

**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 (where available) showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at https://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

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

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



ALASKA
SIXTEEN PROPOSALS WITHIN 12-NAUTICAL MILE TERRITORIAL SEA
(9 within jurisdiction of Alaska)

The following sixteen proposals were submitted by researchers at NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center. The proposals affect the names of undersea features in the East Bering Sea and result from a meta-analysis of bathymetric measurements. These features are within the 12-nautical mile territorial sea of the U.S. and as such are subject to review by the DNC. Eight of the proposals are to name newly-discovered features. Two are to change the generic term to better reflect the shape and structure of the feature. Six proposals are to change names recognized by ACUF, either to better associate them with coastal features or in relation to a newly mapped/discovered feature. The proponents published a revised bathymetric chart of the area in a report titled "Bathymetry and Canyons of the Eastern Bering Sea Slope."

Nine of the proposed names are for features that lie within three nautical miles of the coast and as such are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska. All the features are on the sea floor under NOAA Marine Protected Areas; some are also under Alaska Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Areas.

Ashishik Canyon: valley; 42 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 5.6 mi. N of Ashishik Point at 53°38'30"N, 168°05'42"W, trends generally N to a point 16.7 mi. NW of Bogoslof Island; named in association with Ashishik Point; 54°08'12"N, 168°14'54"W; USGS map – N/A.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.641667&p_longi=-168.095

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
 NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

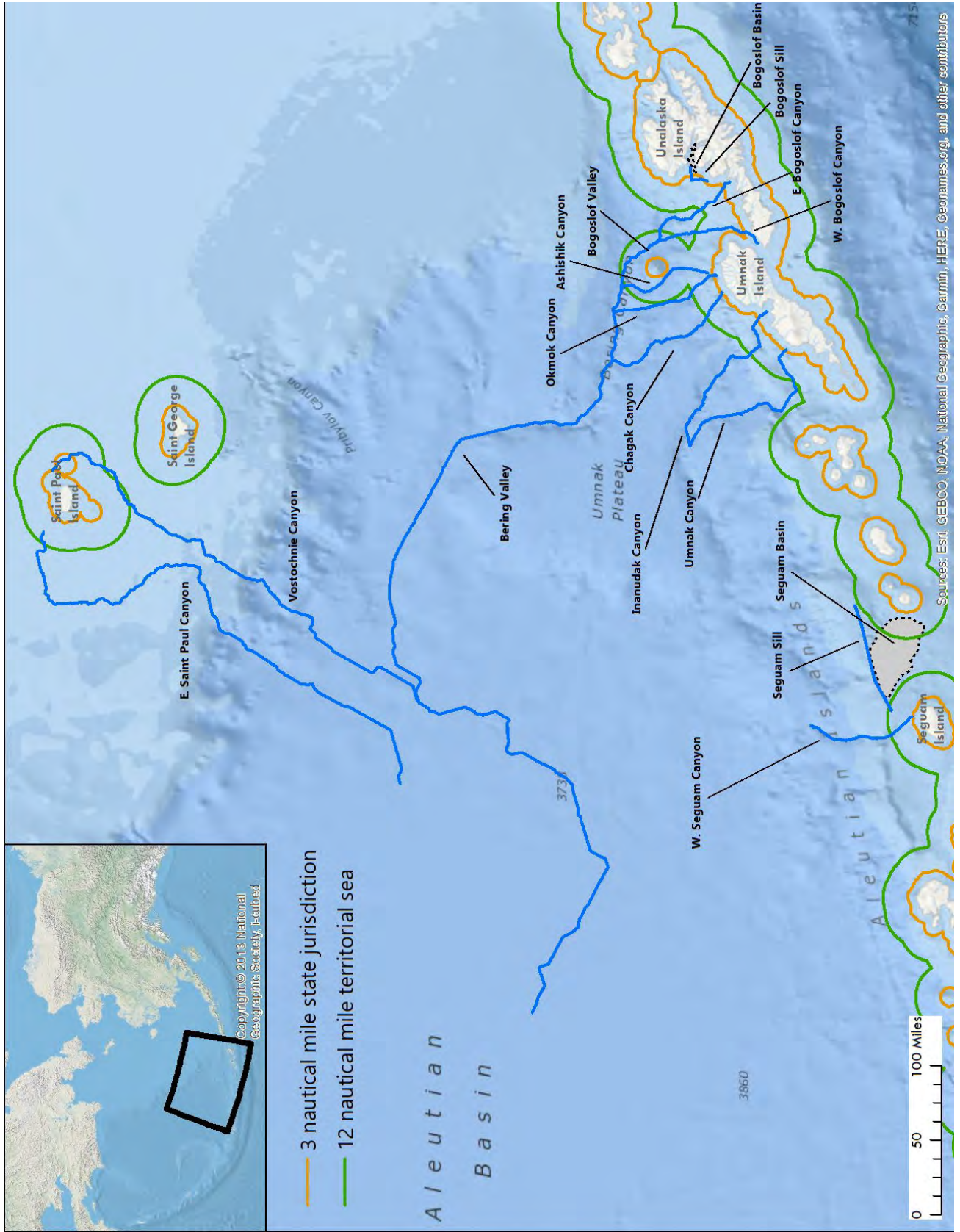
GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Ashishik Canyon is proposed for an unnamed 42-mile-long offshore valley north of Mount Okmok. The valley trends from south to north and passes west of Bogoslof Island. The proponents report that the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart of the area shows a single canyon named Okmuk Canyon in this area, but that they discovered two parallel canyons here.

According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "ashishik" is an Aleut word of unknown meaning. The name Ashishik Point was recorded in 1852.



Bering Valley; valley; 435 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads at the end of Bogoslof Valley (q.v.) 11 mi. NE of Bogoslof Island at 54°04'54"N, 167°56'54"W, trends generally W to a point 167 mi. N of Koniugi Island; named in association with the Bering Sea and Bering Canyon; 54°38'30"N, 175°16'59"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Bering Canyon - in part.

