hawaii County; 19°24' N., 155°17' W. Not: Ellis Crater, Kilauea, Kilauea Caldera, Kirauea, Lahainaluna, Lua Pele o Kilauea.”

The “Ellis Crater” and “Lahainaluna” variants may have been a misreading of the entry in the 1935 *A Gazetteer of the Territory of Hawaii* by John Wesley Coulter: “Kilauea Crater (Kirauea, Ellis; Lua Pele o Kilauea, Lahainaluna). . . .” The name Kirauea was used by William Ellis in the 1820s; Hawaiian maps made by Hawaiians were printed at Lahainaluna so that may be a map reference and not a name for the volcano or crater.

BGN decisions for the summit (volcano) have been Kilauea Volcano in 1954 and Kīlauea Volcano in 2000, but the official name recorded in GNIS is Kīlauea. The name of the USGS topographic map on which the crater is shown is Kilauea Crater.

Kūkamāhuākea: flat; 33 acres; on the N side of Kaluapele (q.v.) between Wahinekapu (q.v.) and Ha‘akulamanu (q.v.); the name means “broad place where steam rises”; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25’56”N, 155°16’01”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Kukamahuakea, Steaming Flats.

19.432222, -155.266825

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kukamahuakea (*Kamehameha and his warrior Kekūhaupi‘o*, 2000; USGS Open-File Report 2017–1043); Steaming Flats (USGS Professional Paper 1350, 1987; many other geologic publications)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Kūkamāhuākea for a flat area on the north side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in HAVO. The flat area is between Sulphur Banks (proposed Ha‘akulamanu (q.v.)) and Steaming Bluff (proposed Wahinekapu (q.v.)). The proposed name means “broad place where steam rises.”

The name was published as Kukamahuakea in *Kamehameha and his warrior Kekūhaupi‘o*, a biography published in 2000; it reports:

When the returning warriors [of Keōua, Kamehameha enemy] descended to a certain place called Kukamahuakea, a very strong earthquake began to shake the earth which cracked and split. Fine volcanic ash spurted upward so that the people close to some of those cracks had no time to seek safety. Also, when those large, deep cracks opened up, some people were unable to avoid them. On the small cracks, they laid down their fighting clubs joining them like ladders, and got precariously to the other side of the crack. Some of these warriors escaped. When the second division of Keōua’s warriors arrived close to Uwēkahuna [*sic*], the sky darkened with lethal smoke and ash, and that division of almost eight hundred warriors was also covered over.

A Hawaiian native place name expert on the HBGN wrote: “I believe that if one imagines that one trail from Hilo to Ka‘ū [*sic*] approximated the route of Crater Rim Drive in front of KVC [Kīlauea Visitor Center], then the ‘descent’ described in the text is that downhill section between the Volcano House sign and just past the old road to Sulphur Banks. Kūkamāhuākea [*sic*] then aptly refers to the area we call Steaming Flats.”

The feature has been called Steaming Flats in many geological publications for many decades. The proposed name is not currently used on HAVO maps or signs.

Change Waldron Ledge to Kūpina‘i Pali: bench; approx. 50 acres; on the E side of Kaluapele (q.v.), NW of Kīlauea Iki Crater; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25’10”N, 155°15’14”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Pali Aloha, Palialoha, Waldron Ledge, Waldron’s Ledge. 19.4193661, -155.2539611

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Waldron Ledge (FID 364943)

Local Usage: Kūpina‘i Pali (HAVO website, 2021); Waldron Ledge (HAVO map and website, 2021)

Published:

Kūpina‘i Pali (HAVO website, 2021);

Pali Aloha (local map, 1931; Superintendent report, 1932);

Palialoha (Hawaii archives; HAVO Kupuna);

Waldron Ledge (USGS 1921, 1924, 1963, 1981, 1995; NPS map, 2021; *Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Waldron's Ledge (Hawaiian Government Survey map, 1886; NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2006; other sources)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Waldron Ledge, a 50-acre bench on the east side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in HAVO, to Kūpina'i Pali. The proposed name is currently used on the HAVO website, with Waldron Ledge as a variant; the latter name is shown on the official HAVO park map.

A Hawaiian native place name expert on the HBGN reported that the name Waldron's Ledge was first shown on a 1886 Hawaiian Government Survey map, although it was in fact referring to the survey station, not the natural feature. The accompanying field notes for the map make it clear that the feature had the name Kūpina'i Pali. The report also states that “the archives” record a variant name of Palialoha and that this name was reported by HAVO kupuna based on a local family report. The spelling Pali Aloha appeared on a 1931 NPS ranger map and in a 1932 Superintendent report, and refers to a location “. . . where Pele met and fell in love with Lohiau”. The proposal also reports that the name Pali Aloha appeared in news articles from the 1920s and that the name appears to be “modern.”

The name Waldron Ledge may refer to Fred Waldron and his wife, who operated the Volcano House between 1898 and 1900, although the earliest use of the name was in 1886. Some references report that it refers to Richard Russell Waldron, a member of the Wilkes United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842. The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Waldron Ledge: “Small portion of the northern rim of Kī-lau-ea caldera, Hawai'i, named for purser of the *Vincennes*, a ship of the U.S. Exploring Expedition in 1840 and 1841.”

Change Moku'āweoweo Caldera to Moku'āweoweo: crater; approx. 2,000 acres; at the summit of Mauna Loa; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°28'13"N, 155°35'32"W; USGS map – Mauna Loa 1:24,000; Not: Caldera of Mauna Loa, Crater of Mokuaweowea, Crater of Mokuaweoweo, Crater of Mokuawéowéó, Mokuaweowea, Mokuaweowea Caldera, Mokuaweowea Crater, Mokuaweoweo, Moku-'āweoweo, Moku'āweoweo Caldera, Mokuaweoweo Caldera, Mokuaweoweo Crater

19.4701933 , -155.5922259

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Mauna Loa 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Mokuaweoweo (BGN 1914, 1954); Moku'āweoweo Caldera (BGN 1999)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Moku'āweoweo Caldera (FID 365204)

Local Usage: Moku'āweoweo Caldera (HAVO map, 2021)

Published:

Caldera of Mauna Loa (BGN decision variant, 1999);

Crater of Mokuaweowea (UK Parliament report map, 1908);

Crater of Mokuaweoweo (CGS/NOAA maps, 1902-2011; Hawaii Government Survey map, 1886; Hawaii Territory Survey map, 1901; USPS route map, 1908; General Land Office map, 1916);

Crater of Mokuawéowéo (CGS/NOAA maps, 1917-2008);

Mokuaweowea (*The Technology Review*, 1912);

Mokuaweowea Caldera (National Geologic Map Database Geolex website, 2021, citing a 1945 publication);

Mokuaweowea Crater (BGN decision variant, 1999);

Moku‘āweoweo (USGS 1993; USGS website, 2009; HAVO website, 2021; *Atlas of Hawai‘i*, 1998);

Mokuaweoweo (USGS 1966, 1975, 1980, 1981; HAVO website, 2017; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935; *Hawaii Nature Notes*, 1951);

Moku-‘āweoweo (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Moku‘āweoweo Caldera (USGS website, 2009; HAVO map, 2021);

Mokuaweoweo Caldera (Hawaii Division of Hydrography Bulletin 9, 1945; *Hawaii Nature Notes*, 1951; Smithsonian Institution *Scientific Event Alert Network Bulletin*, 14:2, 1989);

Mokuaweoweo Crater (USGS 1928; AMS 1954, 1959, 1962)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Moku‘āweoweo Caldera, the crater at the summit of Mauna Loa in HAVO, to Moku‘āweoweo. It would also remove the word “Caldera,” “to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.”

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Moku-‘āweoweo: “Summit crater of Mauna Loa volcano, Hawai‘i. *Lit.*, ‘āweoweo fish section (the red of the fish suggests volcanic fires).”

