



[Minnesota Geographic Board.  
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State Geographic Board

June 22, 1937

The first meeting of the State Geographic Board was held, upon the call of Governor Benson, in the office of the Commissioner of Conservation on Tuesday, June 22, at 3:30 P.M. Those present were Mr. Willard, Mr. Elsberg, and Mr. Blegen, the three members in conformity with the act establishing the Board as approved March 8, 1937.

Mr. Willard called the meeting to order as temporary chairman. At the business session that followed he was elected chairman of the Board and Mr. Blegen secretary.

After some discussion of the scope of the work confronting the Board, the secretary was instructed to request of the Attorney General an opinion as to the Board's powers under the state constitution. He was also requested to communicate with the U. S. Geographic Board with a view to assembling information about the activities of geographic boards in other states, and to report at a later meeting of the Minnesota board.

On motion adjourned

Secretary

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

A meeting of the State Geographic Board was held on September 16, 1937, upon the call of Herman C. Wenzel, chairman, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, 356 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota. Those present were Mr. Wenzel and Mr. Blegen.

Mr. Wenzel was elected chairman in place of Mr. E. V. Willard.

The board, after considering the action of the Lake County Board of Commissioners, and recommendations from various North Shore groups and individuals, adopted the name of Lake Culkin, in honor of the Hon. William E. Culkin of Duluth, as the name of a lake located in Section 17, Township 59 N, Range 11, W. of the 4th P.M.

Mr. Henry Cass of the Department of Conservation was designated as assistant secretary with instructions to study the problems confronting the board and to work out forms and possible procedures for the board.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

*Herman C. Blegen*

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Secretary

## STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

A meeting of the State Geographic Board was held on December 15, 1937, in the office of the chairman, the commissioner of conservation, with the following members present: Mr. Wenzel, Mr. Kipp, representing Mr. Elsberg, Mr. Cass, the assistant secretary, and Mr. Blegen.

The minutes of the meeting of September 16 were read and approved. The board approved forms for a letter to be sent to the chairman of each county board of commissioners throughout the state explaining the functions of the State Geographic Board and inviting co-operation under the laws passed by the 1937 legislature in reference to geographic names. The forms included one for local petitions to the county boards and one for reporting county action to the state board. Several forms were also accepted for use in action by the State Geographic Board on requests for changes in names, including one form for an official proclamation announcing a given change.


The board approved the plan of utilizing a WPA project in the work of assembling information on geographic names for a card index as a step toward the compilation of a state gazetteer of state geographic names.

The co-operation of the Department of Conservation and the commissioner of highways was promised in the matter of mimeographing the necessary circular letters and blank forms.

It was decided to have letterheads and envelopes printed for use in the correspondence of the board, the cost to be borne by the Department of Conservation. The secretary was instructed to work out the details of the letterhead in co-operation with the assistant secretary.

The board authorized the presentation of a request to the State Executive Council for financial aid in securing necessary supplies of equipment and the services of an executive secretary if possible.

On motion adjourned.



Secretary

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

October 31, 1938

A meeting of the Geographic Board was held on October 31, 1938, in the office of the chairman. Those present were the chairman and the secretary.

The secretary reported on the project for compiling a gazetteer of state geographic names. He stated that a WPA group of five persons has been assembling information on cards since August 8. Up to the present, it has compiled material on 2,300 names in eight counties of the state.

The Board considered a petition from Crow Wing County for the change of the name of Long Lake to Merri-field Lake. On motion, it was decided to request the Board of County Commissioners in Crow Wing County to hold a hearing on this question, and to inform the State Board with reference to local opinion on the change proposed.

The Board then took under advisement the problem of re-organizing its work and procedure, and tentative plans were blocked out for setting up a group of assistants, one each from the Highway Department, the Department of Conservation, and the Historical Society.

On motion adjourned

Secretary

Dec. 21, 1939

### Minutes

A meeting of the State Geographic Board was held on December 21, 1939, in the office of the Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. Those present were: Mr. M. J. Hoffmann, Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Louis Merrill, Acting Commissioner of Conservation, and Arthur J. Larsen, Acting Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Hoffmann was elected chairman of the State Geographic Board to succeed Mr. Wenzel, and Mr. Larsen was named secretary to succeed Mr. Blegen.

The board considered the problem of organizing the work laid down in the law creating the State Geographic Board, and it was agreed that each department would name some employee to whom would be delegated the authority to carry on the active work under the general supervision of the secretary. The following employees were designated to act: for the Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Phillip McCauley; for the Commissioner of Conservation, Mr. E. V. Willard; and for the Acting Superintendent of the Historical Society, Mrs. Mary W. Berthel.

The board approved the plan for utilizing the Writers' Project in the compilation of information on geographic names as a step toward the preparation of a state gazetteer of Minnesota geographic names. It was agreed that the representatives selected by the various departments would supervise any work undertaken in this respect in the different departments. It was agreed that the employment of the Writers' Project on this work must be contingent

upon an agreement with the Writers' Project that the standards of the work performed must coincide with the standards set up for the compilation of the state gazetteer of geographic names, and that all work must be performed under the supervision of the State Geographic Board or its representatives. The resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, Minnesota, for naming an unnamed creek in that county "Rollins Creek" was read but action was postponed until the next meeting of the State Geographic Board, to be held soon after the first of the year.

On motion adjourned.

*Arthur J. Larsen*  
Secretary

*Approved Dec. 2, 1940.*

Dec 2, 1940

## Minutes of the State Geographic Board

A meeting of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota was held in the offices of Dr. Strunk on Monday, December 2, 1940, with the following members present: Mr. Michael J. Hoffmann, chairman; Dr. William L. Strunk, who, as commissioner of conservation, succeeds Mr. Lewis Merrill as a member of the board; and Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, secretary. In addition to the official board, the following deputies were present: Mr. E. V. Willard, for the Department of Conservation; and Mrs. Mary W. Berthel, for the Minnesota Historical Society.

The minutes of the last meeting, held on December 21, 1939, were read and approved.

The chairman opened the meeting with a brief general discussion of the work of the board. It was agreed that the procedure regarding the adoption of geographic names should be as follows:

1. Names recommended by the United States Forest Service shall be reviewed by the State Geographic Board, and those accepted by the board shall be submitted to the boards of county commissioners in the counties concerned for local approval. The names approved by the local authorities shall then be submitted by the State Geographic Board to the United States Board on Geographic Names.
2. Name changes that originate locally shall be submitted to the State Geographic Board for consideration after local approval has been obtained through hearings conducted by the boards of county commissioners. The State Geographic Board shall then submit approved names to the United States Board on Geographic Names.
3. The State Geographic Board may initiate action by submitting to county boards for their consideration names upon which it desires to determine local opinion.

Upon inquiry by the chairman as to official action before the board, it was moved by Dr. Strunk that the resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Beltrami County to change the name of Gnat Lake, in Township 148 N., Range 32,33 W., Sections 30,31;25,26,35,36, to Lake Beltrami be approved, with the modification that the name be officially designated "Beltrami Lake," instead of "Lake Beltrami," and the secretary was instructed to notify the Beltrami County Board of Commissioners and the United States Board on Geographic Names of such action.

Upon motion by Dr. Strunk, the resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass County to change the name of Pickerel

Lake, in Township 140 N., Range 31 W., Section 33, to Variety Lake was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to notify the Cass County Board of Commissioners and the United States Board on Geographic Names of such action.

Upon motion by Dr. Strunk, the resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County to name an unnamed creek in Township 59 N., Range 3 W., Section 6, Rollins Creek was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to notify the Cook County Board of Commissioners of such action.

<sup>and near</sup> Upon motion by Dr. Strunk, the following names for features in the Superior National Forest, submitted to the State Geographic Board by the Forest Supervisor, Superior National Forest, were approved:

#### Lake County

Wisini Lake (not Crocus Lake), T.64 N., R.7 W., secs.11,12,13,14  
 Hare Lake (not Morris Lake), T.59 N., R.6 W., sec.11  
 Tetagouche Lake (not Jitcagouche Lake), T.56 N., R.7 W., secs.7,18  
 East Branch Beaver River)  
 West Branch Beaver River) (not Beaver Creek nor Beaver River)  
 The two branches join in T.55 N., R.8 W., sec.2, about 2 miles above the mouth of the Beaver River.  
 Wood Lake (not Pine Lake), T.64 N., R.10 W., secs.25,26,27,28,34  
 Annie Hall Lake (not Urn Lake), T.64 N., R.10 W., secs.20,29,30  
 Beetle Lake (not John Lake), T.60 N., R.9 W., secs.7,18  
 Cat Lake (not Hill Lake nor Cut Lake), T.60 N., R.9 W., sec.10  
 Dragon Lake (not Duck Lake), T.60 N., R.9 W., secs.7,8  
 Eighteen Lake (not Foote Lake), T.60 N., R.8 W., secs.28,33,34  
 Grouse Lake (not Section Eleven Lake), T.60 N., R.9 W., secs.10,11,14,15  
 Helen Lake (not Morse Lake), T.61 N., R.8 W., sec.34  
 Inga Lake (not Lone Lake), T.60 N., R.9 W., secs.2,11  
 Lena Lake (not Lone Lake nor Leona Lake), T.60 N., R.8 W., secs.5,6  
 Ova Lake (not Finn Lake), T.60 N., R.9 W., secs.9,10  
 Sphagnum Lake (not Lost Lake nor Spagnum Lake), T.61 N., R.9 W., secs.27,28  
 Bone Lake (not Long Lake), T.61 N., R.6 W., secs.13,14  
 Cross River Lake (not Nigger Lake), T.60 N., R.5,6 W., secs.7,18;12,13  
 Hazel Lake (not Northeast Lake nor Hagel Lake), T.62 N., R.6 W., secs.1,2  
 Gerund Lake (not Bass Lake), T.64 N., R.7 W., secs.14,15,22,23  
 Delay Lake (not Bear Lake), T.59 N., R.8 W., sec.2  
 Balsam Lake (not Bell Lake), T.58 N., R.7 W., secs.2,3  
 Mueller Lake (not Fox Lake nor Agamok Lake), T.65 N., R.6 W., secs.25,26  
 Katherine Lake (not Grass Lake), T.57 N., R.9 W., secs.3,9,10  
 Dutton Lake (not Indian Lake nor Lake Indian), T.65 N., R.6 W., secs.5,6  
 Raven Lake (not Lynx Lake), T.64 N., R.6 W., secs.7,18  
 Sagus Lake (not Peterson Lake nor Little Sagus Lake), T.64 N., R.6,7 W., secs.18,19;13,24  
 Dix Lake (not Plum Lake), T.65 N., R.7 W., secs.33,34  
 Bonnie Lake (not Portage Lake), T.65 N., R.7 W., sec.27  
 Ledge Lake (not Prune Lake), T.64 N., R.6 W., secs.16,17  
 Doyle Lake (not Round Lake), T.58 N., R.7 W., sec.30  
 Tomahawk Lake (not Sand Lake), T.62 N., R.7 W., sec.26  
 Coffee Lake (not Tom Lake), T.61 N., R.6 W., secs.10,15

## Cook County

- Kadunce Creek (not Diarrhea River, Diarrhoea River, Cadunce Creek, nor Greenwood River), source in T.62 N.,R.2 E.,sec.9, flows into Lake Superior in T.61 N.,R.2 E.,sec.2
- Sawbill Creek (not West Branch Temperance River), rises in Sawbill Lake, T.62 N.,R.4 W.,sec.7; flows into Temperance River in T.62 N.,R.4 W.,sec.28
- Bally Creek (not Baldy Creek nor Blackwell Creek), rises in T.61 N.,R.1 W.,sec.17; flows into Cascade River in T.61 N.,R.2 W.,sec.13
- Rove Lake (not part of Watap Lake), T.64 N.,R.2 E.,secs.19,20, International Boundary waters
- Spaulding Lake (not Sarah Lake), T.64 N.,R.2 E.,secs.5,6
- Crystal Lake (not Spaulding Lake), T.64 N.,R.1,2 E.,secs.1,12;5,6,7,8
- Speckled Trout Lake (not Speckle Trout Lake nor South Trout Lake), T.63 N.,R.5 E.,secs.7,8
- Carrot Lake (not Pants Lake), T.64 N.,R.2 E.,secs.17,20
- French Lake (not French Kakigo Lake nor Kakigo Lake), T.64,65 N.,R.5 W.,secs.3;34,35
- Moore Lake (not Root House Lake nor Moores Lake), T.62 N.,R.4 W.,secs.23,24
- Williams Lake (not Mud Lake), T.61 N.,R.3 W.,secs.3,4
- Shoko Lake (not Arrow Lake nor Mile Post Lake), T.64 N.,R.1 W.,secs.14,15
- Gillis Lake (not Bat Lake, Gillis Lake, Gill's Lake, Bashitanequeb Lake, nor Bullis Lake), T.64,65 N.,R.5 W.,secs.1,2,3,10,11;35
- White Pine Lake (not Big Lake), T.61 N.,R.3 W.,secs.19,20,30
- Pancore Lake (not Lost Lake), T.61 N.,R.4 W.,secs.22,27
- Deer Lake (not Moon Lake), T.64,65 N.,R.1 E.,secs.4,5;32,33
- Gneiss Lake (not Round Lake), T.66 N.,R.4 W.,sec.26, International Boundary waters
- Clove Lake (not Pine Lake), T.65 N.,R.4 W.,secs.1,2,11, International Boundary waters
- Aspen Lake (not Seed Lake, Aspik Lake, nor Spen Lake), T.64 N.,R.1 W.,secs.10,11,12