Proposal: change a name in part to reflect new bathymetry

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bering Canyon (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of a part of Bering Canyon to Bering Valley. New bathymetric analysis of the valley shows that is broader and shallower than a “canyon,” and as such the proponents believe the new name should be applied. The name Bering Canyon would be restricted to the upper part of the feature, which would result in it being located entirely outside the 12 nautical mile territorial sea. Bering Valley is formed where Bering Canyon and Bogoslof Valley (q.v.) merge.

Bogoslof Basin; basin; 11 mi. long, 3.7 mi. wide; offshore in Makushin Bay off Unalaska Island between Cape Starichkof and Makushin Point; named in association with Bogoslof Valley, East Bogoslof Canyon, and West Bogoslof Canyon, and Bogoslof Sill (q.v.); Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 54°08'12"N, 168°14'54"W; USGS map – N/A.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.723333&p_longi=-167.05

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area / Alaska
Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bogoslof Basin is proposed for an unnamed basin offshore in Makushin Bay between Cape Starichkof and Makushin Point. Although this basin is not close to Bogoslof Island, the name is proposed because it is at the head of the “Bogoslof complex” which also includes Bogoslof Sill, East Bogoslof Canyon, West Bogoslof Canyon, and Bogoslof Valley (q.v.). This basin is located entirely within the 3 nautical mile limit.

According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, “bogoslof” is Russian for “theologian” and the name was given to a nearby island because it formed from an eruption in 1796 on the feast day of St. John the Theologian (the Eastern Orthodox title for St. John the Apostle). The word comes from the Russian words for “God” and “word.” The wilderness.net website reports that the name was given when Russian explorers “believed that they heard the ‘voice of God’ (bogoslof)” when the island was formed by a volcanic eruption.

Bogoslof Sill: gap; 4 mi. wide; offshore in the Bering Sea at the edge of Bogoslof Basin (q.v.), off Unalaska Island between Cape Starichkof and Makushin Point; named in association with Bogoslof Valley, East Bogoslof Canyon, West Bogoslof Canyon, and Bogoslof Basin (q.v.); Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 53°42'09"N, 167°11'19"W; USGS map – N/A.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.702538&p_longi=-167.188746

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area / Alaska

Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Bogoslof Sill** is proposed for a 4-mile-wide newly-mapped undersea gap at the edge of **Bogoslof Basin** (q.v.). The gap lies partly within the three nautical mile limit.

Bogoslof Valley: valley; 13 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 10 mi. E of Bogoslof Island at the junction of East Bogoslof Canyon (q.v.) and West Bogoslof Canyon (q.v.) at 53°55'59"N, 167°47'42"W, trends NNW ending at a point 11 mi. NE of Bogoslof Island; named in association with Bogoslof Island; 54°04'54"N, 167°56'54"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Bogoslof Canyon - in part.

Proposal: change a name to reflect new bathymetry

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: **Bogoslof Canyon** - in part (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of **Bogoslof Canyon** to **Bogoslof Valley**, and to change the application to refer to a 13-mile-long offshore valley northeast of Bogoslof Island. Bogoslof Canyon is currently recorded in the GEOnet Names Server and published on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric charts. New bathymetric measurements have revealed that the valley is much broader than originally thought, so proponents believe the generic should be changed from "canyon" to "valley." In addition, the upper section of the previously-mapped **Bogoslof Canyon** is actually two canyons (proposed **East Bogoslof Canyon** and **West Bogoslof Canyon** (q.v.)) that merge to form Bogoslof Valley.

Chagak Canyon: valley; 61 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 3.2 mi. NW of Cape Chagak at 53°33'42"N, 168°16'59"W, trends NW to a point 41 mi. NW of Bogoslof Island; named in association with Cape Chagak on Umnak Island; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 54°11'24"N, 168°56'54"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Inanudak Canyon.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.561667&p_longi=-168.283333

Proposal: change a name to better reflect location

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Inanudak Canyon (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Inanudak Canyon to Chagak Canyon. The valley begins near Chagak Canyon, within the three-nautical mile limit, while the name Inanudak Canyon (q.v.) is proposed to be applied instead to a newly-mapped valley that begins in Inanudak Bay.

According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "chagak" may come from the Aleut words "cidaq," meaning "young bird," "cagaq," meaning "trench," or "chagaq" meaning "natural hole" or "chasm." The name Cape Chagak was published in 1952.

East Bogoslof Canyon: valley; 44 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 1.1 mi. SW of Kashega Point at 53°31'00"N, 167°12'48"W, trends NW to merge with West Bogoslof Canyon (q.v.) to form Bogoslof Valley 10 mi. E of Bogoslof Island; named in association with Bogoslof Valley (q.v.) and Bogoslof Island; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 54°04'54"N, 167°56'54"W; USGS map – N/A.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.516667&p_longi=-167.213333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area / Alaska
Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name East Bogoslof Canyon is proposed for a 44-mile-long offshore valley northwest of Unalaska Island. The valley, which heads within the three-nautical mile limit, merges with another valley proposed to be named West Bogoslof Canyon (q.v.) to form Bogoslof Valley (q.v.).

East Saint Paul Canyon: valley; 225 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 11 mi. NW of Rush Hill at 57°18'00"N, 170°36'30"W, trends generally SW to a point 162 mi. SW of Saint Paul Island; named in association with Saint Paul Island and West Saint Paul Canyon; 55°22'36"N, 173°03'30"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Saint George Canyon.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=57.3&p_longi=-170.608333

Proposal: change a name to better reflect location and bathymetry

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Saint George Canyon (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Saint George Canyon to East Saint Paul Canyon. The valley begins near Saint Paul Island rather than Saint George Island. The proponents found two roughly parallel canyons where one was known before and are proposing the names East Saint Paul Canyon and West Saint Paul Canyon; the latter is outside the 12-nautical mile territorial sea. They are proposing the name Saint George Canyon for a newly mapped valley (also outside the 12-nautical mile territorial sea) that begins near Saint George Island.