USGS maps showed the name as Mokuaweoweo Crater in 1928; as Mokuaweoweo between 1966 and 1981; and then as Moku‘āweoweo in 1993. BGN decisions for the name were Mokuaweoweo in 1914 and 1954. The crater has an area of 3.7 square miles and was described in the 1954 decision as the second largest active crater in the world. In 1999, the HGBN requested that the name be changed to Moku‘āweoweo Caldera as part of a large list of name and spelling changes to bring GNIS into agreement with local use.

Change Thurston Lava Tube to Nāhuku: cave; E of Kīlauea Iki Crater; name in local use; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°28’13”N, 155°35’32”W; USGS map – Volcano 1:24,000; Not: Lava Tube, Nahuku - Thurston Lava Tube, Nā-huku, Thurston Lava Tube.

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Volcano 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Thurston Lava Tube

Local Usage: Nāhuku (HAVO map); Thurston Lava Tube (HAVO map, as variant)

Published:

Lava Tube (“Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936)

Nāhuku (HAVO map, 2021);

Nāhuku - Thurston Lava Tube (Google maps, 2021);

Nā-huku (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Thurston Lava Tube (USGS 1963, 1980, 1981, 1997; HAVO map, 2021, as variant; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Thurston Lava Tube, a cave in HAVO, to Nāhuku. The proposed name means “the protuberances” and refers to the abundant lava stalactites and stalagmites that were in the cave before they were taken as souvenirs by visitors over the years.

The feature is shown on current HAVO maps as “Nāhuku (Thurston Lava Tube).” Signs in the park have also labeled the feature as “Thurston Lava Tube (Nāhuku).” The proposal states that the signs were updated in 2012 to reflect the traditional name, although the name was already in longstanding use locally. The proponent requests that the feature be shown in GNIS “because it is a public cave with heavy visitation.” However, citing Department of the Interior regulations that restrict sharing the locations of caves determined to be sensitive on federally managed land, all database entries classified as “cave” are blocked from public view.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* contains an entry for Nā-huku: “Lava tube near Kī-lau-ea Crater, Hawai‘i, now called Thurston Lava Tube. *Lit.*, the protuberances.”

Change Naulu Forest to Nāulu: woods; approx. 200 acres; in two kīpuka (areas separated by lava flows) along Hōlei Pali, 3 mi. NW of Ka‘ena Point; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°18’37”N, 155°08’56”W; USGS map – Makaopuhi Crater 1:24,000; Not: Naulu, Nāulu Forest, Naulu Forest, Nā-ulu.

19.310205, -155.148813

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Makaopuhi Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Naulu Forest (FID 362614)

Local Usage: Nāulu (HAVO)

Published:

Nāulu (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit technical report, 2012);

Naulu (ibid.);

Nāulu Forest (USGS 1995; ibid.);

Naulu Forest (USGS 1963, 1981; HAVO website, 2006);

Nā-ulu (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Naulu Forest, described as a pair of kīpuka (areas surrounded by lava flows) to Nāulu. The removal of “Forest” from the name would “conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.”

USGS maps erroneously labeled this area of woods in uppercase text, which would indicate an administrative forest rather than a natural feature. A 1995 USGS map displayed the name as Nāulu Forest, but the official name in GNIS is Naulu Forest.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Nā-ulu: “Forest and picnic area (cut off from the road and partially destroyed by lava flows in 1972), Puna [quadrangle], Hawai‘i. *Lit.*, the groves.”

Change Byron Ledge to Uēaloha: bench; approx. 50 acres; on the E side of Kaluapele (q.v.), S of Kūpina‘i Pali (q.v.); Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°24’45”N, 155°15’29”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Byron Ledge, Palialoha, Uwēaloha.

19.4125461, -155.258038

Proposal: name change to recognize historical and local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Byron Ledge (FID 358689)

Local Usage: Byron Ledge (HAVO, as variant); Uēaloha (HAVO)

Published:

Byron Ledge (USGS 1921, 1926, 1963, 1981, 1995; HAVO website, 2021, as variant; HAVO trail guide, 2013, as variant; HAVO trail guide, 2016; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935; *Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Palialoha (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Uēaloha (HAVO website, 2021, Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Uwēaloha (HAVO trail guide, 2013; HAVO trail guide, 2016, as variant, Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021);

Waialoha (Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Byron Ledge on the east side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO) to Uēaloha. HAVO and HBGN state that this is the correct orthography for the variant name Uwēaloha and would reestablish the use of traditional place names.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Byron Ledge: “A broad, flat-topped ridge separating Kī-lau-ea from Kī-lau-ea Iki craters, Hawai‘i, named for Lord (George Anson) Byron, a cousin of the poet and captain of H.M.S. *Blonde*, which in 1824 brought back the bodies of Ka-mehameha II and his queen, Ka-māmālu, who had died in England Byron camped here in 1825.”

Change Uēkahuna Bluff to Uēkahuna: cliff; 0.8 mi. long; on the NW side of Kaluapele (q.v.); the name means “priest wept”; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25’33”N, 155°16’51”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Uēkahuna Bluff, Uwēkahuna, Uwēkahuna Bluff, Uwekahuna Bluff, Uwekahuna Pali, Uwē-kahuna.

19.4257608, -155.2809334

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: Uwēkahuna Bluff (BGN 1999); Uēkahuna Bluff (BGN 2012)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Uēkahuna Bluff (FID 364390)

Local Usage: Uēkahuna (NPS)

Published:

Uēkahuna (HAVO website, 2021);

Uēkahuna Bluff (USGS website, 2020; *Hawai‘i Magazine*, 2021);

Uwēkahuna (HAVO trail guide, 2016);

Uwēkahuna Bluff (USGS 1995);

Uwekahuna Bluff (USGS 1963, 1981; “Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935, 1936);

Uwekahuna Pali (“Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1936);

Uwē-kahuna (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Uēkahuna Bluff, a cliff on the northwest side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO), to Uēkahuna. HAVO is requesting that the generic “Bluff” be removed “to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage” and noted that the change “was part of an HBGN spelling change effort in 2012 that was never processed.”

The name Uwekahuna is also applied to a volcano observatory at the highest point of Kīlauea, and in various sources it refers to a summit or a bluff/cliff. Older USGS maps label the summit as Uwekahuna; later maps label the cliff as Uwekahuna Bluff or Uwēkahuna Bluff.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Uwē-kahuna: “Volcano observatory, bluff, and cliff . . . Kī-lau-*ea* [quadrangle], Hawai‘i, and name of Kaha-wali’s priests who challenged Pele after Kaha-wali’s defeat in *hōula* sledding A house stood over a pit here; when curious persons entered, the priest pulled ropes making the floor collapse, and they fell to their deaths in the pit Ka-miki, a hero set the house on fire and the priest wept (*uwē kahuna*).”

Change Steaming Bluff to Wahinekapu: cliff; approx. 0.5 mi. long, 400 ft. high; on the N side of Kaluapele (q.v.) below Kūkamāhuākea (q.v.); the name means “sacred woman”; Hawaii County, Hawaii; 19°25’47”N, 155°16’10”W; USGS map – Kilauea Crater 1:24,000; Not: Steaming Bluff, Steaming Bluffs, Wahine-kapu.

19.4298485, -155.2695608

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kilauea Crater 1:24,000

Proponent: Rhonda Loh; Hawaii National Park, HI

Administrative area: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Steaming Bluff (FID 364293)

Local Usage: Wahinekapu (NPS)

Published:

Steaming Bluff (USGS 1963, 1981, 1995; HAVO website, 2021, as variant; USGS website, 2020, as variant);

Steaming Bluffs (“Hawaii National Park” NPS circular, 1935);

Wahine-kapu (*Place Names of Hawaii*, 1974);

Wahinekapu (NPS brochure, 2021; HAVO website, 2021; USGS website, 2020; Ka Leo o ka Uluau podcast, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Steaming Bluff, a cliff on the north side of Kīlauea Crater (proposed Kaluapele (q.v.)) in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO), to Wahinekapu.