## St. Louis County

- Beast Lake (not Wilson Lake) (T.70 N.,R.19 W.,secs.28,33,34
- Cruiser Lake (not Trout Lake), T.69,70 N.,R.19 W.,secs.5,6;31,32
- Mukooda Lake (not Trout Lake), T.68 N.,R.17 W.,secs.26,27,35,36
- Rice Bay (not Rice Lake), T.63 N.,R.15 W.,secs.34,35, Vermilion Lake
- One Pine Lake (not Pine Lake), T.62 N.,R.12 W.,secs.28,32,33,34
- O'Leary Lake (not Hammer Lake), T.68,69 N.,R.17 W.,secs.4;32,33
- Moosecamp Lake (not Moose Lake), T.65 N.,R.11,12 W.,secs.7,18;13
- Franklin Lake (not Little Namakan Lake), T.67 N.,R.18 W.,secs.11,14
- Otto Lake (not Greenwood Lake), T.56 N.,R.13 W.,secs.21,22
- Dovre Lake (not Echo Lake), T.67 N.,R.16 W.,secs.17,20
- Locator Lake (not Cranberry Lake), T.70 N.,R.21 W.,secs.22,23
- Pfeiffer Lake (not Clearwater Lake), T.61 N.,R.17 W.,secs.22,23
- Cummings Lake (not Clear Lake, eastern part), T.63 N.,R.14 W.,sec.2; T.64 N.,R.13,14 W.,secs.31;21,24,25,26,27,28,32,33,34,35,36
- Herriman Lake (not Bug Lake), T.66,67 N.,R.16 W.,secs.5;32
- Buck Lake (not Long Lake nor Lone Lake), T.63 N.,R.14,15 W.,secs.6; 1,2,11

Oslo Lake (not Brown Lake), T.70 N.,R.19 W.,secs.29,30  
 Jorgens Lake (not Beaver Lake, T.69 N.,R.20 W.,secs.1,2,11,12  
 Dry Lake (not part of Bass Lake), T.63 N.,R.12 W.,secs.4,9  
 Rochghe Lake (not Picketts Lake), T.63 N.,R.12 W.,sec.12  
 Morcom Lake (not Paleface Lake), T.55 N.,R.16 W.,secs.9,10,15,16  
 Hay Lake (not Pike Lake nor Nett Lake), T.59 N.,R.16 W.,secs.28,29  
 Sinneeg Lake (not Ghunder Lake), T.65,66 N.,R.12 W.,secs.2;35  
 Whitewater Lake (not South Partridge Lake, Lower Partridge Lake, nor  
 Partridge Lake), T.58 N.,R.14,15 W.,secs.7,18;13,24  
 Colby Lake (not North Partridge Lake, Upper Partridge Lake, nor  
 Partridge Lake), T.58 N.,R.14 W.,secs.5,6,7,8  
 Amundsen Lake (not Knox Lake), T.68 N.,R.19 W.,secs.23,24,25,26  
 Winchester Lake (not Eight Lake), T.64 N.,R.17,18 W.,secs.7,8;12

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to submit these names to the boards of county commissioners in the counties concerned for the determination of local opinion.

*and vice*  
 Upon motion by Dr. Strunk, the following names for features in the Chippewa National Forest, submitted to the State Geographic Board by the Forest Supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest, were approved, and the secretary was instructed to submit these names to the boards of county commissioners in the counties concerned for the determination of local opinion.

#### Itasca County

Wilderness Lake (not Tank Lake), T.147 N.,R.28 W.,sec.4  
 Little Siseebakwet Lake (not Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug Lake nor Little Sugar Lake), T.54 N.,R.27 W.,secs.11,13,14  
 Siseebakwet Lake (not Lake Siseebakwet, Sissebakwet Lake, nor Sugar Lake), T.54 N.,R.26 W.,secs.16,17,18,19,20,21  
 Little Drum Lake (not Two Routes Lake, nor Drumbeater Lake), T.55 N.,R.27 W.,secs.12,13  
 Barwise Lake (not Cedar Lake), T.59 N.,R.24 W.,secs.29,32  
 Dalton Lake (not Dutton Lake), T.57 N.,R.26 W.,secs.6,7  
 Walters Lake (not Kelly Lake nor Waters Lake), T.60 N.,R.24 W.,secs.22,23  
 Nagel Lake (not Lost Lake), T.55,56 N.,R.25 W.,secs.6;31  
 Wabana Lake (not Wabano Lake), T.57 N.,R.25 W.,secs.4,8,9,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,29  
 Little Wabana Lake (not Little Wabano Lake), T.57 N.,R.25 W.,secs.22,23,26,27  
 Dixon Lake, T.148 N.,R.28,29 W.,secs.30,31;24,25,36  
 Little Dixon Lake (not Otter Lake), T.148 N.,R.29 W.,secs.13,24  
 Kenogama Lake (not Long Lake nor Maple Lake), T.146,147 N.,R.29 W.,secs.4,5,8,9;32,33  
 Ranier Lake (not Rainy Lake, Big Rainy Lake, nor Big Ranier Lake), T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.17,18,20  
 Little Ranier Lake (not Little Rainy Lake), T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.7,18  
 McAvity Lake (not Crooked Lake), T.56,57 N.,R.26 W.,secs.2;35  
 O'Donnell Lake (not Spring Lake), T.60 N.,R.24 W.,secs.1/4 sec.28

Plantation Lake (not Otter Lake), T.58 N.,R.25 W.,secs.22,23,26,27  
 Soumi Lake (not Round Lake), T.58 N.,R.27 W.,secs.24,25  
 Minisogama Lake (not Island Lake), T.147 N.,R.29 W.,secs.27,34  
 Holman Lake (not Lawrence Lake), T.56 N.,R.24 W.,secs.23,26  
 Bluebill Lake (not Rice Lake), T.59 N.,R.24 W.,secs.8,9  
 Bluewater Lake (not Blue Lake), T.57 N.,R.25 W.,secs.8,17,18,19,20  
 Dock Lake (not Birch Lake), T.58,59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.1;36  
 Wirt Lake (not Beaver Lake), T.150 N.,R.26 W.,sec.35  
 Trestle Lake (not Fox Lake), T.149 N.,R.25 W.,secs.15,16,21,22  
 Arrowhead Lake (not Sand Lake), T.149 N.,R.25 W.,secs.22,23  
 Bergville Lake (not Mud Lake), T.150 N.,R.28 W.,secs.29,30

#### Beltrami County

Roadside Lake (not Loon Lake, Long Lake, nor Turtle River Lake),  
 T.147 N.,R.31,32 W.,secs.6;1  
 Rabideau Lake (not Lake Gladys, Robideau Lake, nor Rabidew Lake),  
 T.148 N.,R.30,31 W.,secs.8,16,17,18,19,20;13

#### Cass County

Gadbolt Lake (not Horseshoe Lake), T.141 N.,R.31 W.,secs.22,27  
 Wax Lake (not Beauty Lake), T.141 N.,R.27 W.,secs.13,24  
 Ahsebun Lake (not Coon Lake), T.140 N.,R.25 W.,secs.13,24  
 Wahneshin Lake (not Lost Lake), T.142 N.,R.26 W.,secs.15,22  
 Hovde Lake (not Stocking Lake), T.141 N.,R.30 W.,secs.22,23,26,27  
 Wabegon Lake (not Mud Lake), T.142 N.,R.30 W.,secs.21,28

#### Hubbard County

Bowman Lake (not Long Lake nor Mud Lake), T.145 N.,R.32 W.,secs.13,14,24

Upon motion the following names from correction lists compiled by Superior and Chippewa National Forest supervisors for minor errors and minor misspellings of names in the two forests found on various maps were approved; and the secretary was instructed to notify the boards of commissioners in the counties concerned of their adoption by the State Geographic Board:

### Superior National Forest

#### Lake County

T Lake (not Tee Lake), T.61 N.,R.6 W.,secs.21,28,29  
 Eddy Lake (not Eddie Lake), T.65 N.,R.6 W.,secs.20,21,28,29  
 Amoerber Lake (not Amoeba Lake nor Amoebac Lake), T.65 N.,R.6 W.,secs.  
 7,8,17,18  
 Silver Island Lake (not Island Lake), T.60 N.,R.6 W.,secs.5,6; T.61 N.,  
 R.6,7 W.,secs.19,20,29,30,31,32;25,36  
 Maniwaki Lake (not Miniwaki Lake), T.62 N.,R.7 W.,sec.3  
 Jordan Lake (not Tordan Lake), T.64 N.,R.8 W.,secs.23,24,26

Pietro Lake (not Pietra Lake), T.62 N.,R.9 W.,secs.7,8,17,18  
 Wanless Lake (not Wanlas Lake), T.60 N.,R.6 W.,secs.18,19  
 Madden Lake (not Aladden Lake), T.63 N.,R.10 W.,secs.15,16  
 South Branch Manitou River, flows easterly through T.58 N.,R.7 W.,  
 secs.1,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,16,17 into Manitou River  
 Manitou River, flows s.e.from Round Island Lake in T.59 N.,R.8 W.,  
 sec.12, through T.59 N.,R.7 W. and T.58 N.,R.6 W., into Lake  
 Superior in T.57 N.,R.6 W.,sec.11  
 Nine Mile Creek, T.58,59 N.,R.6 W., branch of Manitou River, source  
 at Nine Mile Lake

#### Cook County

Kimball Creek (not Kimball River), T.61,62 N.,R.2 E.  
 Rosebush Creek (not Rosebush River nor Fall River), T.61 N.,R.1 W.,  
 secs.23,26  
 Bower Trout Lake (not Lower Trout Lake), T.63 N.,R.1 W.,secs.15,16  
 Henson Lake (not Hanson Lake nor Benson Lake), T.64 N.,R.2 W.,secs.  
 19,20,21,22  
 Monker Lake (not Monkey Lake), T.61,62 W.,R.1 E.,secs.6;31  
 Kemo Lake (not Keno Lake nor Clubfoot Lake), T.63 N.,R.1 W.,secs.27,  
 34  
 Abita Lake (not Arita Lake), T.63 N.,R.1 W.,sec.21  
 Flour Lake (not Flower Lake), T.64 N.,R.1 W,1 E.,secs.1,2,11,12;5,6  
 State Lake, T.63,64 N.,R.2 W.,secs.1;35,36  
 Pillsbery Lake (not Pillsbury Lake), T.64 N.,R.2 W.,secs.21,22  
 Christine Lake (not Christina Lake, Lake Christine, nor Sucker Lake),  
 T.61 N.,R.3 W.,secs.28,29,32  
 Mid Pipe Lake (not Pipe Lake), T.62 N.,R.3 W.,secs.4,5  
 Axe Lake (not Axel Lake), T.63 N.,R.3 W.,sec.27  
 Onega Lake (not Omega Lake nor Nebogigig Lake), T.64 N.,R.2,3 W.,  
 secs.19,30;23,24  
 Banadad Lake (not Benadad Lake nor Banner Lake), T.64 N.,R.2,3 W.,  
 secs.7;10,11,12  
 Karl Lake (not Carl Lake), T.64 N.,R.3,4 W.,secs.18,19;13,24  
 Richey Lake, T.60 N.,R.5 W.,sec.20  
 Sea Gull Lake, (not Gull Lake), T.65,66 N.,R.4,5 W.  
 Gulf Lake (not Gull Lake), T.66 N.,R.4,5 W.,secs.30;24,25  
 Little Saganaga Lake (not Little Segana Lake), T.64 N.,R.5,6 W