Inanudak Canyon: valley; 76 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads in Inanudak Bay 2.5 mi. SW of Cape Kigunak at 53°18'00"N, 168°28'18"W, trends NW to a point 47 mi. N of Uliaga Island; named in association with Inanudak Canyon; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 53°44'42"N, 169°46'24"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Umnak Canyon (in part).

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.3&p_longi=-168.471667

Proposal: change application of a name

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area / Alaska
Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Umnak Canyon (in part) (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Inanudak Canyon. The BGN currently recognizes the name Inanudak Canyon for the valley proposed to be named instead Chagak Canyon (q.v.). The changes are proposed to bring the names of the valleys in better agreement with the coastal features near where they begin. ACUF recognizes this valley as part of Umnak Canyon; the proponents are proposing that Inanudak Canyon, which heads within the three-nautical mile limit, would merge with Umnak Canyon (q.v.), to form Umnak Valley, which is outside the 12-nautical mile territorial sea. According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "inanudak" is an Aleut word of unknown meaning; the name was recorded in the area as early as 1840.

Okmok Canyon: valley; 48 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 3.5 mi. NE of Reindeer Point at 53°35'36"N, 168°07'18"W, trends NNW to a point 25 mi. NW of Bogoslof Island; named in association with Mount Okmok on Umnak Island; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 54°10'54"N, 168°28'30"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Okmuk Canyon.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.593333&p_longi=-168.121667

Proposal: change application of a name

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Okmuk Canyon (Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the application of the name Okmok Canyon. The BGN currently records the name Okmok Canyon, but at a location where there is no valley. The proposed location refers to a valley that heads within the 3-nautical mile limit. A Coast and Geodetic Survey chart labels the valley Okmuk Canyon [sic]. According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "okmok" was a local name recorded in 1946.

Seguam Basin: basin; 30 mi. long, 22 mi. wide; offshore in the Bering Sea, NE of Seguam Island, NW of Amukta Island; named in association with Seguam Island; 52°34'00"N, 171°46'00"W; USGS map – N/A.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Seguam Basin is proposed for a newly-mapped undersea basin between Seguam Island and Amukta Island. According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "seguam" is an Aleut name of unknown origin that was recorded in 1778 by Captain Cook.

Seguam Sill: gap; 75 mi. wide; offshore in the Bering Sea at the edge of Seguam Basin (q.v.); named in association with Seguam Island and Seguam Basin (q.v.); 52°42'14"N, 171°52'51"W; USGS map – N/A.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Seguam Sill is proposed for a newly-mapped undersea gap at the edge of Seguam Basin (q.v.).

Umnak Canyon: valley; 79 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 2.9 mi. NW of Derby Point at 53°11'18"N, 168°50'30"W, trends generally W then NNW to a point 47 mi. N of Uliaga Island; named in association with Umnak Island; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 53°44'42"N,

169°46'18"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Uliaga Canyon.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.188333&p_longi=-168.841667

Proposal: change application of a name

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Uliaga Canyon (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Umnak Canyon. The BGN currently recognizes Umnak Canyon as a long valley that begins northwest of Umnak Island and which includes the valley proposed to be named Inanudak Canyon (q.v.). New bathymetry by the proponents shows that the lower portion of Umnak Canyon is wider and should be called Umnak Valley instead (this portion is outside the 12-nautical mile territorial sea), while the valley labeled as Uliaga Canyon on a Coast and Geodetic bathymetric chart should in fact be the main stem of Umnak Canyon. The valley heads within the 3-nautical mile limit. According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "umnak" comes from an Aleut word "umnaq" which means "fishing line."

Vostochnie Canyon: valley; 194 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 3.1 mi. ENE of Northeast Point at 57°15'12"N, 170°00'54"W, trends SW to a point 150 mi. SW of Saint Paul Island; named in association with Vostochnie and Vostochnie Rookery on Saint Paul Island; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 55°16'36"N, 172°15'42"W; USGS map – N/A.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=57.253333&p_longi=-170.015

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service,
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area / Alaska
Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Vostochnie Canyon is proposed for a 194-mile-long newly-mapped undersea valley which begins near Northeast Point on Saint Paul Island; it heads within the 3-nautical mile limit. GNIS includes entries for a locale named Vostochnie and an area named Vostochnie Rookery on Northeast Point on Saint Paul Island; Northeast Point has a variant name of Vostochnie Point. In Russian, *vostochnie* means "eastern." According to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, "vostochnie" was recorded in the area in 1898.

West Bogoslof Canyon: valley; 45 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads in Umnak Pass 2.7 mi. SE of Otter Point at 53°21'06"N, 167°48'30"W, trends NNE and NNW to merge with a valley proposed to be named East Bogoslof Canyon to form Bogoslof Valley 10 mi. E of Bogoslof Island;

named in association with Bogoslof Valley (q.v.) and Bogoslof Island; Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska; 53°55'54"N, 167°47'42"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Bogoslof Canyon (in part).

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=53.351667&p_longi=-167.808333

Proposal: change a name to better reflect bathymetry

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area / Alaska Department of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bogoslof Canyon - in part (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a part of Bogoslof Canyon to West Bogoslof Canyon. The valley, which heads within the 3-nautical mile limit, merges with East Bogoslof Canyon (q.v.) to form Bogoslof Valley (q.v.).

West Seguam Canyon: valley; 50 mi. long; offshore in the Bering Sea, heads 4.1 mi. N of Finch Point at 52°26'48"N, 172°24'18"W, trends generally N to a point 50 mi. N of Seguam Island; named in association with Seguam Island and East Seguam Canyon; 53°02'36"N, 172°29'48"W; USGS map – N/A; Not: Seguam Canyon - in part.

