

Panoche quadrangle was mapped, 1908-11. In the United States this mineral—a silicate of aluminum, sodium, iron, and magnesium—appears chiefly in the Coast Ranges of California.

Gleason Mountain [Los Angeles Co.] was probably named for George Gleason, a resident of the county in 1872.

Glen, a Celtic generic term for 'narrow valley', became the most popular of the archaic geographical names revived by the Romantic movement of the 19th century. It is seldom used as a true generic term replacing "canyon," but it has provided the first element of numerous composite place names. California has not only its share of Glenbrooks, Glenburns, Glendales, and Glenwoods, but also a number of unique combinations, e.g. Glen Alder [Placer Co.], Glen Arbor [Santa Cruz Co.], Glen Frazer [Contra Costa Co.], and Glen Una [Santa Clara Co.]. **Glen Alpine Creek** [El Dorado Co.] was named from a reference in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the lake* (Lekisch). **Glen Ellen** [Sonoma Co.] was named in 1869 by Charles V. Stuart, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of 1849, for his wife, Ellen Mary. The post office was established and named on July 19, 1871. **Glencoe** [Calaveras Co.] is shown on Hoffmann's map (1873) as Mosquito. When the post office was established about 1878, a new name was chosen because there was a Mosquito post office in El Dorado Co. At that time there were eighteen other Glencoes in the United States, directly or indirectly named after the valley in Scotland. **Glendale** [Los Angeles Co.] developed soon after the railroad was built from Los Angeles to San Fernando in 1873-74 and was named Riverdale (Co. Map, 1881). The name was refused by the Post Office Dept. in 1886 because of the Riverdale already existing in Fresno Co., so the post office was called Mason. Soon afterward it was changed to Glendale; this name is shown on the Land Office map of 1891. There were twenty-five other Glendaies in the United States at that time. **Glendora** [Los Angeles Co.] is a name created in 1887 by George Whitcomb from his wife's name, Ledora. **Glen Blair** [Mendocino Co.] was named after the Glen Blair Mill Company, founded by Captain Blair "soon after Fort Bragg was in operation" (Co. Hist.: Mendocino 1914:67). **Glenavon** [Riverside Co.] contains another Celtic term, *avon*

'river'; it was chosen by L. V. W. Brown in 1909 (A. C. Fulmor). **Glen Aulin** [Yosemite NP] contains *glen* as a true generic: "It was probably in the winter of 1913-14 . . . suggested Glen Aulin 'beautiful valley or glen' [to R. B. Marshall], and wrote it for him in this way, that it might be correctly pronounced—the 'au' as in author. The correct Gaelic (Irish) orthography is *Gleann Alainn*" (James McCormick to F. P. Farquhar). **Glenwood** [Santa Cruz Co.] was founded by Charles C. Martin, who came round the Horn in 1850. It was known as Martinville until the post office was established on Aug. 23, 1880. The state also has a Glen Valley Slough [Colusa Co.], a Glen Anne Creek [Santa Barbara Co.], a Glenshire [Nevada Co.], and a Glenhaven [Lake Co.].

Glenn: County, station. The county was formed by act of the legislature on Mar. 11, 1891, from the northern part of Colusa Co.; it was named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn (1824-82), whose estate gave financial backing to a proposal for creating and naming the new county. Dr. Glenn came to California from Missouri in 1849, bought Rancho Jacinto in 1867, and became the most important wheat grower of the state. The station was named after the county when the Southern Pacific branch from Colusa was built in 1917.

Glenn Ranch [San Bernardino Co.] was established as a resort on the ranch where Jerry Glenn, an immigrant from Texas, settled in the 1860s.

Glennville [Kern Co.] was established as a post office in the 1870s; it was named for James Madison Glenn, a native of Tennessee, who had settled in Linn's Valley in 1857.

Glen Pass [Kings Canyon NP] was named for Glen H. Crow, a ranger in the USFS and an assistant in the USGS, when the Mount Whitney quadrangle was surveyed in 1907 (Farquhar).

Glorietta is the name of communities in Contra Costa and Fresno Cos. and of a bay in San Diego harbor. A site in Orange Co. is spelled Gloryetta. The name was probably chosen for its sound. In Spain and Mexico *glorieta* refers to a small plaza from which several streets radiate.