#### St. Louis County

Little Pony River, T.64,65 N.,R.15 W.,secs.1,2;25,26,36, from Bootleg  
 Lake to Little Indian Sioux River (not stream in T.65 N.,R.14,15 W.,  
 secs.19,20,29;13,24)  
 Little Mesaba Lake (not Old Mesaba Lake nor Little Mesabi Lake),  
 T.59 N.,R.15 W.,sec.27  
 Heritage Lake (not Hermitage Lake), T.66,67 N.,R.15 W.,secs.1,2,11,12;35  
 Little Mud Hen Lake (not Little Mud Lake nor Little Mudhen Lake),  
 T.56 N.,R.16 W.,secs.11,12  
 Fecto's Point (not Pecto's Point), T.62 N.,R.16 W.,sec.5, Vermilion Lake  
 Grasey Point (not Grassy Point), T.63 N.,R.16 W.,sec.31, Vermilion Lake  
 Gustafson Lake (not Gustavson Lake), T.65 N.,R.16 W.,sec.36  
 Little Sandy Lake (not West Sandy Lake nor Sandy Lake), T.59 N.,R.18 W.,  
 secs.2,3,10,11

- Kjostad Lake (not Kjorstad Lake), T.65 N.,R.18 W.,secs.13,14,23,24
- Bear River (village; not Bear Lake), T.61 N.,R.21 W.,sec.7
- Little Eskquagama Lake (not Little Esquagama Lake), T.57,58 N.,  
R.16 W.,secs.3;34
- Esquagama Lake (not Esquagama Lake nor Eshquaguma Lake), T.57,58 N.,  
R.16 W.,secs.4;27,33,34,35
- Mudro Lake, T.64 N.,R.12 W.,secs.11,12,13,14
- Thunder Lake, T.65 N.,R.12 W.,secs.3,10
- Ole Lake, T.63,64 N.,R.13 W.,secs.5;31,32
- Big Rice Lake, T.64 N.,R.13 W.,secs.8,17,18
- Schlamm Lake (not Sclamm Lake), T.63 N.,R.14 W.,secs.8,9
- Markham Lake (not Markeham Lake), T.56 N.,R.15 W.,secs.14,15,22,23
- Sabin Lake, T.58 N.,R.15 W.,secs.5,6
- Vermilion Lake, (not Vermillion Lake), T.62,63 N.,R.14,15,16,17 W.
- Range Line Lake, T.67 N.,R.14,15 W.,secs.30,31;25,36

Chippewa National Forest

Itasca County

- Thimble Lake (not Timber Lake), T.62 N.,R.24,25 W.,secs.7;12
- Skimerhorn Lake (not Shallow Lake nor Grass Lake), T.149 N.,R.29 W.,  
sec.31
- Shallow Pond Lake (not Shallow Lake), T.149 N.,R.28 W.,secs.5,6,8
- Wirt (P.O.; not Stanley nor Wirth), T.149 N.,R.26 W., secs.10,15
- ✓Clear Lake (not Killdeer Lake), T.149,150 N., R.26 W.,secs.3,4,10;33
- ✓Lac-a-Roy Lake (not Davis Lake), T.149 N.,R.25 W.,secs.14,15
- ✓Gunderson Lake (not Round Lake, Lake Gunderson, nor Big Round Lake),  
T.60 N.,R.27 W.,secs.3,4; T.149 N.,R.25 W.,sec.24
- ✓Little Too Much Lake (not Prestidge Lake nor Gunderson Lake), T.59 N.,  
R.27 W.,secs.3,4; T.148 N.,R.25 W.,sec.24
- Sugar Lake (not Little Lake, Lake Raven, nor Raven Lake), T.146 N.,  
R.29 W.,secs.13,14,23,24,25,26
- ✓Egg Lake (not Rice Lake nor First Lake), T.146 N.,R.26 W.,secs.3,10
- ✓Grass Lake (not Shoal Lake), T.60 N.,R.26,27 W.,secs.30,31;25,36
- ✓Aspen Lake (not Rice Lake), T.60 N.,R.26 W.,secs.4,5
- ✓Cedar Lake (not Mud Lake), T.60 N.,R.26 W.,sec.1
- ✓Bartlet Lake (not Brattle Lake nor Bratle Lake), T.60 N.,R.24 W.,  
sec.34
- Long Lake (not Bass Lake), T.60 N.,R.24 W.,secs.21,28
- Tallmoon (P.O.; not Allens Corner, Hayslips Corner, nor Mack's),  
T.59 N.,R.27 W.,secs.9,10,15,16
- McKewen Lake (not Johnson Lake), T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.34,35
- ✓Hole-in-Wall Lake (not Cranberry Lake), T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.27,28
- ✓Blandin Lake (not Craig Lake), T.59 N.,R.25 W.,secs.23,24,25,26
- ✓Fox Lake (not East Lake), T.59 N.,R.25 W.,secs.8,9,16,17
- ✓Little East Lake (not Long Lake), T.59 N.,R.25 W.,secs.4,5,8,9
- ✓East Lake (not Fox Lake), T.59 N.,R.25 W.,secs.5,6,7,8
- ✓Little Long Lake (not Long Lake), T.57,58 N.,R.26 W.,secs.1;25,26,35,36
- ✓Black Island Lake (not Arm Lake nor Moon Lake), T.58 N.,R.25 W.,secs.  
4,5,8,9
- ✓Holmes Lake (not Lower Balsam Lake), T.58 N.,R.24 W.,secs.15,22,23
- Rahkos Lake (not Lower Balsam Lake), T.58 N.,R.24 W.,sec.13
- ✓Hanson Lakes, (not Hansen Lakes), a chain of lakes located as follows:  
T.58 N.,R.25 W.,sec.36  
T.57 N.,R.24,25 W.,sec.1 NeNe; sec.6 NwNw

- T.57 N., R.24, 25 W., sec.1 NeNe; sec 6 SwNw  
 T.57 N., R.24, 25 W., secs.7;12  
 T.57 N., R.24, 25 W., secs.18;13
- Go this location OK?*
- ✓ Green Lake (not Spring Lake), T.57 N., R.26 W., sec.16
  - ✓ Tadpole Lake (not Clear Lake), T.57 N., R.25 W., secs.25, 26
  - ✓ Lillian Lake (not Mud Lake), T.56 N., R.27 W., secs.11, 12
  - ✓ Big Diamond Lake (not Diamond Lake), T.56 N., R.24 W., secs.14, 23
  - ✓ Blackwater Lake (not Dirtywater Lake), T.55 N., R.26 W., secs.8, 9
  - ✓ East Smith Lake (not part of Smith Lake), T.58 N., R.26 W., sec.2
  - ✓ Decker Lake (not Becker Lake), T.148 N., R.29 W., secs.7, 18
  - One Loaf Lake (not One Leaf Lake), T.148 N., R.27 W., sec.31, sw 1/4
  - ✓ Big Too Much Lake (not Tomuch Lake nor Big To Much Lake), T.148 N., R.25 W., secs.12, 13 ~~Mosomo Lake~~
  - Mosomo Lake (not Lake Mosamo), T.147 N., R.27 W., sec.8, sw 1/4
  - Sandwich Lake (not Sandwich Lake nor Sandwich Lakes), T.60 N., R.25 W., secs.5, 6, 7, 8
  - ✓ Big Dick Lake (not Dick Lake), T.59 N., R.26 W., secs.2, 11
  - ✓ Buckman Lake (not Buchman Lake nor Lake Buckman), T.59 N., R.24 W., secs.20, 21, 28, 29
  - ✓ Hendrichs Lake (not Hendricks Lake), T.58 N., R.25 W., secs.24, 25
  - ✓ Kitchi Creek (not Beaver Creek), T.146, 147 N., R.29 W., secs.6 to 18

#### Beltrami County

- Borden Lake (not Anderson Lake), T.150 N., R.30 W., sec.30
- Anderson Lake (not Ellis Lake), T.148 N., R.30 W., secs.20, 21
- North Twin Lake (not Twin Lakes nor Twin Lake for both together)  
T.148 N., R.31 W., secs.27, 33, 34
- South Twin Lake (not Twin Lakes nor Twin Lake for both together)  
T.147, 148 N., R.31 W., secs.2, 3; 34, 35
- Ten Lake (not Burton Lake), T.146 N., R.31 W., secs.3, 10
- Silver Lake (not Cowling Lake), T.146 N., R.31 W., secs.9, 16
- Lost Lake (not Cox Lake nor Big Lost Lake), T.146 N., R.31 W., secs.14, 15, 22, 23
- North Cormorant River (not North Branch Cormorant River nor Cormorant River), rises in T.150 N., R.29 W., sec.35; leaves map T.151 N., R.32 W.,
- Gilstad Lake (not Gilsted Lake nor Gilstead Lake), T.148, 149 N., R.30 W., secs.5, 6; 31, 32
- Fagen Lake (not Foger Lake), T.148 N., R.31 W., secs.16, 21
- North Turtle River (not North Branch Turtle River), T.147 N., R.31 W., secs.1, 12, 13, 14, 23
- O'Neills Point (not O'Neills Point), T.146 N., R.31 W., sec.25, Star Island, Cass Lake
- Schram Lake (not Schramm Lake), T.146 N., R.30 W., secs.28, 33

#### Cass County

- McCackron Brook (not McCacken Brook), rises in sec.14 and flows into Willow River in sec.35, T.141 N., R.25 W.
- McKeown Lake (not Barrow Lake), T.140 N., R.29 W., secs.3, 10
- One Lake (not Padgett Lake nor Paquet Lake), T.140 N., R.30 W., secs.20, 29
- Poquet Lake (not One Lake nor Padgett Lake), T.140 N., R.30 W., sec.29

Crystal Lake (not Williams Lake), T.140 N., R.31 W., sec.18  
 Big Sand Lake (not Sand Lake), T.141,142 N., R.26 W., secs.3,4,5,8;33,34  
 Boxell Lake (not Craig Lake), T.141 N., R.28 W., secs.22,27,28  
 Iverson Lake (not Mud Lake), T.142 N., R.28 W., sec.27  
 Little Swift Lake (not Kidney Lake), T.142 N., R.27 W., sec.36  
 Inguadona Lake (not Inguadona Lake nor Lake Inguadona), T.140,141 N.,  
 m R.27 W., secs.5,6,7,8;29,32  
 McCarthy Lake (not McCarthy Lake), T.140 N., R.28 W., secs.13,24  
 Swift Lake (not Big Swift Lake), T.142 N., R.27 W., secs.15,16,22,26,27  
 Little Twin Lake, T.144 N., R.31 W., sec.11,12  
 Twin Lake, T.144,145 N., R.31 W., secs.1,2,11;36  
 Crooked Lake (not Three Lake), T.144 N., R.31 W., secs.34,35,36  
 Sugar Lake (not Little Sugar Lake), T.142,143 N., R.25 W., secs.3,4;  
 27,28,33,34

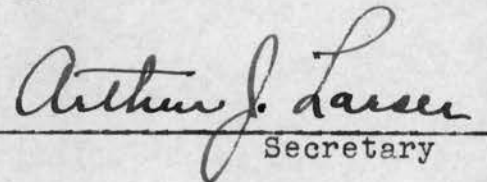
#### Koochiching County

Caldwell Brook (not Caldwell Creek), rises in T.151 N., R.27 W., sec.29;  
 leaves map T.151 N., R.26 W., sec.2

#### Hubbard County

Kabekona Lake (not Kabecona Lake), T.142,143 N., R.32,33 W  
 Ham Lake (not Hay Lake), T.140 N., R.32 W., secs.18,19

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned.

  
 Secretary

Approved

June 18, 1942

Minutes of the State Geographic Board

A meeting of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota was held in the office of the secretary of the board on June 18, 1942, with the following members present: Mr. Michael J. Hoffmann, Chairman, Dr. William J. Strunk, and Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, Secretary.

The chairman called upon the secretary for a reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The chairman then called for unfinished business, and the secretary announced that word had been received from the United States Board on Geographic Names that two names recommended by the State Geographic Board of Minnesota had been accepted by the national board. They are Beltrami Lake in Sections 30 and 31, T. 148 N., R. 32 W., and Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 148 N., R. 33 W. in Beltrami County, formerly known as Gnat Lake; and Variety Lake in Sections 32 and 33, T. 140 N., R. 31 W. in Cass County, formerly known as Pickerel Lake. The secretary was instructed to notify the local authorities and map-making agencies of the state that these names have been approved and are henceforth to be considered the official names.