Mouth: N/A

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=52.446667&p_longi=-172.405

Proposal: change a name to better reflect bathymetry

Map: N/A

Proponent: Mark Zimmermann & Megan Prescott, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Seguam Canyon - in part (NGA GEOnet Names Server, 2018; Coast and Geodetic Survey bathymetric chart, unknown date)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a part of Seguam Canyon to West Seguam Canyon. The proponents discovered two parallel valleys in the location of Seguam Canyon; the proposed East Seguam Canyon is outside the 12-nautical mile territorial sea. The lower part of Seguam Canyon is proposed to be renamed Seguam Valley and is also outside the 12-nautical mile territorial sea.

ARIZONA

Serendipity Mountain: summit; elevation 3,772 ft.; located 5.1 mi. W of Crozier, 8.2 mi. NW of the Peacock Mountains; the name refers to serendipitous nature by which the proponents found and purchased the parcel of land on which the feature is located; Mohave County, Arizona; Sec 35, T24N, R14W, Gila-Salt River Meridian; 35°25'13"N, 113°44'17"W; USGS map – Valentine 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.42024&p_longi=-113.73811

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Valentine 1:24,000
 Proponent: Len and Deborah Ehrfurth; Buckeye, AZ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Serendipity Mountain to a 3,772-foot unnamed summit in Mohave County. The name refers to the serendipitous nature by which the proponents found and purchased the parcel of land on which the feature is located. The proponent believes that officially naming the summit will serve as “a visual geographical landmark for the surrounding land owners” and will “greatly enhance others’ ability to locate their parcels.”

The Mohave County Board of Supervisors are in support of the proposal. The Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names (ASBGHN) requested input from all federally recognized tribes in Arizona but did not receive any responses. The ASBGHN recommends approval of the name.

COLORADO

Temple Butte: summit; elevation 8,600 ft.; in an area managed by the Colorado State Land Board, 1 mi. SE of McKenna Peak; named for Pati Temple (1951-2013), who volunteered with the Bureau of Land Management to help manage a local mustang herd; Sec 16, T42N, R15W, New Mexico Meridian; San Miguel County, Colorado; 37°53’48”N, 108°31’50”W; USGS map – McKenna Peak 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.896616&p_longi=-108.530682

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS McKenna Peak 1:24,000
 Proponent: Ann Bond; Durango, CO
 Administrative area: Colorado State Land Board
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Temple Butte (local BLM volunteers and staff, since 2013)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Temple Butte is proposed for an 8,600-foot summit on land managed by the Colorado State Land Board in San Miguel County. The name would commemorate Pati Temple (1951-2013), who volunteered with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), helping to manage a local mustang herd in the nearby Spring Creek Herd Management Area (HMA). The summit in question is a prominent vista east of the HMA.

Mrs. Temple, along with her husband David, began volunteering in the HMA in 1994 and bought property adjacent to it. They built a cabin which allowed them to more easily monitor the herd and lead projects to improve the local landscape and to protect and preserve the wild horses. The Temples founded the Colorado Chapter of the National Mustang Association. Mrs. Temple helped organize and lead many local projects, including removing, repairing and replacing fencing in the HMA; securing donations of water tanks and building water storage and catchment structures; controlling weeds in the HMA; purchasing livestock grazing permits in the area and coordinating land transfers to consolidate grazing areas and reduce conflict with local private landowners; providing

training for volunteers caring for the wild horses; and eliminating the need for roundups and sale of mustangs in the herd by using fertility control.

The San Miguel Board of County Commissioners recommends approval of the proposal. The Executive Director of the Colorado chapter of the National Mustang Association and the Associate Field Manager of the BLM's Grand Junction Field Office, who managed the Spring Creek Herd in the 1990s and worked with Mrs. Temple, submitted letters of support. A friend and co-volunteer of Pati Temple also submitted a letter of support.

CONNECTICUT

Change Pine Meadows Park Pond to Pine Meadows Lake: reservoir; approx. 20 acres; in the Town of Colchester on Standish Brook E of Babcock Pond; New London County, Connecticut; 41°32'29"N, 72°23'21"W; USGS map – Moodus 1:24,000; Not: Pine Meadows Park Pond.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.5413846&p_longi=-72.3891497&fid=209790

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate confusion

Map: USGS Moodus 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Gittelman; Huntington, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pine Meadows Park Pond (FID 209790)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pine Meadows Park Pond (USGS 1967, 1986, 1994, 2012, 2015, 2018; Connecticut Freshwater Trophy Fish Awards, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Pine Meadows Park Pond, a 20-acre reservoir on Standish Brook in the Town of Colchester in New London County, to Pine Meadows Lake. The proponent reports that the reservoir was a popular public fishing site until 2014, when he purchased the property that includes the reservoir. He states that people are trespassing on his property to fish and that the word "Park" in the name suggests it is still publicly accessible. The name is included in online fishing sites that aggregate the names and locations of lakes and reservoirs from GNIS and other sources. The proponent believes that removing the word "Park" will help indicate that the reservoir is not on public property.

The name Pine Meadows Park Pond has been shown on USGS maps since 1967. In addition to the reservoir, GNIS lists the associated dam as Pine Meadows Park Pond Dam, a name compiled from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers inventory of reservoirs and dams.