The 1974 volume *Place Names of Hawaii* includes an entry for Wahine-kapu: “A bluff near Kī-lau-ea, Hawai‘i and taboo residence of the god Ka-moho-ali‘i, Pele’s brother . . . *Lit.*, sacred woman (Pele).”

The proposal states that the location is from a local family tradition and that the name is recorded in Hawaiian chants.

The name Akanikōlea is recorded as a variant for Steaming Bluff, proposed as Wahinekapu (q.v.) citing a 1996 NPS brochure. This brochure is not currently available online so it is not clear if this was a mislabeling.

ILLINOIS

Change Sq__ Creek to Manitou Creek: stream; 15 mi. long; heads in Hawthorn Woods Village at 42°16’31”N, 88°03’35”W, flows generally NNW through the Township of Fremont, Round Lake Park Village, the Township of Avon, Hainesville Village, Round Lake Village, the Township of Grant, and Fox Lake Village to enter Fox Lake on the Fox River; the name refers to the spirit of the stream and the lifeblood of the region’s indigenous people; Tps45&44N, Rgs9&10E, Third Principal Meridian; Lake County, Illinois; 42°23’54”N, 88°09’24”W; USGS map – Fox Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Sq__ Creek.

Mouth: 42.3983541, -88.1567512

Source: 42.2753009, -88.0598007

Proposal: to change a name considered derogatory

Map: USGS Fox Lake 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Sq__ Creek Drainage District Board; Round Lake, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Creek (FID 419016)

Local Usage: Sq__ Creek (county website)

Published: Sq__ Creek (USGS 1920, 1923, 1960, 1981, 1993; AMS 1954, 1955, 1958, 1963; *Historical and Statistical Sketches of Lake County*, 1852; *Map of Lake County, Illinois*, 1861; *The Past and Present of Lake County, Illinois*, 1877; *A History of Lake County Illinois*, 1912)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Creek in Lake County to Manitou Creek. The stream flows into Fox Lake on the Fox River and flows through Hawthorn Woods

Village and Round Lake Park Village in the Township of Fremont; Hainesville Village and Round Lake Village in the Township of Avon; and Fox Lake Village in the Township of Grant. It also flows through Lake County Forest Preserve District lands.

The proposal was submitted by an Avon Township Trustee who serves on the Sq__ Creek Drainage District Board; the application states:

It is well recognized that the name “Sq__” is a derogatory term to most Native American tribes from our region. It is an ethnic and sexual slur, historically used for Indigenous North American women and contemporary use of the term is considered offensive, derogatory, misogynist and racist.

The Sq__ Creek Drainage District Board is proposing changing the geographic name of Sq__ Creek to Manitou Creek as a way to honor the native “spirit” of the waterway.

Since we have been unable to find a historical Native American name for the creek, we have been in consultation with representatives from Native American tribes that inhabited Lake County before European settlement. The native tribes of our area, Anishinabe, which is comprised of the bands of Chippewa/Ojibwa, Potawatomi, and Ottawa tribes, hold the belief that water is the lifeblood of the earth mother (Aki-Kwi). They further believe that every day is “Earth Day” and that requires us to honor that spirit (Manitou). We feel very strongly that the name “Manitou” honors the spirit of the waterway and therefore the lifeblood for the indigenous people of our region.

According to the *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, “manitou” means “a supernatural force that according to an Algonquian conception pervades the natural world.”

The proponents have gathered support or no objection for the change from:

- the Lake County Board, which passed a resolution supporting the change
- four individual Lake County Board members, one of whom is the Lake County Forest Preserve District Vice President
- U.S. Representative Bradley S. Schneider
- Illinois State Senator Melinda Bush
- Illinois State Representative Sam Yingling
- the Curator and Lake County historian for the Bess Bower Dunn Museum of Lake County
- the Sq__ Creek Clean Water Alliance
- the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission
- a Round Lake Area Library Board Trustee (proponent’s wife)
- the Site Director for Round Lake Drug Delivery, Baxter Healthcare Corporation
- the League of Women Voters of Lake County Board
- the Executive Committee of the Woods and Wetlands Group of the Sierra Club
- the Fremont School District 79 Superintendent
- the Director of Education at the Goddard School for Early Childhood Development in Round Lake, IL
- the Board of Directors and the Executive Director of the Brushwood Center at Ryerson Woods

- the Environmental Products and Services, Inc. Director (Third Lake, IL)
- 17 individuals or families living in the stream's watershed

One of the members of the Sq__ Creek Drainage District Board is a citizen of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation.

The name Sq__ Creek was first used on USGS maps in 1920. It also appeared on 1840 township plats, an 1861 county map, and in the 1852 volume *Historical and Statistical Sketches of Lake County*. No origin for the name could be found.

A number of places in the U.S. have names that include “Manitou”:

- a spring in Alabama
- a summit in Arizona
- a summit, a reservoir, and the City of Manitou Springs (with an associated summit and reservoir)
- a swamp in Indiana
- an unincorporated populated place in Kentucky
- a bar, a cape, a channel, a cliff, three islands (including North Manitou Island and South Manitou Island in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore), two lakes, and three unincorporated populated places in Michigan
- an island, two unincorporated populated places, a rapids, and three related streams in Minnesota
- an area, a cliff, and a pillar in Missouri
- a township in North Dakota
- an unincorporated populated place in New Jersey
- two unincorporated populated places and a summit in New York
- a town in Oklahoma
- two unincorporated populated places in Washington
- two falls, one island, and one lake in Wisconsin

The names of the City of Manitowoc in Wisconsin and the Canadian Province of Manitoba both derive from phrases containing the word manitou. Moniteau County in Missouri comes from the French spelling of manitou. Edward Callary's *Place Names of Illinois* (2009) reports that the name of Manito, a village in Mason County, comes from manitou and that “Manitou became popular as a place name following the publication of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha* [which includes the lines ‘Gitche Manito, the mighty, The Great Spirit, the creator...’].”

Muskrat Creek: stream; 3.8 mi. long; in Watson Township, heads at 39°05'14"N, 88°33'00"W, flows through the City of Effingham to enter Salt Creek E of Heartsville; the name refers to muskrats that likely live in ponds near the stream; Secs 16,9,4&5, T7N, R6E, Third Principal Meridian; Effingham County, Illinois; 39°02'55"N, 88°31'37"W; USGS map – Effingham South 1:24,000.

Mouth: 39.04872, -88.52693

Source: 39.08728, -88.5501

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Effingham South 1:24,000
 Proponent: Aaron Meyers; Effingham, IL
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Muskrat Creek (according to proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Muskrat Creek for a 3.8-mile-long stream in Watson Township in Effingham County. The stream flows through the City of Effingham and adjacent to the Effingham County Memorial Airport.

The proponent, who lives near the mouth of the stream, reports that the name is “used colloquially . . . likely due to the many ponds that are near the feature which may house muskrats.” He submitted a petition to change.org to solicit support for the name, stating, “This creek deserves a name. Some locals refer to this creek as “Muskrat Creek” . . . The muskrats who live in this creek and its nearby ponds deserve recognition for the valuable contributions they make to aquatic communities and habitats.”

The National Hydrography Dataset shows a few ponds around the stream. Muskrats may live in or near the stream, but there is no evidence to support this besides the proponent’s statements. GNIS does not list any nearby features with “Muskrat” in their names.