The secretary reported that the United States Forestry Service had submitted five additional names for lakes in Chippewa and Superior National Forest, as follows: Gijik Lake in Sections 25 and 36, T. 141 N., R. 28 W., in Cass County, known as Cedar Lake on some maps but not generally named; Wegwos Lake in Sections 30 and 31, T. 140 N., R. 31 W., in Cass County, known as Birth Lake on some county and state maps; Wawa Lake in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, T. 141 N., R. 29 W., in Cass County, known variously as Goose Lake or Mud Lake; Ododikossi Lake in Section 8, T. 141 N., R. 26 W., in Cass County, shown on some maps as Kidney Lake; and Mushgee Lake in Sections 27 and 34, T. 148 N., R. 26 W., Itasca County, shown on some maps as Buck Lake. The names suggested are Chippewa translations of the English forms. Upon motion the board gave tentative approval of these names and the secretary was directed to submit them to the county commissioners for local action.

The question was raised whether agencies of the state might not be called upon to perform for areas outside of United States forests a function comparable to that rendered by the forestry service within the limits of the national forests of Minnesota. It was suggested by Dr. Strunk that the game wardens of Minnesota and other employees of the Department of Conservation could very easily undertake this work within the areas assigned to them and that action so initiated would go far toward eliminating unnecessary duplication of names and toward giving satisfactory names to hitherto unnamed features.

The secretary reported a series of communications from the United States Board on Geographic Names and from other individuals relating to a proposal to name the area of the United States north of Lake of the Woods, locally referred to as Northwest Angle, Delafield Peninsula. Upon motion by Dr. Strunk the secretary was instructed to inform the United States Board on Geographic Names that local and state sentiment would not support the proposed action; that the area has for many years been known as the Northwest Angle; and that the proposed name would result in a great deal of confusion from the legal standpoint and otherwise. The Minnesota Geographic Board therefore cannot accept this name. The secretary was directed to suggest that an unnamed island, point, bay, strait,

or other feature in the Lake of the Woods area might very appropriately be named for Major Delafield.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. R. J. Short, Manager of the Highway Planning Survey of the Minnesota Department of Highways, calling attention to a confusion in the legal post office or railroad and local names of a number of communities in Minnesota. Mr. Short asked whether the board has authority to request municipalities involved to take action to eliminate the duplication of names or to secure permission of postal and railroad authorities to use the legal name. Upon motion the secretary was instructed to consult the attorney general to determine the extent of the authority of the State Geographic Board in these cases and in cases where there are duplications of the names of municipalities or other political subdivisions in the state.

The secretary presented communications from Mr. A. L. Ditter of Wayzata offering to serve as a volunteer representative of the State Geographic Board in matters relating to geographic names in Hennepin County. The matter of such volunteer action within counties was discussed, and it was agreed that where satisfactory local representatives can be obtained, they should be appointed, provided that no compensation be allowed them.

The secretary read a series of communications from residents of Hubbard County requesting that a lake known on maps as Mirage Lake be changed to Horseshoe Lake on the grounds that the name Horseshoe Lake was the original name by which this body of water was known. During the discussion of the matter it was pointed out that there is already one Horseshoe Lake in Hubbard County and that where possible, it is desirable to avoid duplication of names. The secretary was instructed to investigate further before action should be taken by the board.

The matter of preparing the Gazetteer was discussed, and it was pointed out that one of the principal problems involved is that of co-ordinating information gathered by different agencies of the state. Mr. Hoffmann proposed that a member of his staff be detailed to work with Mr. Philip J. McCauley in co-ordinating and recording on a master map information compiled by the Minnesota Division of Drainage and Waters and published by that agency in a booklet. The information so recorded will then be submitted to the secretary, who then will be responsible for reconciling the recorded information with information gathered by the Historical Society relating to geographic names within the state.

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned, subject to call by the secretary.

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Secretary

Approved

OCT 13, 1942

MINUTES OF THE STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

A meeting of the state geographic board of Minnesota was held on October 13, 1942, with the following members present: Mr. Mike Hoffman, Mr. W. L. Strunk, and Mr. Lewis Beeson. The chairman called upon Mr. Beeson for a reading of the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

Mr. Beeson reported that Mr. Arthur J. Larsen had been given a leave of absence as secretary and superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, effective September 16, to enter the army of the United States and that he had been appointed acting secretary and superintendent of the society in Mr. Larsen's place. He drew the attention of the other two members of the board to the fact that while he was ex officio member of the board, the board now lacked a secretary. Upon motion, Mr. Beeson was elected secretary of the board.

The secretary presented a budget for the board for the next biennium which was unanimously approved. It was moved and agreed that the secretary be asked to submit the budget to the Department of Administration with a statement that it had the full approval of the State Geographic Board.

The secretary announced that Mr. A. L. Ditter of Wayzata had visited the Minnesota Historical Society with a request that he be given office space and a telephone for use in connection with his work as special representative of the board; that Mr. Ditter proposed to furnish the board with official stationery at no expense to the board; that he proposed a state-wide educational campaign in order to develop sentiment for the naming and renaming of lakes and streams in the state; to select and organize a volunteer representative of the board for each county; and to create support for new proposed legislation relating to the State Geographic Board. After discussion it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Ditter had offered to serve as a volunteer representative of the State Geographic Board in matters relating to geographic names in Hennepin County and that he had been appointed a special representative of the board for Hennepin County but that he had not been authorized to conduct a state-wide educational campaign, to select and organize a volunteer representative of the board for each county, nor to create support for new proposed legislation relating to the Geographic Board. It was unanimously agreed that no new legislation relating to the board's activities was needed at this time. The policy of the board in only naming or changing names of lakes and streams in Minnesota when the initiative came from the residents of the communities affected, as expressed in its "Procedure For Naming or Changing Names of Lakes and Streams" was reiterated. The matter of furnishing Mr. Ditter with a telephone and desk space in the Historical Society Building and in accepting official stationery furnished free of cost by Mr. Ditter was left to the discretion of the secretary.

A petition from the Board of Commissioners of Hubbard County was read by the secretary who reported that a petition from the Board of Commissioners of Hubbard County to change the name of Mirage Lake in T.143 N., R.32 W., secs.22, 23, 26, 27, to Horseshoe Lake was read by the secretary who reported that an investigation reveals that there are at least forty-five other Horseshoe Lakes in Minnesota, of which one in Washington County has borne the name longer than the others, that the records show no other Mirage Lake in the state, and that the Mirage Lake in Hubbard County has borne that name on all maps published since 1908 with the exception of one. After discussion, it was moved and agreed that the Board of Commissioners be requested to reconsider their petition in view of the foregoing facts, since the board was established to eliminate duplications in geographic names rather than to increase them.

Secretary

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April 15, 1944

Minutes

## REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

The act establishing the State Geographic Board (Laws, 1937, ch. 63), to consist of the Commissioner of Conservation, the Commissioner of State Highways, and the Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, made it the duty of the board, and gave it the power and authority, to determine the correct and most appropriate names of geographic features in the state; to name unnamed features; to change names of features, in cooperation with county boards, for the purpose of eliminating duplication of place names within the state; and to prepare an official dictionary of geographic names which it shall publish either as a completed whole or in parts when ready.

In order for the board to carry out the duties laid upon it by the legislature, it must first collect and tabulate available information about Minnesota place names. It cannot determine the correct and most appropriate names of geographic features unless it knows the various names by which a feature is called, and something about the history of those names. It cannot name unnamed features unless it knows what those features are. It cannot eliminate duplication of place names unless it knows what duplication exists in the state. And, most certainly, it cannot prepare and publish an official gazetteer of Minnesota without assembling and arranging the information for it.

As soon as it was organized, the board made plans for listing the names of all geographic features in Minnesota, with the location of each by township, range, and section, information about the origin of each name, and other pertinent data. WPA workers

on a project sponsored by the board culled the names from maps, atlases, gazetteers, travel accounts, newspapers, and numerous other sources, and compiled the information on slips. Before the work of gathering all available material was completed, WPA was disbanded. With the cessation of WPA, the result of the project's work was turned over to the board. It consisted of approximately 200,000 slips, each containing information about one place name acquired from a single source. Since many sources were used, there are several slips for most names. While this mass of material is badly written, unorganized, and filed in the worst possible arrangement, nevertheless it has great value. The proportion of inaccuracies is small, considering the lack of training of all the workers and the poor caliber of some of them; and the inaccuracies are fairly easy to detect in comparing all the slips for one name.

The work of checking, consolidating, and putting these records into shape is a large task. The permanent records are typed on 5 x 8 cards. Ultimately the records should include a card for every natural and cultural feature in the state, with as much of the following information as can be provided: the location by county, township, range, and section; the various names and spellings under which a feature is known; the pronunciation of unusual names; the origin of the name -- when and by whom named, for whom or what named, why so named; its area or dimensions, such as the acreage of lakes, the height of hills, etc.; the dates of platting and incorporation of cities and villages; the date of organization of townships; and, in the case of lakes and streams, the number assigned by the Water Resources Division

of the Conservation Department. Cross references are made for each of the various names by which a feature is known. Decisions of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names are typed on the cards in red, and decisions of the State Geographic Board are indicated by a red asterisk, and the date of the decision is given in each case; and decisions of both boards are written in on a master map, which was given to the board by the Highway Department. (Sample cards, showing how this information is listed, are attached to this report.)

To make the records convenient for reference, at least three different files will have to be maintained: (1) a file arranged alphabetically under each of the eighty-seven counties, as experience has shown that the work of collecting information and building up the records can best be done by counties; (2) a file arranged alphabetically for the state as a whole, to take care of features that are included in more than one county, as well as to refer to place names when it is not known in what counties they are located; and (3) a file arranged by location -- township, range, and section -- to take care of the many unnamed features in the state.

These records can be used as the basis for the published gazetteer. The information listed above includes all the information required by the U. S. Board on Geographical Names for inclusion in its decisions, as well as additional data. It is for the state board to decide just how much of this information should be included in its gazetteer. In making such a decision, it should consider the needs of all that will have use for it -- the various state departments as well as other agencies throughout the state, and the public generally.

Since no funds have been allotted to the board by the legislature, the problem of getting this work done is a serious one. At a meeting on December 21, 1939, the board named the following deputies to carry on its active work under the general supervision of the secretary: for the Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Phillip McCauley; for the Commissioner of Conservation, Mr. E. V. Willard; and for the Superintendent of the Historical Society, Mrs. Mary W. Berthel. As the board's records are kept with the secretary at the Historical Building, the secretary assigned to Mrs. Berthel the duty of answering requests for information that come to the board, the supervision of the WPA workers stationed at the Historical Building, and the work of getting the records into usable shape. Most of the workers on the project were stationed at the WPA Writers' Project office in Minneapolis, and efforts to supervise their work and correlate it with that of the WPA workers at the Historical Society were not highly successful. There was much duplication of work, and much wasted effort. Nevertheless, a large amount of valuable information was accumulated which, under existing circumstances, could not have been acquired otherwise.

Mrs. Berthel has devoted a great deal of time to this work. At various times, for periods of weeks and sometimes months, the Historical Society has arranged to relieve her of her normal activities to allow her to carry on the Geographic Board work. Since the cessation of WPA, she has spent much time in organizing the records and handling correspondence. The work is still seriously handicapped by the disorganization of the records. If a way could be found to hire a typist, even for part time,

progress in getting the records in shape could be accelerated considerably.

In spite of difficulties, considerable progress has been made with the records. The information has been checked, consolidated, edited, cross-referenced, and filed alphabetically under 23 of Minnesota's 37 counties; and cards covering 12 counties have been made for the general alphabetical file for the state as a whole. In the file by counties only a few of the cards have been typed, but the information on them is usable.

Even a casual inspection of the records so far accumulated gives evidence of the enormous confusion in Minnesota place names. Not until all the records are consolidated and properly filed will it be possible to know just how great this confusion is. Confusion and duplication in names exist for all types of geographic features, but they are more extensive in the case of lakes than with other features. In the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota published by the Department of Drainage and Waters in 1928, there are listed 99 Long, 91 Mud, 76 Rice, 43 Bass, 40 Twin, 39 Round, 36 Clear, 32 Sand, Sandy, or Sands, 25 Fine, and 25 Cedar lakes, and many others that are duplicated several times. How many more unmeandered lakes repeat these names we do not know. There are hundreds of lakes throughout the state that are known by more than one name -- some of them by as many as five or six names -- and hundreds more that bear no names.