FLORIDA

Lorelei Swamp: swamp; 895 acres; in Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area 4 mi. SE of Christmas; the name refers to a river siren from German folklore; Orange County, Florida; Tps22&23S, Rgs 34&33E, Tallahassee Meridian; 28°31'39"N, 80°57'44"W; USGS map – Titusville SW 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.5274&p_longi=-80.9623

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Titusville SW 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Addison; Apopka, FL

Administrative area: Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area (Florida Fish & Wildlife Commission)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Lorelei Swamp to an approximately 895-acre unnamed floodplain swamp in Orange County. The majority of the swamp lies within the Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area, which is managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

The proposed name refers to Lorelei, a river siren from German folklore. The proponent states “the swamp contains significant areas of old growth wetlands the likes of which are scarce to be found anywhere else. As such it has a way of drawing one in well past reason and nightfall, befitting the name of a siren.” He adds, “The swamp also contains some of the last remaining areas of old growth cypress-tupelo floodplain swamp and hydric hammock, as well as populations of over 50 globally, federally, or state listed plants and animals.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Moose Antler Falls; falls; approx. 15 ft. high; on Burnt Brook in the Town of Franconia in White Mountain National Forest 1.6 mi. NW of Mount Garfield; named for the shed moose antlers that are often found around the falls; Grafton County, New Hampshire; 44°12'12"N, 71°38'08"W; USGS map – Franconia 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.20333&p_longi=-71.63548

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Franconia 1:24,000

Proponent: John Compton; Bethlehem, NH

Administrative area: White Mountain 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 Moose Antler Falls is proposed for a 15-foot-tall falls on Burnt Brook near Franconia in Grafton County. The falls are located in White Mountain National Forest. The name comes from the large number of shed moose antlers that can be found around the falls.

The New Hampshire Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name.

GNIS lists a Moose River and Moose Brook 25 miles to the northeast. No features in New Hampshire include “Antler” in their names.

NEW MEXICO

Change Eagle Creek - in part to North Fork Eagle Creek; stream; 4 mi. long; in Lincoln National Forest/White Mountain Wilderness, heads 0.6 mi. E of Buck Mountain at 33°24'13"N, 105°46'17"W, flows generally NE then SE to enter Eagle Creek at the confluence with South Fork Eagle Creek 2 mi. NE of Cow Mountain; named in relation to South Fork Eagle Creek; T10S, Rgs13-11E, New Mexico Meridian; Lincoln County, New Mexico; 33°23'33"N, 105°43'28"W; USGS map – Angus 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Eagle Creek (in part).

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.39258&p_longi=-105.7244304

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.403475&p_longi=-105.771354

Proposal: to change a name in part to reflect local use

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

Proponent: Anne-Marie Matherne; Albuquerque, NM

Administrative area: Lincoln National Forest/White Mountain Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Eagle Creek -in part (FID 905929)

Local Usage: North Fork Eagle Creek (Village of Ruidoso, since 2014)

Published: Eagle Creek (USGS 1950, 1963, 1982, 1984, 2004, 2011, 2013, 2017); North Fork Eagle Creek (USGS 2011, 2013, 2014, 2018; USFS 2015; Ruidoso News, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the portion of Eagle Creek in Lincoln County above South Fork Eagle Creek to North Fork Eagle Creek. The proponent, a Supervisory Hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, reports that the proposed name is published in several local and Federal sources. The stream lies entirely within Lincoln National Forest and White Mountain Wilderness.

The stream has been labeled Eagle Creek on USGS maps since 1950. The name South Fork Eagle Creek also dates from the same period. However, the name North Fork Eagle Creek appears in a 2015 U.S. Forest Service Draft Record of Decision titled “North Fork Eagle Creek Wells Special Use Authorization.” This authorization addressed the water rights of the nearby Village of Ruidoso on Forest Service land. The proposed name is also used in USGS scientific investigation and open file reports published in 2011, 2013, and 2014. A USGS stream gauge on the stream uses the name North Fork Eagle Creek.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chippys Channel: stream; 0.2 mi. long; heads at an unnamed lake 0.9 mi. SSE of Three Dunes at 36°17'40"N, 75°48'18"W, heads W into Ware Creek 0.4 mi. E of Piney Creek; named for George L. “Chip” Griesbauer (1944-2011), who owned a house near the stream; Currituck County, North Carolina; 36°17'38"N, 75°48'29"W; USGS map – Mossey Islands 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.293886&p_longi=-75.808139

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.294526&p_longi=-75.805105

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mossey Islands 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher and Jillian Sherrin; Clayton, NC

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 Chippys Channel is proposed for a 0.2-mile-long tributary of Ware Creek in Currituck County. The name would commemorate the proponent’s uncle George L. “Chip” Griesbauer (1944-2011), a native of Maryland and businessman who owned a vacation home in the Currituck Club community close to the stream. According to the proponent, the Griesbauer family would watch the sunset from the bridge over the stream, and following his uncle’s death, the entire family has gathered at the house annually to remember him.

OKLAHOMA

Change Negro Creek to Fort Towson Creek: stream; 3.4 mi. long; heads 5.3 mi. SE of Round Mountain at 34°02'28"N, 95°16'54"W, flows S then SE through the Town of Fort Towson to enter Gates Creek 5.3 mi. NW of Pilot Knob; named in association with the Town of Fort Towson, through which the stream flows; Choctaw County, Oklahoma; T6S, R19E, Indian Meridian; 34°00'28"N, 95°15'52"W; USGS map – Fort Towson 1:24,000; Not: Negro Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.0078838&p_longi=-95.2643994&fid=1095766

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Fort Towson 1:24,000

Proponent: Arnold Rech; Fort Towson, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (1095766)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1971, 1985, 2010, 2012, 2016); FEMA (1997)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Creek, a 3.4-mile-long tributary of Gates Creek and Lake Raymond Gary in Choctaw County, to Fort Towson Creek. The proponent is the Chairman and Mayor of Fort Towson and considers the current name to be offensive.

Fort Towson was named for a nearby military outpost that was established in 1824 and named for General Nathan Towson, a hero of the War of 1812 and at the time Army paymaster-general.

A portion of the stream flows through land managed by the Oklahoma State Land Board. It has been labeled Negro Creek on USGS topographic maps since 1971; the origin of the name has not been determined.