INDIANA

Lake Longinus: reservoir; approx. 1.5 acres; in the Township of Greene, 1.5 mi. SW of Wharton Lake; Longinus is the traditional name given to a Roman soldier mentioned in the Christian Gospels as being present at the Crucifixion; Sec 8, T36N, R2E, Second Principal Mer.; Saint Joseph County, Indiana; 41°35’06”N, 86°19’44”W; USGS map – Lakeville 1:24,000. 41.58493, -86.32889

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lakeville 1:24,000

Proponent: John Vrdolyak; South Bend, IN

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 Lake Longinus is proposed for a 1.5-acre reservoir in the Township of Greene in Saint Joseph County and southwest of South Bend. The reservoir was built sometime between 1965 and 1975.

The proponent owns the land around the lake and requests that the “approximately 7 acre [*sic*] oblong lake” be named for Longinus, “the Roman Centurion who pierced the Heart of Christ with his lance. Following this event, he left military service and became a Christian monk in

Cappadocia, where he was martyred for the faith. Just as Longinus is hidden from history, this small lake remains hidden between dense forest on either side. This site, especially with the lake, possesses a peaceful, sanctuary-like atmosphere befitting a monk who wishes to live a hidden life.”

Regarding the history of Longinus, the following details can be gleaned from online sources:

- the Christian Gospel of John refers to, but does not name, a soldier who pierced the side of Jesus at the Crucifixion
- the Christian Gospel of Matthew and Gospel of Mark refer to, but does not name, a centurion who attested to Jesus’ divinity after witnessing the Crucifixion
- the name Longinus was first used the fourth century apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus to refer to the soldier who pierced the side of Jesus
- the name Longinus may come from the Latinized form of the Greek word for lance used in the Gospel of John
- details about Longinus’ life were added to and embellished throughout history, but Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox tradition generally concur that Longinus lived in Cappadocia and was martyred for his Christian faith
- other than the canonical and apocryphal Gospel mentions of a soldier (John, Nicodemus) and a centurion (Matthew, Mark), the only details about Longinus come from church traditions and medieval stories and Passion Plays

LOUISIANA

Lake Sandefur: reservoir; 7.5 acres; located 2.5 mi. W of Colfax, immediately S of the point where the Cane River-Red Bayou Diversion Canal enters the Cane River; named for Marshall Nugent Sandefur (1909-1992), who constructed the control structure which prevented the lake from drying up; T6N, R4W, Louisiana Meridian; Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana; 31°30’24”N, 92°45’25”W; USGS map – Aloha 1:24,000.

31.506571, -92.757023

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Aloha 1:24,000

Proponent: James D. Sandefur; Oakdale, LA

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 Lake Sandefur is proposed for a 7.5-acre reservoir, located 2.5 mi. west of the community of Colfax in Natchitoches Parish. The name would commemorate Marshall Nugent Sandefur (1909-1992). According to the proponent, “The lake was created by the construction of the Cane River/Red Bayou diversion canal spoil bank, but would have drained into the canal naturally except for the effort of Mr. Sandefur to construct a control structure in the natural drain which prevented the lake from drying up. Without a control structure it is expected that there would be no lake today.” He adds, “Mr. Sandefur did not reside in Natchitoches Parish (he had a brother who did), but his son [the proponent] has owned the property on which the lake is contained since 1977. The lake sits entirely on the Sandefur property, and no portion of the lake

is on property owned by any other person or entity.” Mr. Sandefur’s obituary adds, “He was a native of Gold Dust and co-owner of Central Radio Supply Company. He was a member of First United Methodist Church, Alexandria Lions Club, and the Central Louisiana Amateur Radio Club.”

MARYLAND

Church Meadow Creek: stream; 0.75 mi. long; heads near Pikesville at 39°22’31”N, 76°43’40”W, flows SW to enter Gwynns Falls (a stream); named because it flows through a grassy area along Church Road; Baltimore County, Maryland; 39°22’11”N, 76°44’21”W; USGS map – Baltimore West 1:24,000.

Mouth: 39.36977, -76.73914 / Source: 39.375364, -76.727838

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Baltimore West 1:24,000

Proponent: Natalie Adachi; Towson, MD

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 Church Meadow Run is proposed for a 0.75-mile-long tributary of Gwynns Falls (a stream) near Pikesville in Baltimore County. (Note: “Falls” is not a common generic for streams, but GNIS records six such features using the term in and around Baltimore.)

The proposed name was chosen through a community stream-naming campaign promoted by the County’s Environmental Protection and Sustainability Department. The proposal was submitted by a department employee, who wrote that: “[the campaign was] part of a larger initiative to reduce the amount of litter ending up in our waterways, including this unnamed stream. We involved Pikesville residents in this effort by reaching out to community associations, community leaders, and faith-based groups in the surrounding area for both name suggestions and then voting for the final name. In order to submit a name to be considered, residents had to participate in a litter cleanup in the Pikesville area. All Pikesville residents were eligible to vote for the final name once the finalists were selected. The stream flows along Church Road and through a grassy area which will become a new county park in a few years. Church Meadow Creek received 105 out of 167 votes.”

The Baltimore County Second District Councilman supports the proposal.

MICHIGAN

Mancelona Plain: flat; approx. 85 mi. long, approx.. 390 sq. mi.; trends generally SW to NE from near Kaleva to Elmira through Bear Lake Township, Maple Grove Township, Marilla Township, Pleasanton Township, Springdale Township, Cleon Township, Weldon Township, Colfax Township, Homestead Township, Inland Township, Grant Township, Green Lake Township, Blair Township, Paradise Township, East Bay Township, Fife Lake Township, Union Township,

Whitewater Township, Boardman Township, Orange Township, Kalkaska Township, Excelsior Township, Rapid River Township, Coldsprings Township, Custer Township, Mancelona Township, Chestonia Township Star Township, Warner Township, and Elmira Township; name in published use referring to the community of Mancelona located in the northern section of the plain; Tps23-31N, R14-4W, Michigan Meridian; Manistee County, Benzie County, Grand Traverse County, Kalkaska County, Antrim County, and Otsego County; USGS map – Jacks Landing 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Mancelona Loamy Sand Plain, Mancelona-Thompsonville Outwash Plain.

44.639975, -85.407086

Proposal: to make official a name in published usage

Map: USGS Jacks Landing 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Daniel P. Huffman; Madison, WI

Administrative area: Michigan Department of Natural Resources lands

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mancelona Loamy Sand Plain (*They Need Not Vanish: A Discussion of the Natural Resources of Michigan*, 1942); Mancelona Plain (Michigan State University Ph.D. thesis, 1990; other geological publications); Mancelona-Thompsonville Outwash Plain (*Physical Geography* article, 2013; *Aeolian Research* article, 2017; other geological publications)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mancelona Plain for a glacial outwash plain in the northwestern part of the Lower Peninsula in Michigan. The name is in published use in many geologic publications, but the extent varies. The plain is located between the inner and outer Port Huron moraines.

The proponent describes the feature:

An S-curved plain winding between two moraines, beginning in the vicinity of village of Kaleva (Manistee County), curving north-northeast through Interlochen (Grand Traverse County), proceeding eastward parallel to the Boardman River, then curving northeast through Kalkaska (Kalkaska County), to Elmira (Otsego County) or thereabouts. It extends over 75 miles in length.

The plain trends generally southwest to northeast from Kaleva in Manistee County to Elmira in Antrim County. It passes through many townships:

- Bear Lake Township, Maple Grove Township, Marilla Township, Pleasanton Township, Springdale Township, and Cleon Township in Manistee County;
- Weldon Township, Colfax Township, Homestead Township, and Inland Township in Benzie County;
- Grant Township, Green Lake Township, Blair Township, Paradise Township, East Bay Township, Fife Lake Township, Union Township, and Whitewater Township in Grand Traverse County;
- Boardman Township, Orange Township, Kalkaska Township, Excelsior Township, Rapid River Township, and Coldsprings Township in Kalkaska County

- Custer Township, Mancelona Township, Chestonia Township Star Township, and Warner Township in Antrim County;
- Elmira Township in Otsego Township

GNIS contains records for some other glacial outwash plains such as Kingston Plains and Baraga Plains, but the extents recorded in GNIS do not match the descriptions provided in geologic publications.