The public should be acquainted with this situation and with the need for remedying it, for the board must have the support of the public to accomplish its purposes. The little

publicity that the work of the board has received at various times has brought forth a response in the way of inquiries about names and the procedure to follow in changing them which is evidence of a considerable interest in the subject throughout the state. It is hardly worth while to have such publicity, however, until the records are in order, for it encourages inquiries which are difficult, if not impossible, to handle under the present circumstances. Some requests for information require hours of research, when a few minutes would suffice if the records were usable.

In the matter of naming features and changing names, it has been the policy of the board to be guided by local sentiment. The adoption of a name by the board may make a name legal, but the name will not be used unless it has the approval of local residents. The following policy in regard to name changes was adopted by the board at a meeting on December 2, 1940:

(1) Names recommended by the U. S. Forest Service shall be reviewed by the State Geographic Board, and those accepted by the board shall be submitted to the boards of county commissioners in the counties concerned for local approval. The names approved by the local authorities shall then be submitted by the State Geographic Board to the U. S. Board on Geographical Names.

(2) Name changes that originate locally shall be submitted to the State Geographic Board for consideration after local approval has been obtained through hearings conducted by the boards of county commissioners. The State Geographic Board shall then submit approved names to the U. S. Board on Geographical Names.

(3) The State Geographic Board may initiate action by submitting to the county board for their consideration names upon which it desires to determine local opinion.

Considerable work has been done by the board in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service in naming unnamed features and reducing the duplication and confusion in names in the Superior and Chippewa national forests. The foresters consulted numerous maps and other printed sources, and held meetings with local residents, county and township officers, and state game wardens to determine the correct names and spellings for the geographic features in the national forests, to suggest names for unnamed features, and to eliminate duplication and confusion. The lists of over 200 names compiled as a result of these investigations, with the necessary explanations, were submitted to the State Geographic Board in 1940. These names were approved by the state board, after investigation, and by all the county board concerned.

This method proved to be very successful in eliminating confusion and duplication of names in the areas of the national forests; and, at a meeting of the board on June 18, 1942, the question was raised whether agencies of the state might not be called upon to perform a similar service for areas outside the national forest. It was suggested by Dr. Strunk, who was then

a member of the board, that the game wardens and other employees in the Department of Conservation might undertake this work within the areas assigned to them, and that action so initiated might go far toward eliminating unnecessary duplication of names and toward giving satisfactory names to hitherto unnamed features. So far, nothing has been done in regard to this matter.

A serious difficulty that the board has met in naming and renaming geographic features has been the inertia of local people. The board has had many requests to change names; but when the persons making the requests are sent petition blanks and informed of the procedure to follow, they apparently drop the matter and no more is heard from them.

If, as the records of a county are completed, they could be mimeographed and sent to game wardens and other field workers of the various state departments in that county, to the county boards and other officers, and to the local newspapers, enough interest might be aroused locally to result in action. The mimeographed records would show very clearly the extent of confusion and duplication in names in the area, and they might also bring forth from local people corrections and additional information that would be highly useful to the board. A statement of the board's policy in regard to the type of names which it considers appropriate should accompany the mimeographed lists. The board has not yet adopted such a policy; but since its decisions are submitted to the U. S. Board on Geographical Names, it might be well to follow the policy that governs the national board.

A budget request, providing for a biennial appropriation of \$5000 to carry on the work of the board, was presented to the 1943 legislature, but no appropriation was made.

Memoranda for Geographic Board Meeting, May 2, 1944.

Minutes of the last meeting.

Beeson to Short, Nov. 12, 1942 -- last paragraph. *action yes or no.*

Act on resolution of Crow Wing County Board to change the name of Long Lake to Ossawinnamakee Lake. *Requires approval.*

Endorse Cass County Board resolution. (Should it be endorsed by entire board? I don't know how it was done in the past, because AJL handled it.)

*Raska County -*

Riggs to Beeson, Dec. 2, 1943 -- Suggestions for naming a Minnesota feature for Delafield.

Might not the Board make decisions, without submission to county boards, in cases where the name of a feature is spelled as two words, one word, or hyphenated. For example, Blackwater Lake, Black Water Lake, and Black-water Lake. It is the policy of the U. S. board to spell such names as one word when possible. It is doubtful if local people would object to this, and under Ch. 63 of the Laws of 1937 the state board undoubtedly has such authority. There are many such cases in Minnesota place names, which add to the general confusion. A list of such names could be submitted to the board for action at its next meeting.

Should we ask the U. S. board to reverse its decision on Pig Eye and Nicol?

The board should decide on just what information under each name should be included in the Gazetteer.

Discuss next to last paragraph in the Report.

Problem of how to file and care for our maps.

We need a typist.

We need more filing cases.

Should we submit a report to the Interim Committee of the Legislature.

*Continued*

Minutes of the State Geographic Board

A meeting of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota was held in the office of the secretary of the board on May 2, 1944, with the following members present: Mr. Michael J. Hoffmann, chairman, Mr. Chester S. Wilson, and Mr. Lewis Beeson, secretary.

The chairman called upon the secretary for a reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The chairman then called for unfinished business, and the secretary reported the receipt of a resolution from the board of commissioners of Cass County approving the changes of names of the following lakes:

WEGWOS LAKE (not Birch Lake) secs. 30,31, T.140, R.31 *now Haka-Wash-Te Lake*  
WAWA LAKE (not Goose Lake nor Mud Lake) secs. 9, 10, 15, 16, T. 141, R.29  
GIJIK LAKE (not Cedar Lake) secs. 25, 36, T.141, R.28  
ODODIKOSI LAKE (not Kidney Lake) sec. 8, T.141, R.26

Upon motion, the changes were approved by the board.

Upon motion, a resolution of the board of commissioners of Crow Wing County to change the name of a lake in secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, T.136, R. 28, and secs. 27-33, 34, T.137, R. 28, from Long Lake to Ossawinnamakee Lake was approved.

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned, subject to call by the secretary.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

Approved

May, 1952

The last meeting of the State Geographic Board was held on May 2, 1944.

The last secretary of the Board was Lewis Beeson. The Board now has no secretary. One will have to be elected.

There are ~~four~~<sup>six</sup> petitions to be acted upon. If they are approved, they should be endorsed by the Board members. The proposed names are not duplicated in the state, as far as our records show.

In addition, there is a resolution from the Crow Wing County board of commissioners which was approved by the State Board on May 2, 1944, but was not endorsed by the Board members.

The members of the Board are the Commissioner of Highways, the Commissioner of Conservation, and the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society.

You'll find the procedure agreed upon by the Board in the adoption of names in the minutes for December 2, 1940.

There are also a number of name changes proposed by the U.S. Forest Service in the Superior National Forest.

MWB

## MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

A meeting of the Minnesota Geographic Board was held on November 28, 1956, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George Selke, Mr. P. J. McCauley representing Mr. Mike Hoffmann, Mrs. Mary Berthel, former acting secretary, Mrs. June Holmquist, acting secretary, and Mr. Russell Fridley, secretary. Mr. McCauley was asked to act as chairman.

Mr. Fridley and Mrs. Berthel reviewed briefly the functions and activities of the board since its last meeting in May, 1944. Mr. Selke read to the group the two laws passed in 1937 establishing the board and outlining its powers, functions, and procedures.

Mrs. Holmquist reported that six requests to change the names of lakes in various counties in the state had been received since the board last met. The board then took under consideration a petition requesting that an unnamed lake located in Hubbard County be named Robertson Lake to honor Miller Robertson of Minneapolis, vice-president-general manager of WTCN-TV, for his devotion to and promotion of the Park Rapids region. Mrs. Berthel pointed out that the U. S. Geographic Board rules frowned on the naming of geographic features for living individuals, but noted that the board had ignored this provision in the past. After discussion, Mr. Selke moved that unless further investigation reveals that the supposed unnamed lake in Hubbard County, NW 1/4 of Section 32, Hendrickson Township (143 N Range 33 West) has been named, the State Geographic Board approve the name Robertson Lake for this body of water as requested in the petition. Mr. Fridley seconded the motion, and Chairman McCauley ordered the motion adopted.

The petition was duly endorsed and it was decided that Mr. McCauley should sign the petitions acting for Mr. Hoffmann, who could not be present.

The board then considered a petition requesting that the name of Rat Lake in Sections 8 and 17, Township 144, Range 34, Hubbard County, be changed to Evergreen Lake. After discussion of the reasons for the requested change, Mr. Fridley moved that the name of the lake so designated be changed from Rat to Evergreen Lake. Mr. Selke seconded the motion, and Chairman McCauley declared it adopted.

The board then considered a resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Hennepin County requesting that the name of Mud Lake in the village of Richfield be changed to Legion Lake. No petition accompanied this resolution and the board was not informed of the reason for requested change. In view of the lack of complete information on this request, Mr. Selke moved that action by the board be deferred and that the secretary be requested to obtain complete information from the Hennepin County Board regarding this requested change. Mr. Fridley seconded the motion, and Chairman McCauley declared it adopted.

Mrs. Holmquist informed the board that three other petitions received in 1945, 1947, and 1951 remained for action. The board discussed

these requests which were (1) to change Hausman Lake in Medina Township, Hennepin County to Holy Name Lake (2) to change Beaver Lake to Lincoln Lake in the city of St. Paul (3) to name an unnamed lake in Section 22, Township 54 N., Range 16 West, St. Louis County, Antila Lake. Mr. Selke moved that any petitions more than three years old should be referred to the county boards involved for review; that the information in such petitions should be reinvestigated, and that process of naming these bodies of water be initiated again. The motion was seconded by Mr. Fridley and declared adopted by Mr. McCauley. The secretary was instructed to investigate these three petitions.

The board then considered 171 names for lakes in Cook and Lake counties submitted for review by the United States Forest Service. Mr. Selke moved that the names of these lakes be checked by members of the conservation and highway departments and referred for approval or rejection to the county boards of Lake and Cook counties for the lakes lying in their respective counties. Mr. Fridley seconded the motion, and Chairman McCauley declared it adopted.

A resolution passed by the county board of Crow Wing County on September 1, 1942, requesting "that the name of Long Lake situated in Sections 2-3-4 and 5, Township 136, Range 28 and Sections 27-33 and 34, Township 137, Range 28 be changed to Ossawinnamake Lake" was then discussed. This change had been approved by the State Board on May 2, 1944, but the resolution had not been endorsed by the commissioners. Mr. Selke stated that he expected to be in the Crow Wing area in the near future and that he would look into the matter to see if the name approved by the board was being used.

Mr. Fridley then informed the board that Mr. A. J. Ditter had visited his office with a proposal that the board seek funds from the legislature to complete its records, initiate action to eliminate duplication in the names of lakes throughout the state, and prepare and distribute a map of the state's lakes. Mr. Fridley reported that Mr. Ditter told him that he had spoken to Senator Gerald Mullin about the project, and that he proposed to seek the backing of such groups as the Arrowhead Association in bringing it to the Governor's attention. The board took no action on Mr. Ditter's proposal. Mr. McCauley expressed the opinion that the board did not need funds, and that the state had and was issuing enough maps already. Mrs. Berthel said that the board's records were complete with the exception of Stearns County and certain unnamed lakes in other counties, and she volunteered to undertake the completion of this job without compensation. The board expressed its appreciation of Mrs. Berthel's offer and authorized her to complete the records as she found time to do so.

Mr. Fridley then asked if those present would like to express an opinion on the disposition of the Geographic Board in the proposed state reorganization. Under the bill proposed in 1954, the board has been abolished and its duties transferred to the conservation department. Mr. McCauley stated that he approved of this measure, and Mr. Selke who had served on the Functional Task Force said that the Task Force had again recommended that the functions of the board be placed in the conservation department. The board

then recommended that the statement regarding the disposition of the Minnesota Geographic Board in the report of the Functional Task Force on the Overall Structure of State Government be changed as follows. In the section dealing with recommendations pertaining to the State Conservation Department, the fifth recommendation be changed to read: "5. Assumes duties of State Geographic Board eliminating Geographic Board but providing for consultation with the State Historical Society and the State Highway Department." Mr. Selke volunteered to take care of this change in wording.

Meeting adjourned.

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Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

November 28, 1956

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MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

August 15, 1957

A meeting of the Minnesota Geographic Board was held on August 15, 1957, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George Selke, Mr. P. J. McCauley representing Mr. ~~John Holmquist~~, Mrs. June Holmquist, deputy secretary, and Mr. Russell Fridley, secretary. Mr. Selke was elected chairman of the board. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as distributed.