OREGON

South Harney Lake Hot Spring: spring; located near the SE edge of Harney Lake, 6.8 mi NW of Saddle Butte, 4.1 mi. NE of Weed Lake; the name is descriptive of the feature's location relative to Harney Lake; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 36, T27S, R29½ E, Willamette Meridian; 43°10'52"N, 119°03'27"W; USGS map – Southeast Harney Lake 1:24,000; Not: Harney Hot Spring; South Harney Lake Hot Springs.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=43.18101&p_longi=-119.057483

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Southeast Harney Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Hank Johnson; Portland, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: South Harney Lake Hot Spring (proponent)

Published: Harney Hot Spring (William N. Copeland, *Harney Lake Research Natural Area FRNA supplement*, 1979), South Harney Lake Hot Spring (various trail and spring websites),

South Harney Lake Hot Springs (Evie Litton, *Hiking Hot Springs in the Pacific Northwest: A Guide to the Area's Best Backcountry Hot Springs*, 2014; various trail and spring websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name South Harney Lake Hot Spring for an unnamed spring close to the southeast edge of Harney Lake in Harney County. The spring is located along the boundary of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

The proposed name is descriptive of the feature's location relative to Harney Lake. The proponent, a USGS hydrologist, states the name has been used locally for 20 years. Various trail and spring websites refer to the feature as South Harney Lake Hot Spring or South Harney Lake Hot Springs. A 1979 supplemental report on Federal Research Natural Areas referred to the spring as Harney Hot Spring.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommends approval of the proposal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Change Price Pond to Lenape Lake: lake; 18 acres; in Manchester Township 1.3 mi. NNW of Lookout, 1.1 mi. SE of Priceville; named for the Lenni Lenape (Delaware Indians) who originally inhabited the area; Wayne County, Pennsylvania; 41°47'44"N, 75°11'05"W; USGS map – Long Eddy 1:24,000; Not: Indian Head Lake, Pine Lake, Price Pond
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.7955217&p_longi=-75.184706&fid=1184478

Proposal: to change a name to a more authentic native name

Map: USGS Long Eddy 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas J. Shepstone; Honesdale, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Price Pond (FID 1184478)

Local Usage: Lenape Lake (Camp IHC)

Published: Indian Head Lake (*Pennsylvania Angler*, 1971); Lenape Lake (Camp IHC website, 2018); Price Pond (USGS 1920, 1921, 1923, 1944, 1965, 1986, 1992, 2010, 2013, 2016; AMS 1943; Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, since 1916); Pine Lake (Pine Lake Country Club advertisement, *Wilkes-Barre Record*, 1928; map of Wayne County camps, 1950)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Price Pond, an 18-acre lake in Manchester Township in Wayne County, to Lenape Lake. The lake drains into Little Equinunk Creek and eventually into the Delaware River. According to the proponent, the lake is not known locally as Price Pond, a name that came from a family that he says no longer resides in Wayne County. (An unincorporated place named Priceville is located one mile away.) He claims the lake is known locally as Indian Head Lake because it is entirely within the property of a camp formerly known as Indian Head Camp. The name of the camp was recently changed to Camp IHC and the owners began referring to the lake as Lenape Lake to better relate to the Native American heritage of the area. The inhabitants of the area in pre-Colonial times were a group of Lenni Lenape people who spoke the Munsee dialect of the Lenape language. Today, descendants of the Lenni Lenape are members of the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Stockbridge Munsee Community, and several First Nations in Canada.

The name Price Pond has been labeled on USGS maps since 1920. The proponent reports that by the 1928, the lake was known as Pine Lake, as shown in an advertisement for the Pine Lake Country Club in the *Wilkes-Barre Record*. In 1940, Todd Lake Properties, Inc. took over management of a camp next to the lake and renamed it Todd Lake (this name could not be independently confirmed but

is reported by the proponent and local historical societies). In the 1940s, the lake was again called Pine Lake when the camp was taken over by Indian Head Camp, Inc. and shown on a 1950 map of Wayne County camps provided by the proponent. The lake then took on the name Indian Head Lake. This name is also referenced in a 1971 issue of *Pennsylvania Angler*. The owners of the camp have recently begun to use the name Lenape Lake and the lake is labeled as such on a map and in text at its website. Google Maps continues to label it Price Pond.

The proponent provided letters of support for the change to Lenape Lake from the Equinunk Historical Society, the Manchester Township Board, the Wayne County Commissioners, and the Wayne County Department of Planning/GIS. These groups state: “The name Lenape Lake not only is more authentic and respectful than Indian Head Lake, but also far more meaningful in conveying the heritage of the area to others.”

GNIS lists a Lake Lenape 40 miles to the south, a Lenape Lake 56 miles to the south, and a Lenape Lake 100 miles to the south. In 2012, the BGN approved the name Lenni Lenape Run for a stream in Chester County.

Ruffs Run: stream; 1.3 mi. long; heads in North Manheim Township on the SE slope of Second Mountain at 40°40'39"N, 76°07'51"W, flows SE into West Brunswick Township to enter Mahannon Creek 1 mi. NW of Orwigsburg; named for Alexander (1889-1970) and Bessie (1895-1981) Ruff, who after purchasing the land in 1939, farmed the land and later established a Christmas tree farm; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°39'58"N, 76°06'48"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Tributary to Mahannon Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.665997&p_longi=-76.113385

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.677422&p_longi=-76.130959

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Brian Ruff; Schuylkill Haven, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Tributary to Mahannon Creek (FEMA 2014)

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Ruffs Run is proposed for a 1.3-mile-long tributary of Mahannon Creek in West Brunswick Township and North Manheim Township in Schuylkill County. The name would commemorate the proponent's grandparents, Alexander (1889-1970) and Bessie (1895-1981) Ruff, who purchased a farm along the stream in 1939. They planted crops, as well as Scotch pines to sell as Christmas trees. Alexander Ruff served in World War II before returning to operate the farm. The proponent reports that water from the stream is used to irrigate the crops and trees.