Change Sand Island to Woodland Island: island; approx. 40 acres; in Pickford Township, in Munuscong Lake on the Saint Marys River, between Munuscong Island and Moon Island; the name refers to the island's wooded habitat; Sec 8, T44N, R2E, Michigan Meridian; Chippewa County, Michigan; 46°13'10"N, 84°12'21"W; USGS map – Munuscong 1:24,000; Not: Sand Island.

46.21949, -84.20597

Proposal: name change

Map: USGS Munuscong 1:24,000

Proponent: Eric Panaitescu; Orange, CA

Administrative area: Munuscong State Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sand Island (FID TBD)

Local Usage: No record

Published: Sand Island (Michigan Department of Transportation highway map, 1979; Michigan Department of Natural Resources county map, 1981; Chippewa County Road Commission map, 1999; Pickford Township Master Plan, 2011)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sand Island, an approximately 40-acre island in Pickford Township in Chippewa County, to Woodland Island. The island is located in Munuscong Lake on the Saint Marys River and within Munuscong State Wildlife Management Area. It is distinct from the larger Sand Island in the Saint Marys River 6.5 miles to the north in Soo Township

While boating in the area, the proponent reports that he landed on the island, which he describes as “mostly flat, level island with abundant vegetation and trees”; he adds, “the island’s peaceful, calm, and serene environment inhabited only by its native waterfowl, trees, and brush appealed to my nature-loving side. Since the island is uninhabited, untouched, and abundant in trees and plants, Woodland Island is a fitting name. This name has never before been used to identify this island or any other in the world. Prior to European colonization of the USA, the Native American people of the Chippewa Tribe inhabited the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Instead of naming it after an individual [this] is, most certainly, the most appropriate way to praise and commemorate the native people as well as the untouched, inhabiting natural surroundings . . . nearly all the islands of the Great Lakes have been named. To leave a single island unnamed amongst a sea of named islands is like completing a jigsaw puzzle without inserting the last piece.”

Prior to receipt of this proposal, the island was not recorded in GNIS. However, research showed that it was labeled Sand Island on a 1979 Michigan Department of Transportation

highway map, a 1981 Michigan Department of Natural Resources county map, a 1999 Chippewa County Road Commission map, and in the 2011 Pickford Township Master Plan. As such, it has been added to GNIS, thus making this proposal a name change rather than a new name for an unnamed feature.

GNIS does not list any features in the U.S. named “Woodland Island.” There are 10 natural features and communities in Michigan with “Woodland” in their names, but none are in Chippewa County.

NEVADA

Gridley Peak: summit; elevation 8,213 ft.; in Toiyabe National Forest in the Toiyabe Range, 4.8 mi. ESE of Mount Prometheus; named for Reuel Colt Gridley (1829-1870), a prominent businessman in the nearby mining community of Austin; Sec. 30, T19N, R45E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Lander County, Nevada; 39°28'29"N, 116°57'35"W; USGS map – Simpson Park Canyon 1:24,000.

39.4747, -116.9598

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Simpson Park Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: Sam D. Macaluso; Reno, NV

Administrative area: Toiyabe 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 Gridley Peak is proposed for an unnamed 8,213-foot summit in Lander County and within Toiyabe National Forest.

The name would commemorate Reuel Colt Gridley (1829-1870), who the proponent describes as “a prominent businessman in Austin, Nevada located near this peak. Gridley served in the Mexican-American War before moving to Austin, where he operated the ‘Gridley Store,’ which still exists and is on the National Register of Historic Places.”

In 1864, after losing a friendly bet over the winner of the Austin mayoral election, Gridley carried a 50-pound bag of flour through the town. [Many of the following details come from *Roughing It* by Mark Twain, who was a childhood friend of Gridley.] The bag of flour was auctioned to raise money for the United States Sanitary Commission, a private group federally legislated in 1861 to support disabled Union Army veterans of the Civil War. The winner of the auction refused to accept the bag and returned it to Gridley to be auctioned off again. This happened repeatedly until \$8,000 was reportedly raised; the bag was returned each time. Gridley continued to “auction” the bag in Virginia City, Carson City, San Francisco, and throughout the eastern U.S., reportedly raising \$250,000 for the Sanitary Commission. The flour was reportedly used to bake cakes for a Sanitary Commission celebration in Saint Louis and the bag is still displayed at the Nevada Historical Society Museum in Reno. Gridley died in Stockton, California; the Reuel Colt Gridley Monument in the cemetery includes a statue depicting him standing next to a sack of flour.

The unnamed summit proposed to be named Gridley Peak is the site of a National Geodetic Survey benchmark named “KING”; the description states: “the station is located about 6 miles east-southeast of Austin and 2 miles northeast of U.S. Highway 50, on a cone-shaped mountain partially covered with boulders and burned over timber. It is the highest point in the vicinity.” The origin of the reference KING is unknown.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) received the proposal and forwarded it to the USBGN. The NBGN solicited comments from Tribes located in Nevada. The Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation objects to the proposal, stating, “If allowable, we would like to be given some time as to speak with the elders of our community to learn the history and rightful name of the ‘unclaimed peak . . . this specific, unnamed peak does not overlook Austin and is in our ancestral homelands which we have used for time immemorial.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dead Moose Swamp: swamp; approx. 12 acres; in the Town of Mason along Spaulding Brook ENE of Pratt Pond; the name refers to a moose that died in the swamp in 2009; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°47’23”N, 71°45’09”W; USGS map – Greenville 1:24,000. 42.78964, -71.75238

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Greenville 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Dubé; Mason, NH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dead Moose Swamp (local Facebook page; eBird)

Published: Dead Moose Swamp (Town of Mason Annual Report, 2020)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Dead Moose Swamp for a 12-acre swamp in the northern part of the Town of Mason. The swamp is on Spaulding Brook along Abbott Hill Road. The proponent reports that during the snowmelt in the spring of 2009, some residents noticed what seemed to be a new “rock” in a rock wall near the swamp. The “rock” was a bloated moose carcass. The swamp has been called Dead Moose Swamp since then.

The 2020 Town of Mason Annual Report reported flooding at Dead Moose Swamp. A local Facebook page and an eBird report by a local birder refer to the location as Dead Moose Swamp. This proponent has submitted eight previous proposals to the BGN to name other small streams, ponds, and swamps in Mason; all have been approved by the BGN.

GNIS lists a stream named Dead Moose River in Carlton County, Minnesota. Nearby features with “Moose” in their names are:

- Moose Brook, 16 miles to the northwest in Hillsborough County
- Moose Hill, 20 miles to the east-northeast in Rockingham County
- Moose Meadow Brook, 27 miles to the northeast in Rockingham County

NEW YORK

Change Echo Lake to Whisper Pond: lake; approx. 15 acres; in the Town of North Elba, NE of Mirror Lake, NW of Big Cherrypatch Lake; named for the quiet and peaceful surroundings; Essex County, New York; 44°17'50"N, 73°57'48"W; USGS map – Lake Placid 1:24,000; Not: Echo Lake, Echo Pond, Lake of the Golden Lilies, Lake Surprise, Mud Pond.