Mrs. Holmquist reported that three requests to change the names of lakes in various counties in the state awaited action by the board. The board then took under consideration a petition requesting that the name of Mud Lake in the village of Richfield, Hennepin County, be changed to Legion Lake. This request had been considered at the November meeting, and the secretary had been instructed to secure complete information as well as a copy of the petition submitted by residents of Richfield requesting the change. This information having been secured, Mr. Selke moved that the name of Mud Lake in the village of Richfield be changed to Legion Lake. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion, and it was approved unanimously. The petition was duly endorsed and the secretary instructed to forward notice of the board's action to the necessary individuals.

The board then considered a revised resolution from the Commissioners of St. Louis County, accompanied by the required petition and other necessary documents, requesting that the name of Lake 22 in Township 54 North, Range 16 West, Section 22, of St. Louis County be changed to Pioneer Lake. (A petition requesting that the name of this lake be changed to Antila Lake had been considered at the November meeting and ordered returned to the county board for review.) After some discussion, Mr. McCauley moved that the board approve the name of Pioneer Lake for this body of water as requested in the resolution. Mr. Fridley seconded the motion, and Chairman Selke declared it adopted.

Mr. Selke then told the board of a movement initiated by a local group in Ely to name a small lake in that vicinity in honor of Ed Shave, well-known Minneapolis newspaperman and conservationist. Mrs. Holmquist pointed out that the U. S. Geographic Board frowns on the naming of geographic features for living individuals, but noted that the board had ignored this provision in the past. No petition having been presented, the board discussed the matter favorably, but took no official action.

Mr. Selke then suggested that information on the work of the board and on the procedure for changing the names of lakes in the state might well be presented in a future issue of the Conservation Volunteer. Other members agreed that disseminating such material was desirable, and the secretary was asked to prepare an article suitable for use in the magazine.

The board then took up a complex request from the United States Forest Service, submitted in 1953, suggesting changes in the names of 171 lakes in Superior National Forest in Cook and Lake counties. To make this request manageable, the names had been divided into five groups. After study and discussion, Mr. McCauley moved that Groups A and B of this list, containing 22 names in Cook County and 85 names in Lake County, be forwarded to the boards of Cook and Lake counties for approval or rejection. Group A contained names which, on the basis of the existing law and the board's records,

could be changed. Group B contained a few names which must be acted upon in 1957 because of the 40 year limitation in the law governing the board's activities. Mr. Fridley seconded the motion, and Mr. Selke ordered it adopted.

Group C, containing about 40 names which the board's records show to have been in existence for more than 40 years, was then considered. Mr. Fridley moved that further study of these names be made by the deputy secretary and that recommendations concerning them be presented. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion, and Mr. Selke ordered it adopted. A list of these names is appended.

Group D contained some 10 names suggested by the Forest Service which were found to duplicate existing names in other parts of the state. Mr. Fridley moved that the names in this group be investigated further by the Conservation department, the highway department, and the Minnesota Historical Society, and that recommendations concerning these names be made at the next meeting. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion, and Mr. Selke ordered it adopted. A list of these names requiring further study is appended.

The 11 names listed in Group E were then taken up by the board individually. No. 12 on the list submitted by the Forest Service, a suggestion that the name of Boulder Lake in T. 62 N, R 3 W, Sec. 19, 20, be changed to Bullra Lake, was ordered amended on the basis of the board's records to clarify the name of this lake. The board's records suggest that the proper name of this feature is Boudier, not Boulder, Lake. Mr. McCauley moved that the name Boudier be included in the list submitted to the Cook County board. No. 44 on the Forest Service list requested that the name of a lake listed as Little Caribou be changed to Murmur to reduce duplication. The board's records suggest that the proper name of this lake is Bigsby, not Little Caribou. Mr. Selke suggested that the name Bigsby suggested by the F.S. be disregarded and that the name Bigsby be included in the list to be forwarded to the Cook County Board.

Turning to those names for Lake County, the board considered No. 33 on the Forest Service list requesting that the name of Greenwood Lake be changed to Laurentian. The board's records indicate that this lake is also called West Greenwood, and the board suggested that the name suggested by the Forest Service be disregarded because of the 40 year limitation on this lake and that the name West Greenwood be included in the list to be forwarded to the Lake County Board. The same action was taken in the case of No. 33a, a suggestion to change the name of Greenwood River to Laurentian River.

No. 46, a request to change the name of Bearskin Lake to Hide Lake, was ordered placed in a special category requiring further study. The board's records indicate considerable confusion concerning the name of this feature. It is shown as John Lake on recent highway department maps, and the name Beetle Lake seems to have been approved for it by both the Minnesota Geographic Board and the United States Geographic Board in 1941.

Nos. 48 and 49, requesting that the name of Birch Lake on the international boundary be changed to Ashburton Lake and that Sucker (Carp) Lake be changed to Webster Lake, were rejected by the board. The names Birch and Carp have been

approved for these bodies of water by the United States Geographic Board on Names, and the secretary was ordered to instruct the Forest Service that the Minnesota Board did not wish to tamper with the approved names of boundary waters. It was suggested that duplication might be reduced within the forest by changing some of the names of features not lying on the boundary.

No. 56, requesting that the name of Clam Lake be changed to Shellfish Lake, was amended. The board's records indicate that the accepted name of this feature is Canoe Lake, and that name was ordered included in the list to be submitted to the Lake County board.

No. 84, requesting that the name of Pickerel Lake be changed to Oga Lake, was amended. The board's records indicate that the name Two Deer Lake is also in use for this feature, and that name was ordered included in the list to be submitted to the Lake County board.

No. 93, requesting that the name of Little Spring Lake be changed to Sinkhole Lake was ordered transferred to Group D for further study. Members of the board indicated that they did not consider Sinkhole an esthetically pleasing name for such a feature.

No. 95, requesting that the name of Star Lake be changed to Starry Lake, was amended. The board's records indicate that the name Topaz is also in use for this feature, and that name was ordered included in the list to be submitted to the Lake County board.

Mr. Selke then inquired if there was any more business to come before the board. Mr. Fridley proposed that the board consider holding two regular meetings a year. After discussion it was decided that two meetings would be held annually in the months of December and June.

Meeting adjourned.

Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

December 31, 1957

A meeting of the Minnesota Geographic Board was held on December 31, 1957, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George Selke, Mr. P. J. McCauley, Mrs. June Holmquist, and Mr. Russell Fridley. Chairman Selke presided. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as distributed.

Mrs. Holmquist reported that four requests to change the names of lakes in various counties awaited action by the board. The members then took under consideration a request initiated in 1953 by the North Central Regional Office, United States Forest Service, Milwaukee, to name or rename 85 lakes in the Lake County area of Superior National Forest. This list was approved unanimously by the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County on November 8, 1957. Mrs. Holmquist suggested that it might be well to defer for further study two names on this list (nos. 19 and 22) -- Organ or Little Frear Lake and Divide, or Twohey or Towhey Lake -- about which unresolved questions remain. Mr. Fridley then moved that the names accepted by the Lake County Board of Commissioners be approved as listed with the two exceptions noted above. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion, and Mr. Selke declared it adopted unanimously.

The board then took up a similar request from the Forest Service involving the names of 22 lakes in the Cook County area of Superior National Forest. These were approved unanimously by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County on November 12, 1957. Mr. Fridley moved that the 22 names recorded in this list be adopted as approved by the Cook County Board of Commissioners. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion and Mr. Selke declared it adopted unanimously.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Regional Office of the Forest Service so that its personnel can forward to the U. S. Board on Geographic Names a request identical to that approved by the Minnesota Board.

The board then considered a resolution from the Commissioners of St. Louis County, accompanied by the required petition and other necessary documents, requesting that the name of Second Lake in Sections 25, 36, Township 65 North, Range 13 West be changed to Ed Shave Lake. The petitioners state that this change is requested so that the renamed lake may "constitute a constant reminder to us and our heirs of the unswerving devotion of a man" who "symbolizes the true spirit of conservation thru full use and development of Minnesota's resources." After some discussion, Mr. Fridley moved that the board approve the name Ed Shave Lake for this body of water as requested in the petition. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion and Mr. Selke declared it adopted. The secretary was instructed to inform the U. S. Board on Geographic Names of the fact that Mr. Shave is a man well past 70 years of age and that the petitioners wish to honor him in this way while he is still living.

The board then took under consideration a petition requesting that the name of Hausman Lake in Medina Township, Hennepin County, be changed to Holy Name Lake. This request had been considered at the November, 1956 meeting and the secretary had been instructed to secure a certified copy of the resolution of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, which approved the petition on July 31, 1951. This document having been secured Mr. Fridley moved that the board approve the changing of this name from Hausman Lake to Holy Name Lake. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion, and Mr. Selke declared it adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fridley stated that the county attorney of Murray County had raised the question of whether or not the State Geographic Board has jurisdiction over the names of islands. In checking the statute it was his opinion that the law governing the board's activities relates solely to the names of lakes, rivers, streams, or bodies of water. Members of the board agreed that it would be well to seek a ruling from the attorney general on this matter, and Mr. Fridley agreed to draft a letter to be sent to the attorney general over Mr. Selke's signature.

The board decided to defer action on 27 names in Lake and Cook counties for which changes have been requested by the Forest Service until the various departments involved have completed their studies.

There being no further business to come before the group, Mr. Selke declared the meeting adjourned.

Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

December 29, 1958

A meeting of the Minnesota Geographic Board was held on December 29, 1958, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George A. Selke, Chairman, Mr. P. J. McCauley representing Mr. L. P. Zimmerman, and Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as distributed.

The board considered a request from Ramsey County to change the name of Silver Lake West to Lake Lucile. After some discussion, the board rejected the request for the following reasons: (1) Silver Lake West has possessed that name for more than 40 years; (2) the rules of the National Geographic Board and those of the State Geographic Board prohibit the naming of any lake after a living person.

The secretary reported that the board had received proposals to name a lake in Ottertail County in memory of the first white child born in that county and the naming of a stream in Itasca County, but that no petitions following up these proposals had been received to date. The file is thus closed.

Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

June 23, 1959

The semiannual meeting of the Minnesota Geographic Board was held on June 23, 1959, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George Selke, Mr. P. J. McCauley, Mr. Russell Fridley, and Mrs. June Holmquist. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as circulated.

The board then took up three requests to change the names of lakes in Hennepin and St. Louis counties. A resolution from the Commissioners of Hennepin County, accompanied by the required petition and other necessary documents, requesting that the name of Mud Lake in the village of Orono be changed to Tanager Lake was discussed and approved unanimously.

A similar resolution approved by the Commissioners of St. Louis County requesting that the name Turpela Lake be made official for a body of water lying in Township 58 North, Range 15 West, sections 34 and 35 was then considered and approved unanimously.

A third resolution from the Commissioners of St. Louis County accompanied by a petition from residents of Duluth requested that a lake in Township 50 North, Range 20 West, sections 27, 34 in that county be named Blais Lake was then taken up. Chairman Selke read to the board a letter from Sidney A. Frellsen, director of the state division of waters, noting that the lake was not unnamed as stated in the petition but was known as either Hockey or Mud Lake. The board voted unanimously to reject the name Blais Lake for the reason that its policies and those of the United States Board do not permit the naming of geographic features for living persons. The secretary was instructed to so inform the St. Louis board and to solicit additional suggestions and opinions before acting to make the name Hockey Lake official for this feature.

The board then disposed of the correspondence accumulated since the last meeting. No further action had been initiated in the following matters: Dr. M. Sidney Hedeem re changing name of Skunk Lake near Park Rapids, Ralph D. Casey's suggestion that a lake be named for Roy Pinkerton of California, James H. Gray re naming a lake in Otter Tail County to honor the first white child born there.

The suggestion that a lake be named in honor of Dr. Thaddeus Surber was discussed favorably. Chairman Selke suggested that the matter be referred to Dr. John Moyle. If a suitable lake can be found, formal action in the matter can then be initiated.

The secretary was then instructed to inquire of the attorney general's office regarding a requested ruling on the board's authority to name geographic features other than lakes. Mr. Fridley told the board that a verbal opinion had been expressed to the effect that the board did have such authority, but that he would attempt to secure it in writing.

Mrs. Holmquist told the board that the large group of names submitted by the United States Forest Service and approved by the state board on December 31, 1957, had subsequently been accepted by the United States board with three exceptions. The board suggested that an inquiry be sent to the national board regarding these names.