The proponent wishes to honor his grandparents by naming the stream that is important to the farm. He states that some of the original trees planted by his grandparents now stand 75 to 100 feet tall. The proponent took over the farm in 1995 after his father passed away. The farm operates under the name “Ruff's Christmas Trees.” When asked why the proposed name Ruffs Run should not be construed to publicize the farm, the proponent stated that it is his intention to honor the memory of his grandparents and not promote the business, and that the stream that would honor his grandparents will outlast the farm.

According to GNIS, there are no nearby features with names that include “Ruff.”

SOUTH CAROLINA

Change Swan Lake to Furman Lake: reservoir; 27 acres; 0.7 mi. N of Montague on the campus of Furman University; the name is associated with Furman University; Greenville County, South Carolina; 34°55'37"N, 82°26'27"W; USGS map – Paris Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Swan Lake.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.9270382&p_longi=-82.4407875&fid=1237496

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local use

Map: USGS Paris Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: John Milby; Greenville, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Swan Lake (FID 1237496)

Local Usage: Furman Lake (Furman University, according to proponent)

Published: Furman Lake (Furman University website, 2018; Furman University Lake

Restoration Project report, 2017); Swan Lake (USGS 2011, 2014, 2017; FEMA 2014; Furman University website, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Swan Lake in Greenville County to Furman Lake. The reservoir, constructed in the 1950s, is located on the campus of Furman University.

According to the proponent, the Furman University Senior Administration Team would like to change the name to reflect local use.

The reservoir is recorded in GNIS as Swan Lake, having been compiled from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Dams and Reservoirs List. It was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 2011 and was also used by FEMA in 2014. It was referred to as Swan Lake in a 2016 news item on the Furman University website. A 2017 report on the restoration of the reservoir refers to it as "Furman Lake...also known as 'Swan Lake.'" The origin of the name Swan Lake has not been determined.

The dam that forms the reservoir is listed in GNIS as South Carolina Noname 23017 D-2841 Dam, with a variant name of Swan Lake Dam; both names were compiled from the 1981 USACE list. The current version of the USACE National Inventory of Dams lists the name as Swan Lake Dam.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include "Furman" in their names other than features associated with the university.

Persimmon Creek: stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads 0.2 mi. SE of Lone Oak at 34°59'18"N, 81°58'44"W, flows generally NE to enter Lawsons Fork Creek 1.3 mi. SE of Valley Falls; named for persimmon trees that grow along the stream in the University of South Carolina Upstate arboretum; Spartanburg County, South Carolina; 35°00'10"N, 81°57'25"W; USGS map – Valley Falls, 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Pollywood Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=35.002759&p_longi=-81.956993

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=34.988239&p_longi=-81.978966

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Falls 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Dr. Jack Turner; Spartanburg, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pollywood Creek (University of South Carolina Upstate campus documents)

Published: Pollywood Creek (USGS Open-File Report 03-94, 2003; University of South Carolina Upstate academic catalog, 2017; South Carolina Adopt-a-Stream website, 2018)

Case Summary: The new name Persimmon Creek is proposed for a 1.9-mile-long tributary of Lawsons Fork Creek in Spartanburg County. The stream flows through the campus of the University of South Carolina Upstate. The name is proposed because of the persimmon trees (*Diospyros virginiana*) that grow along the stream in the university's Susan B. Jacobs Arboretum.

Documents published by the University of South Carolina Upstate refer to the stream as Pollywood Creek. The origin of this name is unknown. The name is also used by the South Carolina Adopt-a-Stream project, as well as in an undated South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control document, and a 2003 U.S. Geological Survey Open-File report (the report refers to a commodities application filed and withdrawn in 1951).

The Spartanburg County Council and the Chancellor of the University of South Carolina Upstate support the proposal for Persimmon Creek.

A query of GNIS found a number of streams in South Carolina that include "Persimmon" in their names, but none are nearby.

TENNESSEE

Frost Flower Peak: summit; elevation 1,543 ft.; on Big Ridge in Big Ridge State Park, 0.7 mi. S of Dollar Island; named for a rare ice formation that can be found on the summit under the right conditions; Union County, Tennessee; 36°16'59"N, 83°54'08"W; USGS map – White Hollow 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.28306&p_long=-83.90221

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS White Hollow 1:24,000

Proponent: Daniel Estabrooks; Lake Wales, FL

Administrative area: Big Ridge 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 Frost Flower Peak is proposed for an unnamed 1,543-foot summit on Big Ridge in Big Ridge State Park in Union County. The summit is the highest point in the park.

The name refers to a unique ice formation known as "frost flowers" or "ice flowers" that form when water seeps out of plant stems and freezes into ribbons of ice. These formations occur only when air temperatures are below freezing but temperatures within plant stems remain above freezing. Frost flowers are only found on certain plants. The proponent has found large numbers of frost flowers on this summit; their occurrence at this location has been independently recorded online by other individuals.

Riverwood Lake: reservoir; 35 acres; located in the City of Memphis 0.5 mi. NE of Cordova; named for the development in which the reservoir is located; Shelby County, Tennessee; 35°09'47"N, 89°46'19"W; USGS map – Ellendale 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.163177&p_longi=-89.771935

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ellendale 1:24,000

Proponent: Karen Taylor; Cordova, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cordova Lake (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Riverwood Lake is proposed for a 35-acre reservoir in the City of Memphis in Shelby County, and within the Riverwood Farms neighborhood. The proponent, who is the Riverwood Farms Homeowners Association's board secretary and treasurer, states that the reservoir is locally known as Cordova Lake after a nearby unincorporated community. However, no published references to this name could be found.