44.29718, -73.9634

Proposal: name change to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Lake Placid 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris McIsaac; Lake Placid, NY

Administrative area: Saranac Lakes Wild Forest (New York State)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Echo Lake (FID 949345)

Local Usage: Echo Lake (Lake Placid tourism website, 2021); Echo Pond (proponent)

Published:

Echo Lake (USGS 1953, 1979, 1986, 1999; *Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, Vol. 6 No. 28, 1899; Lake Placid Club Handbook, 1901)

Echo Pond (*Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, Vol. 6 No. 28, 1899; Northeastern Adirondacks Fishing Map Guide, 2016)

Lake of the Golden Lilies (Lake Placid Club Handbook, 1901)

Lake Surprise (Lake Placid Club Handbook, 1901)

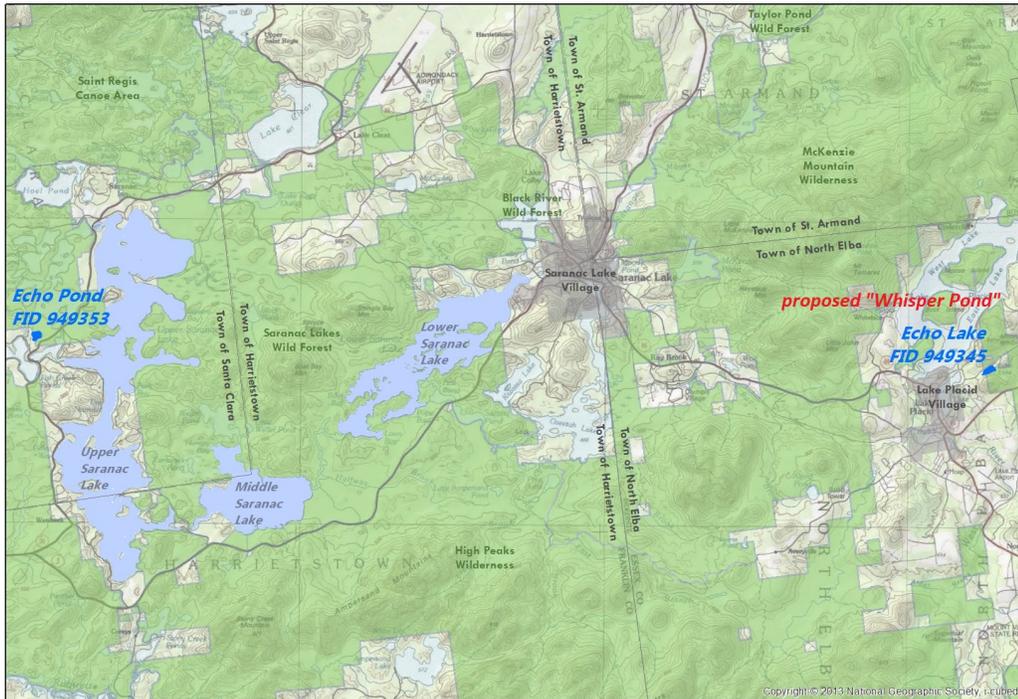
Mud Pond (USGS 1896, 1898, 1950; *Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, Vol. 6 No. 28, 1899; Lake Placid Club Handbook, 1901; State of New York Conservation Department Recreation Circular 10, 1932)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Echo Lake in the Town of North Elba in Essex County to Whisper Lake. The lake is located near Lake Placid and partly within Saranac Lakes Wild Forest, administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

The proposal was submitted by a member of the family that owns land and has a house on the northwest side of the lake. The proponent states:

- the lake is known locally as Echo Pond, but is commonly listed as Echo Lake in many sources (including GNIS, State documents, and local sources)
- there is “a bigger Echo Lake,” which is a public fishing spot 15 miles to the west near Saranac Lake in the Town of Santa Clara in Franklin County (this lake is officially Echo Pond in GNIS and State documents, and is approximately the same size as the lake in question)
- the lake near Saranac Lake is sometimes confused for the lake near Lake Placid
- hikers who use a trail that passed by Echo Lake are encouraged by the name and the lake’s setting between hills to yell loudly which “is inconsistent with the natural beauty and quietness of the surrounding area.”

**Echo Pond (FID 949353, Franklin County)
Echo Lake (FID 949345, Essex County; proposed as Whisper Pond) and
with selected State lands**



The proponent also reports that his family owns “the only house on the pond and roughly 70% of the surrounding land. The other 30% is owned by the State of NY. So, changing the name would have little--if any--effect on others. If Echo Pond encourages shouting, we hope that Whisper Pond would encourage, well, whispering, or at least talking softly.”

The lake was labeled as Mud Pond on USGS maps from 1896 to 1950, and as Echo Lake starting in 1953. (The name Mud Pond is now applied to a smaller lake 6.5 miles to the southeast in North Elba.)

The Lake Placid tourism website lists Echo Lake as a hiking destination. Other sources have used various names:

- Echo Lake, Echo Pond, and Mud Pond in an 1899 article titled “Plants of North Elba” in the *Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, Vol. 6 No. 28
- Echo Lake, Lake of the Golden Lilies, Lake Surprise, and Mud Pond in the 1901 Lake Placid Club Handbook
- Mud Pond in the 1932 “Lake Placid Trails”, State of New York Conservation Department Recreation Circular 10
- Echo Pond in the 2016 Northeastern Adirondacks Fishing Map Guide published by Sportsman Connection

Meanwhile, the Echo Pond near Saranac Lake is listed as a public fishing lake on the NYSDEC website. The 2021 New York State Freshwater Fishing Regulations Guide calls it “Duck or Echo

Pond.” Echo Lake near Lake Placid (proposed Whisper Pond) is not listed in either of these State sources.

Echo Bay is located at the north end of Lake Placid 3.3 miles to the north of the lake in question. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Whisper” in their names.

NORTH CAROLINA

The following three proposals were submitted by the Graham County Board of Commissioners in response to three previous proposals submitted by a resident of Douglasville, Georgia, to make official names for waterfalls in Nantahala National Forest. The county was asked to comment on the names Atsadi Falls, Lisas Falls, and Little Huckleberry Falls (Review List 444) and responded that the following names would be more appropriate.

Bemis Camp Falls: falls; 35 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on Santeetlah Creek, 1.65 mi. ENE of Stratton Gap; the name refers to the old Bemis Logging Camp, located approximately 0.75 mi. upstream from the falls; Graham County, North Carolina; 35°20’28”N, 84°00’09”W; USGS map – Big Junction 1:24,000.

35.34111, -84.0025

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Big Junction 1:24,000

Proponent: Kim Crisp, Robbinsville, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Atsadi Falls (Waterfall Chasers Facebook group, 2017)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the name Bemis Camp Falls to a 35-foot falls on Santeetlah Creek in Graham County. The waterfall is located in the Unicoi Mountains in Nantahala National Forest. The Graham County Board of Commissioners, which submitted this name in response to a previous proposal for Atsadi Falls (Review List 444), reports that the name “refers to the old Bemis Logging Camp, located approximately three-fourths of a mile upstream from the falls.”

Santeetlah Bluff Falls: falls; 150 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on an unnamed tributary of Santeetlah Creek flowing off the N slope of Little Huckleberry Knob, 1.95 mi. ENE of Stratton Gap; Graham County, North Carolina; 35°20’26”N, 83°59’49”W; USGS map – Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000.

35.340556, -83.996944

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Kim Crisp, Robbinsville, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala 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 Santeetlah Bluff Falls is proposed for a 150-foot falls located along an unnamed tributary of Santeetlah Creek, and flowing off the north slope of Little Huckleberry Knob in Graham County. The falls is located in the Unicoi Mountains in Nantahala National Forest. The Graham County Board of Commissioners submitted this name in response to a previous proposal for Little Huckleberry Falls (Review List 444). In responding to that name, the county stated “These falls are quite some distance from Little Huckleberry Knob. These falls are on a tributary of Santeetlah Creek that flows down through the middle of the area locally known as Santeetlah Bluffs. Most all hunters and fishermen are familiar with this area.”