Goat. Since no goats are native to California, the various Goat Mountains, Buttes, and Rocks were probably so named because antelope or mountain sheep were mistaken for goats.

renowned botanist Willis Jepson (1867–1946)—but it is not Willis Jepson Hole, as the board's Decision List no. 6503 expressly states.

Willits: town, **Creek, Valley** [Mendocino Co.].

The post office was established in the late 1870s and named for Hiram Willits, who had settled in the district in 1857. The name is shown on the Land Office map of 1879 and is listed in the Postal Guide of 1880.

Willow. The willow (genus *Salix*) has always been extremely popular for place naming because its presence usually denotes running water. In California there are about twenty species, widely distributed in the state (see also Sauce). The maps show more than two hundred Willow Creeks, and more than a hundred Willow Springs, Sloughs, Lakes, and Valleys. Willow is also repeatedly found with the rare generic Glen—and once, in Humboldt Co., with the even rarer generic Brook. There are also a number of Lone Willow Creeks, and a Five Willows Springs [San Luis Obispo Co.]. The name is a favorite for communities and post offices, e.g. Willow Ranch [Modoc Co.], listed as a post office in 1880; Willowbrook [Los Angeles Co.]; Willow Creek [Humboldt Co.]; and Willow Springs [Kern Co.]. **Willows** [Glenn Co.]: "There was but one watering place in the plains south of Stony Creek. That was a willow pond, from which the present town of Willows took its name" (John B. De Jarnatt and Ellis T. Crane, *Colusa County* 1887:11). The town was laid out in 1876; the post office is listed as Willow from 1880 to 1917. For Willow Springs [Borrego State Park], see Santa Catarina Springs.

Will Rogers Beach State Park [Los Angeles Co.]. Established in 1930 and named in memory of the famous actor (1879–1935). His home was made a state park in 1944.

Will Thrall Peak [Los Angeles Co.]. The peak was named in memory of William H. Thrall, an early advocate of conservation, who had died in 1963 (BGN, 1963).

Wilmar Lake [Yosemite NP]. Named by R. B. Marshall, for Wilmar Seavey, daughter of Clyde L. Seavey (Farquhar). By decision of the BGN (1964), the name was changed from Wilmer.

Wilmington [Los Angeles Co.]. Named by Phineas Banning (see Banning), a leader in the early development of Los Angeles, after his birthplace in Delaware. It had been the

terminal of the U.S. mail stage line since 1858 and was known as New San Pedro or Newtown until 1863.

Wilseyville [Calaveras Co.]. The post office was established on Sept. 16, 1947, and named for Lawrence A. Wilsey, an official of the American Forest Products Company, which has a subsidiary here (Marjorie Dietz).

Wilsie [Imperial Co.]. Named for W. E. Wilsie, a farmer, who came to the Imperial Valley in 1901 (*Desert Magazine*, July 1939). The name was applied to the station about 1917, when the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad was under construction.

Wilson [Sutter Co.]. Probably named for George W. Wilson, a merchant in Marysville, who owned a large grain farm nearby about 1900 (Co. Library).

Wilson, Mount [Los Angeles Co.]. Named for Benjamin D. ("Don Benito") Wilson (1811–78), who built a burro trail up the mountain in 1864. Wilson, one of the best known of the American settlers in southern California after 1841, was the first mayor of Los Angeles under U.S. rule.

Wilson Creek [Yosemite NP]. Named by Lt. H. C. Benson for his friend Mountford Wilson, of San Francisco (Farquhar).

Wilton [Sacramento Co.]. The station of the Central California Traction line was named for the owner of the land, Seth A. Wilton, dairy and poultry rancher, who had lived in Sacramento Co. since 1887 (Co. Hist.: Sacramento 1923:311). The post office is listed in 1915.

Winchell, Mount [Kings Canyon NP]. The name honors Alexander Winchell (1824–91), professor of geology for many years at the University of Michigan. His cousin, Elisha C. Winchell, had given the name in 1868 to the present Lookout Point, overlooking Kings River Canyon. In 1879 Elisha's son, Lillbourne A. Winchell, bestowed the same name upon a peak south of the Palisades. The USGS transferred the name to a peak north of North Palisade, where it now rests (Farquhar).

Winchester [Riverside Co.]. Named for Mrs. Amy Winchester, an owner of the land when it was subdivided in 1886 (Gunther).

Windfield. See Winton.

Window Cliff [Tulare Co.]. "These cliffs are perforated with a window-like opening at the head of a gorge dropping into Kern Canyon, through which inspiring views of the [Se-