The chairman suggested that members of the board make a concerted effort to clear up the remaining 27 names submitted by the Forest Service before the next meeting. Members agreed to make a project of this proposal and to obtain needed information from members of their departments in Cook and Lake County. Mr. McCauley also suggested that an investigation of the name Bowstring-Big Fork River should be undertaken to clarify confusion existing in this matter.

Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

MADE IN U.S.A.  
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MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

December 31, 1959

The semiannual meeting of the Minnesota Geographic Board was held on December 31, 1959, in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George Selke, Mr. P. J. McCauley, Mr. Russell Fridley, and Mrs. June Holmquist. The minutes of the last meeting were unanimously approved as circulated.

The board then heard a report from Mrs. Holmquist on names submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names since 1955. In that period, 103 name changes forwarded by the Minnesota board have been approved by the national organization. Only one name suggested by the state board was ~~disapproved~~; <sup>tentatively</sup> it was Ed Shave Lake, which was refused on the grounds that Mr. Shave is still living. Nine decisions are currently pending before the national board for approval in 1960; they are: Tanager, Turpela, Splash, Butterfly, Mayfly, Goldeneye, Leatherleaf, and Thunderbird Lakes, and Jack Pine Creek. Mrs. Holmquist then presented a request from the national board for reapproval of the last four names above, because the form (one word or two) in which they were submitted does not conform to the Government Printing Office Style used by the national board. Mr. Fridley moved that the names of these four lakes as spelled by the national board be approved. Mr. McCauley seconded the motion, which was approved unanimously.

Commissioner Selke then reported on the proposal to name a lake for Professor Thaddeus Surber, the first real student of game and fish management in Minnesota. He said that a small unnamed clearwater lake in T. 65 N., R. 2 W., sec. 34, Cook County, had been suggested because it was a scenic, experimental trout lake with public access. A proposal to name this lake for Dr. Surber had been received from the Minnesota section of the National Wildlife Federation and would probably be ready to come before the board at its next meeting.

Mr. Selke then told the board that he had been visited by Mr. Louis Blais of Duluth, who was unhappy about the board's recent decision against naming a small lake in his honor. The chairman reported that he had discussed this matter with the St. Louis Board of County Commissioners, and that the commissioners understood that such a decision would be against both the state and national boards' policies. Mr. Selke was asked to prepare a letter to the county board explaining the state board's action in this matter.

Mr. Fridley reported that no written ruling had as yet been received from the attorney general's office clarifying the board's jurisdiction over geographic features other than lakes and streams. He was hopeful that such a ruling could be obtained before the next meeting.

The board then took up a list of 27 names in Cook and Lake counties submitted by the U.S. Forest Service and deferred at the December, 1957, meeting. The 27 names under consideration presented problems that necessitated further study. Comments on the list by members of the highway and conservation departments familiar with the region were discussed. Nine names in Lake County and eight in Cook County were acted upon. Among them was the controversial

Brule-Arrowhead River; the board officially designated the stream as the North Brule and Brule River, making official one of the oldest names on the Minnesota map. The secretary was asked to forward these names to the respective county boards for action.

<sup>Eleven</sup>~~Five~~ names were held over for further investigation, since members of the board did not feel they had sufficient information to act on these suggestions. Commissioner Selke reported that he hoped to visit the North Shore in the near future, when he would have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with people living in the area in order to assess local sentiment on the suggested changes. A memorandum listing the ~~ten~~<sup>eleven</sup> names still pending is attached.

There being no further business to come before the board, Mr. Selke declared the meeting adjourned.

Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

Entered  
PMS

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

November 22, 1960; adjourned to December 30, 1960

The only 1960 meeting of the board was held on the above dates in the office of the commissioner of conservation, with the following persons present: Mr. George Selke, chairman, Mr. P. J. McCauley, Mr. Russell Fridley, and Mrs. June Holmquist. The minutes of the last meeting were unanimously approved as circulated.

The board heard a report from Mrs. Holmquist on names submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names since 1955. In that period 112 name changes forwarded by the Minnesota board have been approved by the national organization. Only one was tentatively disapproved: Ed Shave Lake, which was refused on the grounds that Mr. Shave is still living. No decisions are currently pending before the national board. Since the state board met in 1959 the following names were approved by the U.S. board: Jack Pine Creek, Goldeneye Lake, Leatherleaf Lake, Thunderbird Lake, Tanager Lake, Turpela Lake, Splash Lake, Butterfly Lake, Mayfly Lake.

Mrs. Holmquist also told the board members that a request had been received from the national board asking us to help ascertain the actual present-day usage for various branches of the Zumbro River. She stated that she had contacted individuals and organizations in the counties drained by the Zumbro and had prepared a news story that was used by at least four local papers in the area. The responses received were quite confused, but they were forwarded to the national board with the recommendations of the Minnesota highway department and the division of waters. She showed the board a map prepared by Mr. McCauley's department giving the various names of the branches which was very useful.

Mr. Fridley reported that no written ruling had as yet been received from the attorney general's office clarifying the board's jurisdiction over geographic features other than lakes and streams. He was hopeful that such a ruling would soon be forthcoming.

The board then took up a resolution from the Beltrami Board of County Commissioners, accompanied by the necessary petition and other documents, to change the name of Horseshoe Lake to Des Moines Lake (T. 148 N, R. 33 W, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 section 20 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 29). After some discussion, the board unanimously approved the suggested change.

The board then took up a resolution from the Crow Wing Board of County Commissioners requesting that Mud Lake (in T. 135 N., R. 29 W., sec. 23, 24, 26) be renamed Hole-in-the-Day Lake to honor a Chippewa chief whose "life is interwoven into the early history of the area." The board noted and discussed a news story which appeared in the MINNEAPOLIS STAR, August 15, 1960, in which Mr. George Ramsey of Brainerd stated that a Hole-in-the-Day Lake exists in Cass County near Sylvan and Red Sand lakes north of Highway 210 on property now owned by Ted Holden. Since this lake does not appear in the board's records or those of the division of waters or the highway department, members of the board voted unanimously to approve the petition changing the name of Mud Lake to Hole-in-the-Day Lake. It was felt that the Chippewa chief in question was sufficiently important to have two lakes named for him, if Mr. Ramsey's claim should at some future date be substantiated.

The board then turned to resolutions from the Cook and Lake County Boards of Commissioners (dated respectively Feb. 22, 1960, and January 20, 1960) approving

changes in sixteen names forwarded to them by this board at the request of the U.S. Forest Service. The board voted unanimously to concur in approving the following lakes acted upon by the county commissioners: in Cook County -- Little Iron Lake, East Otter Lake, Temperance River Lake, Little Caribou Lake, Holly Lake, Mistletoe Lake, Brule River, South Brule River; in Lake County -- Makwa Lake, Gijikiki Lake, Chow Lake, Faith Lake, Tin Can Mike Lake, Woodcock Lake, Circle Lake, Ojibway Lake,

Mr. Selke then told the board that he had heard nothing more about the plan to name a lake in T. 65 N., R. 2 W., sec. 34, Cook County, for Thaddeus Surber. He suggested that this proposal be tabled until such time as action is initiated by those living in the area.

The board then began discussion of the eleven "problem" lakes in Cook and Lake counties that remain to be acted upon from the large list submitted by the U.S. Forest Service in 1953. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously approved to defer final action on these names until the list has been reviewed by Judge Magney, who is very familiar with the area. The board then voted to hold an adjourned meeting as soon as Judge Magney's report was received, and requested that the secretary hold up preparation of the minutes until the adjourned meeting could be held.

The board resumed its discussion of these eleven lakes on December 30 in adjourned session. It was reported that Mr. Fridley and Mrs. Holmquist had called on Judge Magney and reviewed the list with him. At his suggestion, Mrs. Holmquist also telephoned Senator Pat Goodin of Minneapolis, who is well acquainted in the Twin Lakes area. Senator Goodin felt that the names suggested by the Forest Service -- Hogback and Canal lakes -- were very fitting and desirable for these features.

The board voted unanimously to approve changes in the following five lakes suggested by the Forest Service (subject to the approval of the county boards in each area): in Lake County -- Organ Lake, Hogback Lake, Canal Lake, and Crest Lake; in Cook County -- Topper Lake.

The board voted unanimously to reject and return to the Forest Service as inappropriate the six remaining names on the list. The secretary was also instructed to inform the Forest Service that the board would consider Colvill Lake as an appropriate name for the Long Lake in T. 62 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 8, 9, 10, 16, 17 of Cook County.

As the year ended the board was at last caught up with its work and no petitions were pending.

Russell W. Fridley  
Secretary

## COOK COUNTY

The following name changes in Superior National Forest were approved by the Cook County Board of Commissioners on February 10, 1960, and by the Minnesota Geographic Board on November 22, 1960.

1. Little Iron Lake (not Iron Lake, not Oxide Lake), T. 64, 65 N., R. 2 & 3 W., Sec. 6, 1, 31, 36.  
To avoid confusion with Iron Lake immediately east of this body of water, it is suggested that the name Little Iron Lake (which is in present use) be made official for this feature.
2. East Otter Lake (not Mammal Lake), T. 65 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 36, R. 1 W., sec. 31. (42 acres)  
It is suggested that the name East Otter Lake, which is well established in local usage, be made official for this feature.
3. Temperance River Lake (not Temperance Lake, Descent Lake, Prohibition Lake) T. 62 N., R. 4 W., sec. 26, 27 (78.2 acres).  
To relieve confusion over the name of this feature, it is suggested that the name Temperance River Lake, which is the oldest and best accepted locally, be made official for this feature. Since there are two other Temperance Lakes near by, such a decision would also tend to reduce duplication.
4. Little Caribou Lake (not Grebe Lake), T. 65 N., R. 1 E., sec. 36 (approx. 100 acres)  
This lake adjoins Caribou Lake, an old established name on the Minnesota map. To reduce confusion it is suggested that the name Little Caribou, which is widely accepted locally, be given officially to this feature.
5. Holly Lake (not Twin Lake, Twin Lakes, Upper Twin Lake, Beaver, Laurel) T. 61 N., R. 3 W., sec. 10 (69 acres).  
The name Twin is widely duplicated in Superior National Forest, and it is felt that separate names are advisable for these two dissimilar bodies of water. The present name is suggested to reduce duplication. See case 6.
6. Mistletoe Lake (not Lower Twin Lake, Twin Lake, Twin Lakes) T. 61 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 15, 16 (122 acres).  
The proposed name is from the mistletoe growth commonly found in the swamps around the lake. Since this is one of the few places in Minnesota where mistletoe is known, the name seems especially appropriate. It is suggested to reduce duplication as explained above.
7. Brule River (not Bois Brule, Bois Brulé, Arrowhead, North Brule, Brulé, Wisacodé, Wissakode zibi). Headwaters in Meads Lake, T. 64 N., R. 2 W., sec. 13, flows southeasterly and empties into Lake Superior in T. 62 N., R. 3 E., sec. 27.  
  
The proposed name is one of the oldest on the Minnesota map, for this stream has been known since the exploration of the region by the French centuries ago. It is a French word meaning burned, and in the French is pronounced brulé in two syllables. Usage in this area over two centuries has anglicized the pronunciation to one syllable. Considerable confusion has developed over the correct name of this stream largely because of an

attempt by the Minnesota Arrowhead Association in 1925 to promote the name Arrowhead for this river. Local opposition has been reported to the name Arrowhead, and it is felt that a decision is badly needed to make official a valued historical name for the longest branch of this well-known drainage. See case 8.

8. South Brule River (not Brule River, not South Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Bois Brule, Bois Brulé, Brulé, Wisacodé, Wissakode zibi). Source in Brule Lake, T. 63 N., R. 2 W., sec. 17, flows easterly and empties into Brule River in T. 63 N., R. 1 E., section 22.

See case 7. It is felt that the confusion surrounding this name would be further clarified by making official the suggested well-accepted name for this branch of the stream. South Brule River is the name in current use locally.