Stewart Falls: falls; 25 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on Santeetlah Creek, 1.9 mi. ENE of Stratton Gap; named for the Stewart family who lived along Santeetlah Creek and who owned a cabin approx. 0.5 mi. downstream from the falls; Graham County, North Carolina; 35°20’31”N, 83°59’52”W; USGS map – Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000.

35.341944, -83.997778

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Kim Crisp, Robbinsville, NC

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lisa’s Falls (site visitor, approx. one year)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Stewart Falls is proposed for a 25-foot falls on Santeetlah Creek in Graham County. The waterfall is located in the Unicoi Mountains in Nantahala National Forest.

The Graham County Board of Commissioners, which submitted this name in response to a previous proposal for Lisas Falls (Review List 444), reports that the name would commemorate the Stewart family, “who lived along Santeetlah Creek prior to U.S. Forest Service acquisition.” Stewart Cabin is located approximately a half-mile downstream from the falls, and the two ridges lying to the southeast of the falls are named Doc Stewart Ridge and Art Stewart Ridge. The county did not provide any other biographical details but a search of online genealogical records show that a number of individuals names Stewart acquired land grants in the area as early as 1885. A Tennessee Valley Family Removal and Population Readjustment Case File notes that C.J. Stewart was relocated from nearby Proctor in 1943, “to make way for TVA dams and hydroelectric power plants.”

OREGON

Kimberly Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; heads at 43°52’45”N, 123°59’18”W, flows S to enter Fiddle Creek 4.5 mi. E of Siltcoos Lake; named for Kimberly Huff (1956-2016), who co-owned the property along the stream and worked to restore its salmon habitat; Sec 3, T20S, R11W & Sec 34, T19S, R11W, Willamette Meridian; Lane County, Oregon; 43°52’13”N, 123°59’17”W; USGS

map – North Fork 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: 43.870317, -123.988141

Source: 43.879147, -123.988288

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in recent local use

Map: USGS North Fork 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Richard D. Huff; Florence, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Kimberly Creek (proponent and locals, 15 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Kimberly Creek for a one-mile-long tributary of Fiddle Creek in Lane County.

The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for 15 years and that it commemorates his wife Kimberly Huff (1956-2016). They purchased land along the stream in 1988 and visited the property for “forest management and recreation.” The proponent reports that the stream channel was altered in the 1940s for agriculture, and that in 2009, he and his wife restored habitat in and along the stream to help improve conditions for Coho salmon spawning. He still owns and manages the property.

A query of GNIS found only one feature in Oregon with “Kimberly” as a name: an unincorporated populated place in Grant County, over 200 miles to the northwest.

Origin Creek: stream; 0.85 mi. long; heads at 45°39’41”N, 123°20’05”W, flows S into Tillamook State Forest to enter Gales Creek; the name refers to the documented point of origin of the 1933 Tillamook Fire; Sec. 17, T2N, R5W, Willamette Mer.; Washington County, Oregon; 45°39’01”N, 123°20’10”W; USGS map – Timber 1:24,000.

Mouth: 45.65015, -123.33623

Source: 45.66131, -123.3346

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Timber 1:24,000

Proponent: Doug Decker; Portland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Origin Creek (Oregon Department of Forestry, 15 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted to the BGN by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), is to make official the name Origin Creek for a 0.85-mile-long tributary of Gales Creek in Washington County. The downstream section of the stream flows through Tillamook State Forest, managed by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF).

The proponent is the former Oregon State Forester and Director of ODF, and a current member of the OGNB. He reports that the proposed name has been in local use for approximately 15 years, adding, “This unnamed creek is immediately adjacent to the point of origin of the 1933 Tillamook Fire, located west of Glenwood, Oregon and just east of the Gales Creek Campground in the Tillamook State Forest. During repeated forest and fire history research visits to this location over 20-plus years, we have referred to this area as ‘Origin Creek’ as a convenient way to orient ourselves and describe the general vicinity, given its immediate proximity to the fire origin. The creek is less than .2 of a mile from the documented point of origin of the 1933 fire and runs north-south through the fire origin area.” GNIS does not list any features in Oregon with “Origin” in their names.

TEXAS

Little Creek: stream; 0.7 mi. long; heads at 32°20’07”N, 96°18’48”W, flows NE to enter Caney Creek 2 mi. SE of Styx; descriptive name; Henderson County, Texas; 32°20’26”N, 96°18’29”W; USGS map – Styx 1:24,000.

Mouth: 32.34045, -96.30798

Source: 32.33517, -96.31334

Proposal: to make official a name used locally

Map: USGS Styx 1:24,000

Proponent: Jamie Williams; Gun Barrel City, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Little Creek (proponent’s family, ~100 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Little Creek for a 0.7-mile-long tributary of Caney Creek in Henderson County. The proponent states that the stream is small and that “my parents and grandparents always called this the Little creek, as compared to the other two that are on our property; my 96-year-old great-grandmother has even mentioned this creek by the name little, and says she has since her father bought this property when she was a little girl.”

A query of GNIS shows that the nearest stream named Little Creek is approximately 30 miles to the northwest in Ellis County. A stream named Little Alder Creek is located in Henderson County 37 miles to the southeast.

VERMONT

Buffalo Mountain: summit; elevation 1,563 ft.; in the Town of Hardwick, W of Cooper Brook; Caledonia County, Vermont; 44°30’00”N, 72°22’57”W; USGS map – Wolcott 1:24,000; Not: Buffalo Hill.

44.50012, -72.38257

Proposal: to make official a name in longstanding local and published use

Map: USGS Wolcott 1:24,000

Proponent: C.M. (Mike) Vance; East Hardwick, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Buffalo Mountain (town government, area residents, businesses)

Published: Buffalo Hill (USGS Bulletin 404, *The Granites of Vermont*, 1909; USGS Bulletin 738, *The Commercial Granites of New England*, 1923), Buffalo Mountain (*Danville North Star* 1887; State Geologist report 1915-16; Vermont Urban and Community Forestry; Town Zoning Administrator, 2020; WPTZ-TV, 2014; *Hardwick Gazette*, 2020; trail and hiking guides), Buffalo mountain (*Hardwick Gazette* 1890, 1891, 1917)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Vermont Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of East Hardwick, is to make official the name Buffalo Mountain for a 1,563-foot summit in the Town of Hardwick in Caledonia County. The proposal states, “The name Buffalo Mountain has a long history in the Hardwick area. It played a key part in the local granite industry in the 19th and 20th centuries. More recent news articles as well as Hardwick town documents refer to Buffalo Mountain and [recognition of the name] contributes to both the beauty and the recreational opportunities. This petition, rather than adopting a new name, seeks to formalize the name of the significant geographic feature that has been used for well over a century. Although contained in state and federal documents, the name seems to have been lost in the larger view and the people of Hardwick would like it to see it recognized officially.” The origin of the name is unknown, although the Vermont BGN suggests it may be descriptive of the mountain’s shape.

News articles published in 1887, 1890, and 1891 referred to survey work being done on “the spur road to Buffalo mountain” and to the reopening of “the quarry on Buffalo mountain.” A report by the Vermont State Geologist on *The Mineral Industries and Geology of Vermont, 1915-1916* named it Buffalo Mountain. A recent Hardwick Town Plan described Buffalo Mountain as “one of several areas central to Hardwick’s scenic offerings” and noted that the mountain is depicted on the town’s logo. In 2020, the Town Zoning Administrator, in a letter to the Vermont Public Utilities Commission, referred to efforts to erect a telecommunications tower on Buffalo Mountain. The road that runs along the south side of the summit is named Buffalo Mountain Road, and the name has been incorporated into several local business names. Buffalo Mountain School has been located in Hardwick since 2005.