UTAH

Change Pruess Lake to Preuss Lake: reservoir; 300 acres; on Bureau of Land Management land on Lake Creek 3.6 mi. SSE of Garrison; named for George Karl (Charles) Ludwig Preuss (1803-1854), a surveyor and cartographer who accompanied John C. Fremont on his explorations; Secs 20,19,30&29, T22S, R19W, Salt Lake Meridian; Millard County, Utah; 38°53'05"N, 114°00'46"W; USGS map – Garrison 1:24,000; Not: Mormon Lakes, Pruess Lake.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.884646&p_longi=-114.0128633&fid=1455927

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the correct spelling of honoree's name

Map: USGS Garrison 1:24,000

Proponent: Sheri Wysong; Delta, UT

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pruess Lake (FID 1455927)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mormon Lakes (Wheeler, 1872, *Parts of Eastern and Southern Nevada and Southwestern Utah*; Mahon, 1878, *Map of Utah Territory*); Preuss Lake (NPS *Historic Resource Study: Great Basin National Park* 1990; BLM 1989); Pruess Lake (USGS 1949, 1951, 1979, 1987, 2012, 2014, 2017; AMS 1956, 1960; NPS website 2018; Utah Geological Survey website 2013; Utah Division of Wildlife Resources website 2018; *Five hundred Utah place names*, Leigh 1961; *Utah Place Names*, Van Cott 1990; *New Section and Mineral Map of Utah*, Froiseth 1878)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Pruess Lake, a 300-acre reservoir in Millard County, to Preuss Lake. The reservoir is on Lake Creek and on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The lake's name commemorates George Karl (Charles) Ludwig Preuss (1803-1854), a cartographer and surveyor who accompanied John C. Fremont's expeditions in the 1840s.

Pruess Lake was formed by Pruess Lake Dam, constructed in 1900. Both names were entered into GNIS from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs List. Pruess Lake has been labeled on USGS maps since 1949.

Preuss (whose name reportedly rhymes with "grouse") was born in present-day western Germany and was a surveyor for the Prussian government. In 1834, he moved with his family to the United States

and began working for the Office of Coast Survey. Preuss joined three of John C. Fremont's expeditions: the first in 1842, the second in 1843-1844, and the fourth in 1848-1849. His journals, not published until 1954, revealed that he did not enjoy his travels and missed the comforts of home. Preuss produced detailed maps of these expeditions and a detailed map of the Oregon Trail, which were used by later travelers and explorers. After working intermittently as a cartographer following the Fremont expeditions, Preuss committed suicide in 1854.

The proponent of the name change wrote a paper published in the Spring 2018 issue of the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, in which she summarized the history of the name "Preuss Lake" as given to several real and hypothesized lakes in western Utah. The name was first used (and spelled as Preuss Lake) in an 1855 world atlas published by J. H. Colton. Later cartographers assigned the name to various other features as they interpreted the local geography from different maps and reports. The reservoir in question was shown at its present location (as Preuss Lake) in 1874. In 1878, B.A.M. Froiseth's New Section and Mineral Map of Utah spelled the name Pruess Lake and nearly all subsequent maps have used this spelling. George M. Wheeler's 1872 map *Parts of Eastern and Southern Nevada and Southwestern Utah* and Charles Mahon's 1878 *Map of Utah Territory* showed two lakes at the present location of Pruess Lake and labeled them as Mormon Lakes.

VIRGINIA

Change Negro Run to Courage Creek: stream; approx. 3 mi. long; heads in the community of Catlett 2.2 mi. NW of Hidden Lake at 38°32'50"N, 77°33'59"W, flows NW to enter Town Run; the name recognizes the courage of the slaves who are believed to have lived in the area, and that courage is an important leadership trait for the U.S. Marine Corps; Fauquier County, Virginia; 38°34'41"N, 77°35'31"W; USGS map – Somerville 1:24,000; Not: Negro Run, Nigger Run.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5781776&p_longi=-77.5919325&fid=1471370

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Somerville 1:24,000

Proponent: Amanda Baity; Catlett, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Run (1471370)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Run (USGS 1953, 1966, 2010, 2013, 2016; Fauquier County GIS 2016);

Nigger Run (USGS 1943; USACE 1944)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Run, an approximately three-mile-long tributary of Town Run in Fauquier County, to Courage Creek. The stream flows through 33 acres of land bordering Marine Corps Base Quantico. The property is owned by the proponent's nonprofit organization, Semper K9 Assistance Dogs. Semper K9 rescues and trains service dogs and provides them to active duty military and veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces and their families.

The 1943 USGS and 1944 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers topographic maps labeled the stream with the pejorative form of "Negro." USGS topographic maps begin showing it as Negro Run in 1953. Although the origin of the existing name has not been determined, the proponent states that the proposed name would recognize "the slaves who lived there and had the courage to continue on and raise their families under oppression" and "that Courage is an important leadership trait for the U.S. Marine Corps."

Doggetts Pond: reservoir; approx. 1.6 acres; 2 mi. NE of Redford Pond, 1.7 mi. N of Powhatan

Lakes; honors Douglas B. Doggett (1902-1988), who left an inheritance that funded the construction of the pond; Powhatan County, Virginia; 37°36'08"N, 77°59'36"W; USGS map – Powhatan 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.602309&p_longi=-77.993466

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Powhatan 1:24,000

Proponent: Douglas D.R. Palmore; Richmond, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Doggetts Pond to an approximately 1.6-acre unnamed reservoir located on the proponent's property in Powhatan County. The property has been in the proponent's family since the 1920s.

The new name would honor Douglas B. Doggett (1902-1988), the grandfather of the current owner of the property that contains the reservoir. Upon his death, Mr. Doggett's daughter received an inheritance that funded the construction of the pond in 1988. Mr. Doggett was born and raised in Richmond and worked as the foreman of the maintenance shop at RF&P Railroad's primary yard in Richmond. He was a resident of Glen Allen at time of his death and is buried in Richmond.