USGS bulletins entitled *The Granites of Vermont* and *The Commercial Granites of New England*, published in 1909 and 1923, respectively, referred to the feature as Buffalo Hill, noting that it was the site of the Buffalo Hill Quarry.

A petition with 162 signatures supporting the proposal was included with the application. Letters of support were also received from the Town of Hardwick Select Board, the Hartwick Historical Society, the East Hardwick Neighborhood Organization, and the Chief of the Nulhegan Band of the Coosuk-Abenaki Nation (a state-recognized Tribe in Vermont). The chief noted that the Abenaki word for buffalo is “psoki,” but there is no evidence that this word is applied to the geographic feature; a Tribal historian confirmed there is no known native name for the mountain. There is no active county government in Caledonia County.

VIRGINIA

Change Mogarts Beach to Morgarts Beach: populated place (unincorporated); elev. 32 ft.; on the S shore of the James River NW of Days Point, between Burwell Bay and the mouth of the Pagan River; named for John Addison Morgart (1859-1918), who owned and operated the Day's Point Hotel (also known as Morgart's Hotel) at this location; Isle of Wight County, Virginia; 37°01'56"N, 76°36'03"W; USGS map – Mulberry Island 1:24,000; Not: Mogarts Beach. 37.0320925, -76.6007875

Proposal: name change to recognize correct spelling

Map: USGS Mulberry Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Harry Dowsett; Aldie, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mogarts Beach (FID 1495958)

Local Usage: Morgarts Beach (local road sign)

Published: Mogarts Beach (USGS 1950, 1957, 1965, 1984; VA Division of Mineral Resources Report, 1976); Morgarts Beach (VA Division of Mineral Resources Report, 1976; USGS Bulletin, 1980); Morgart's Beach (*The Daily Press* [Hampton Roads] articles, 1990, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the spelling of Mogarts Beach, an unincorporated populated place in Isle of Wight County, to Morgarts Beach. The community is named for John Addison Morgart (1859-1918), who owned and operated the Day's Point Hotel (also known as Morgart's Hotel or Morgart's Beach Hotel) at this location.

Mr. Morgart, a native of Pennsylvania, became an investor in the Day's Point Land and Improvement Company. He moved to Isle of Wight County, built the hotel, and sold spring water from a well dug there. His obituary in a Fayette County, Pennsylvania, newspaper reported: "While instructing a young man how to swim, J. Addison Morgart of Smithfield, Va., former well known business man of Connellsville, was drowned recently. Of late years Mr. Mogart made a business of bottling medicinal spring water." [Note that both spellings of his name were used.] Other accounts state that he drowned while swimming back to shore after he and a neighbor moved his boat to deeper water on a stormy day. Mr. Morgart is buried in a cemetery in nearby Smithfield, Virginia.

A road sign in the community reads "Morgarts Beach Rd."

USGS recognizes a geologic formation named the Morgarts Beach member of the Yorktown Formation. It was formally described in 1980 in a USGS Bulletin: "The Morgarts Beach Member is herein named for beds exposed at Morgarts Beach. . . ." It was also published in a 1986 USGS Bulletin 1564, "Lexicon of New Formal Geologic Names of the United States 1976-1980."

The spelling of the name has varied, but "Mogart" seems to have become more common after its appearance on USGS maps:

- a 1913 Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin mentioned a well at Day's Point owned by J. A. Morgart

- the 1920 “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth” listed “Morgarts Beach Hotel, Inc.”
- a 1945 Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin mentioned the well of “J.A. Morgart, at Morgarts Beach” and the “Morgarts Beach Hotel”
- a 1975 Navy Department environmental impact statement included what appears to be a Virginia Department of Transportation map with the label Morgarts Beach
- a 1976 Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Report referred to the location as both Mogarts Beach and Morgarts Beach
- a 1978 real estate advertisement in *The Smithfield Times* referred to Mogarts Beach
- a 1993 Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Report referred to the location as Mogarts Beach and the Morgarts Beach Member: “I find no published explanation for the extra ‘r’ in ‘Morgarts’, but that usage [*sic*] is consistent in [the 1980 definition of the member] and in all subsequent literature”
- a 2003 National Park Service Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring referred to both the Morgarts Beach Member and the Mogarts Beach Member
- a 2007 Virginia Department of Historic Resources report referred to the “Morgart’s Beach Hotel”
- a 2009 article in a Geological Society of America Special Paper referred to “the Morgarts Beach Member (also spelled Mogarts Beach)”

Articles in *The Daily Press* [Hampton Roads] use the name Morgart’s Beach for both the community and the shoreline.

WASHINGTON

Cedar Glen Creek: stream; 0.85 mi. long; heads in the City of Granite Falls at 48°04’56”N, 121°57’29”W, flows SW then S to enter Coon Creek 1.5 mi. WSW of Swartz Lake; named for the small cedar-filled glen through which the stream flows; Secs19&18, T30N, R07E, Willamette Meridian; Snohomish County, Washington; 48°04’21”N, 121°57’41”W; USGS map – Granite Falls 1:24,000.

Mouth: 48.0725, -121.96135

Source: 48.0821518, -121.958105

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Granite Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Lorraine J. Bernhardt; Granite Falls, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

West Fork Cedar Glen Creek: stream; 0.25 mi. long; heads at 48°04’34”N, 121°57’57”W, flows NE through the City of Granite Falls to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Cedar Glen Creek (q.v.) 1.3 mi. WNW of Swartz Lake; Sec19, T30N, R07E, Willamette Meridian; Snohomish County, Washington; 48°04’42”N, 121°57’46”W; USGS map – Granite Falls

1:24,000.

Mouth: 48.078442, -121.96285

Source: 48.0761555, -121.9657707

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Granite Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Lorraine J. Bernhardt; Granite Falls, WA

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 names Cedar Glen Creek and West Fork Cedar Glen Creek are proposed for two unnamed streams that flow in part through the City of Granite Falls in Snohomish County. The proposed Cedar Glen Creek flows into Coon Creek (the National Hydrography Dataset misapplies the latter name to a different stream further south of its correct location).

The proponent, who owns land around the mouth of the proposed Cedar Glen Creek, states that the stream “deserves to be named because it is active salmon spawning habitat.” The name is descriptive of the cedar-filled glen the streams flow through. The cedars are presumably western red cedars (*Thuja plicata*).

The proponent originally submitted the proposal with the spelling “Glenn” and the explanation “the word glenn is of Irish/Scottish origin and means ‘a secluded and narrow valley’ . . . The settlers that homesteaded here were mainly of Irish/Scottish origins and the terrain that the creek flows through is a glenn.” When asked about the unusual spelling that more commonly is a personal name, the proponent amended the proposal to a spelling “that would alleviate any confusion with personal names.”

According to GNIS, there are no features in Snohomish County with “Cedar” or “Glen” in their names.

Moonlight Creek: stream; 1.25 mi. long; heads at 46°57’51”N, 123°03’04”W, flows SE then S through Lake Lucinda to enter Darlin Creek 7.7 mi. SW of Tumwater; the name refers to moonlight reflecting off the stream; Secs22&15, T17N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; Thurston County, Washington; 46°57’10”N, 123°02’24”W; USGS map – Littlerock 1:24,000.

Mouth: 46.95275, -123.03997

Source: 46.964172, -123.05119

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Littlerock 1:24,000

Proponent: Chandra Brady; Olympia, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Moonlight Creek (proponent and other residents, ~2.5 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Moonlight Creek for a 1.25-mile-long tributary of Darlin Creek in Thurston County. The proponent, who lives along the stream, states: “During the day the creek lies under foliage and is almost invisible. At night the moon reflects off the creek. [It] has been known locally and by the neighborhood’s kids as ‘Moonlight Creek’ [for at least the last two and half years].”