## LAKE COUNTY

The following name changes in Superior National Forest were approved by the Lake County Board of Commissioners on January 20, 1960, and by the Minnesota Geographic Board on November 22, 1960:

1. Makwa Lake (not Bear, Bean, Black Bear Lake) T. 64 N., R. 6 W., secs. 22, 23, 26, 27 (139 acres).  
Bear is a commonly duplicated name in the area. To reduce duplication and retain the meaning of the name, we suggest Makwa, the Chippewa word for bear. Since the area has traditionally been Chippewa country, the name would have appropriate historical associations.
2. Gijikiki Lake (not Cedar, Gijik Lake) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., secs. 4, 5; T. 66 N., R. 6 W., secs. 32, 33 (103.4 acres).  
The name Cedar Lake is widely duplicated in the state and is used for two other lakes within Superior National Forest. The proposed name is Chippewa for "cedar forest," and preserves the associations of the former name while reducing duplication.
3. Chow Lake (not Chuck, Dinner Lake) T. 60 N., R. 11 W., sec. 11 (NWNW).  
(About 100 acres)  
The proposed name retains the associations of the former Chuck Lake while reducing duplication. There is another Chuck Lake near by in T. 64 N., R. 5 W.
4. Faith Lake (not Hope, Wilderness) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., sec. 1.  
There is considerable confusion over the name of this lake. The U.S. Forest Service calls it Hope Lake; while most Minnesota maps show it as Faith Lake. Local preference seems to favor Faith Lake, which associates well with near-by Charity Lake. We suggest that this name be made official to reduce confusion and duplication, since there are two other Hope Lakes in Superior National Forest.
5. Tin Can Mike Lake (not Murphy, Mike Lake) T. 64 N., R. 11 W., secs. 5, 6, 7, 8.  
This lake is named for Mike Murphy, an early settler, who was known familiarly as "Tin Can Mike." Since both Mike and Murphy are duplicated in the state, we propose Tin Can Mike to perpetuate the association of this feature with the man for whom it was named.
6. Woodcock Lake (not Pine) T. 55 N., R. 11 W., sec. 6 (approx. 120 acres).  
The name Pine is used for 5 other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name was suggested by the Forest Service to reduce duplication. It is appropriate since woodcocks are native to the area.
7. Circle Lake (not Round, Wheel) T. 65 N., R. 11 W., secs. 2, 3 (31.2 acres)  
Round is one of the state's most duplicated names. The proposed name was suggested to reduce duplication and preserve the former name's connotation.
8. Ojibway Lake (not Twin Lake, North Twin Lake, Upper Twin Lake, Northwestern Lake)  
T. 63 N., R. 9, 10 W., Secs. 7, 18; 11, 12, 13, 14. (approx. 438 acres)  
The name Twin is widely duplicated in the state, and is used for seven other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The name proposed by the Forest Service is appropriate, for the Ojibway Indians were one of the early tribes in the area.

LAKE COUNTY

1. HEART LAKE or LITTLE FREAR LAKE. Proposed name ORGAN LAKE. T. 61 N., R. 6 W.,  
Sec. 24, 25. (37 acres)

*Organ*  
This lake is known both as Heart Lake and Little Frear Lake. The name Heart is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. Both of these are also in Lake County. The name proposed by the U.S. Forest Service (Organ Lake) retains some association with the present one, since the heart is an organ of the body. In the published Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota and on many maps, this body of water appears as Little Frear Lake. In order to reduce duplication and confusion, the Minnesota Geographic Board would like to know which of these two names (Organ or Little Frear) would be preferred locally.

2. TOWHEY LAKE (TWOHEY, TOWNEY, or GREEN LAKE). Proposed name DIVIDE LAKE. T. 59 N.,  
R. 7 W., sec. 7, 8 (64.7 acres).

*write*  
To reduce confusion it seems advisable to decide upon the correct spelling of this lake name. Was it named for a pioneer settler? What was his full name?

*?*  
There is another Twohey Lake in Superior National Forest (Cook County, T. 60, 61 N., R. 5 W.). The U.S. Forest Service suggests the name Divide Lake for this body of water, since it is located near the continental divide. However, the published Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota gives the name as TOWHEY (not Twohey), and it is so listed on recent Minnesota Highway Department maps.

3. UPPER TWIN LAKE or TWIN LAKES. Proposed name HOGBACK LAKE. T. 60 N., R. 6 W.,  
Sec. 31 N 1/2 (approx. 30 acres)

*ok*  
The Forest Service remarks that "The name Twin in various forms is used for seven other lakes in or near Superior National Forest." Three of these are also in Lake County. "The proposed name comes from a gravel ridge or hogback to the south of this lake." QUESTION: IS HOGBACK LAKE A PLEASING AND DESIRABLE NAME FOR THIS FEATURE? SEE NEXT CASE.

4. TWIN LAKES. Proposed name CANAL LAKE. T. 60 N., R. 6 W., SWNE Sec. 31 (approx. 20 acres)

See case 3 above. The Forest Service says, "The proposed name comes from a canal dug between the lakes during logging operations." These two bodies of water should be given similar names since they are currently known as Twin Lakes. Canal and Hogback Lakes do not seem to preserve this association.

5. BIG MUD LAKE. Proposed name SUMMIT or CREST LAKE. T. 57 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 3, 10  
(172 acres)

Mud is much duplicated in the state. The Forest Service proposed the name Summit because "This lake is near the crest or 'summit' of the divide."

QUESTION: THE PROPOSED NAME IS, HOWEVER, DUPLICATED IN COTTONWOOD, KANDIYOHI, MURRAY, AND NOBLES COUNTIES. THE BOARD MIGHT CONSIDER OTHER APPROPRIATE NAMES SUCH AS CREST LAKE. IS THIS A CLEAR WATER LAKE?

6. BEETLE LAKE or BEARSKIN LAKE. Proposed name HIDE LAKE. T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Secs. 7, 18.

*?*  
The Forest Service states, "There is another Bearskin Lake in T. 64, 65 N., R. 1 W., and East Bearskin is in T. 64 N., R. 1 E. The proposed name retains some of the general meaning of the present name but reduces duplication of Bearskin."

QUESTION: THIS SEEMS CONFUSED. WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE A BEARSKIN LAKE IN THE LOCATION GIVEN. ACCORDING TO THE COUNTY ENGINEER THIS IS KNOWN AS JOHN LAKE, BUT THE NAME BEETLE LAKE WAS APPROVED BY BOTH THE MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD AND THE UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES FOR THIS AND THE ADJOINING LAKE IN 1941. DOES USAGE NOW INDICATE A SEPARATE NAME FOR THIS FEATURE? IF SO, IT SHOULD NOT BE CALLED JOHN LAKE, FOR THERE ARE SEVEN OTHER JOHN LAKES IN THE COUNTY. IF A SEPARATE NAME IS NEEDED, IS HIDE LAKE APPROPRIATE?

*Judge doesn't know*

- 7. CLEARWATER or CLEAR WATER LAKE. Proposed name WILDWOOD LAKE. T. 62 N., R. 9, 10 W., Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 12 (474 acres)

The Forest Service remarks: "The name Clearwater is used for 3 other lakes in or near the Superior N.F. Locations: T. 62 N., R. 1 E. (Lit. Clearwater); T. 65 N., R. 1 E. and T. 59 N., R. 21 W. This lake is in the roadless area, hence the proposed name Wildwood." QUESTION: THE PROPOSED NAME IS DUPLICATED IN CLEARWATER COUNTY. IS IT APPROPRIATE HERE? OTHER APPROPRIATE NAMES?

*✓ change*

*Probably safe with State*

- 8. TOE LAKE. Proposed name BIGSBY LAKE. T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 16.

The Forest Service says: "There is another Toe Lake in T. 67 N., R. 13 W. J. J. Bigsby was Secretary of the International Commission which defined the boundary between the U.S. and Canada."

*Judge doesn't know*

QUESTION: THE SUGGESTED NAME IS WELL ESTABLISHED FOR A LAKE IN SUPERIOR N.F., T. 61 N., R. 2, 3 W., SEC. 30, 31, 36, AND CANNOT BE USED HERE. CAN YOU SUGGEST OTHER APPROPRIATE NAMES FOR TOE LAKE?

COOK COUNTY

- 1. SOUTH ROUND LAKE. Proposed name TOPPER LAKE. T. 65 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 27 (120 acres)

The Forest Service suggests that "The present name indicates another Round Lake to the north, but there is none. Round is a commonly duplicated name. The lake is on the highlands near the divide, hence the proposed name, Topper."

QUESTION: THE LAKE IS LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE BOUNDARY WATERS OF SOUTH LAKE. PROBABLY NOT SUFFICIENT JUSTIFICATION FOR CHANGE.

- 2. LONG LAKE. Proposed name WILLOW LAKE. T. 62 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 8, 9, 10, 16, 17 (162.5 acres)

The Forest Service suggests this change to Willow Lake because "There are 11 other Long Lakes in or near the Superior N.F. The proposed name (Willow) is not duplicated in the N.F. and comes from the tree growth near the lake."

QUESTION: THE PROPOSED NAME IS, HOWEVER, WIDELY DUPLICATED IN THE STATE IN CHIPPEWA, HUBBARD, ITASCA (2), PINE (2), REDWOOD, AND MURRAY COUNTIES. LONG LAKE IS ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENTLY DUPLICATED NAMES IN THE STATE, BUT THE STATE BOARD DOES NOT FEEL THAT WILLOW IS MUCH BETTER. CAN YOU SUGGEST OTHER APPROPRIATE NAMES FOR THIS LAKE?

*✓ change advised*

- 3. LITTLE ROUND LAKE, WEST ROUND, or CAP LAKE. Proposed name RON LAKE. T. 65 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 33 (73.7 acres)

The Forest Service says "This name is listed on various maps as Little Round, West Round, or erroneously as Cap Lake. It seems desirable to give the feature an official name to reduce confusion. There are numerous Round Lakes in the state. The proposed name (Ron) is the French word for round."

QUESTION: THIS NAME APPEARS ON MANY MAPS AND IN THE BOARD'S RECORDS AS CAP LAKE. WHAT IS THE NAME IN USE? IS CAP LAKE ERRONEOUS FOR THIS FEATURE?

*cap  
✓  
Judge doesn't know*

Entered  
pms

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Minutes, May 2, 1962

The Board held no meetings in 1961. The May 2, 1962, meeting convened in the office of the commissioner of conservation at 1:30 p.m. The board was re-organized with Mr. Clarence Prout, commissioner of conservation, as chairman and Mr. Fridley as secretary. Mr. Carl Odquist, who was appointed by the commissioner of highways to serve as his representative, was also present. He replaces the late Mr. McCauley as the highway department's representative on the Board. Mrs. Holmquist, deputy secretary, was also present.

The first item on the agenda was a request from the Milwaukee office of the United States Forest Service accompanied by a resolution from the Cook County Board of Commissioners to act on eight lake and stream names in Superior National Forest. After discussion the eight names were unanimously approved as submitted. They are: Bally Creek, East Pipe Lake, Kinogami Lake, Omega Lake, Pipe Lake, Stem Lake, Sundling Creek, and West Pipe Lake. (See attached list for locations.)

The Board then took up a request initiated by Mr. Sidney A. Frellsen, Director of the Minnesota division of waters, to clarify and officially name four lakes in Crow Wing and Cass counties. Mr. Fridley moved that the Board approve (subject to the approval by the county boards concerned) and make official the following three names: Lizzie Lake (not Jule, Gail, Jale, Lake, Jute, Jail) in T. 138-139, R. 29 W., secs. 2, 3, 34, 35, Crow Wing and Cass counties; Jail Lake (not Big Rice, Gail, Big Lake, Rice Lake) in T. 138-139, R. 29 W., secs. 1, 2, 26, in Crow Wing and Cass counties; and Clough Lake (not Sweet or Swede) in T. 138 N., R. 29 W., secs. 10, 11 in Crow Wing County. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously and the deputy secretary was instructed to petition the county boards concerned.

She was also instructed to ask the Crow Wing and Cass county boards to suggest an appropriate and less widely duplicated name for the fourth lake: Horseshoe or Clough Lake in T. 138 N., R. 29 W., secs. 3, 4, 9, 10. The Board took no further action regarding this name, expressing its reluctance to officially designate it Horseshoe Lake, the name in use, because the name is so widely duplicated in the immediate area.

The Board then voted unanimously to petition the county commissioners of Aitkin County to make official the names Ripple Lake and Ripple River (not Mud Lake or Mud River) in T. 46 N., R. 26, 27 W., secs. 17, 18, 19, 20; 13, 24, a clarification requested by Mr. Frellsen of the Division of Waters. The Board gave tentative approval to this change, since investigation showed the name Ripple to have been in use since the 1880s. The deputy secretary was instructed to petition the county board accordingly.

The Board then took up the matter of naming a lake for Dr. Thaddeus Surber, a suggestion held over from previous meetings. Mr. Prout reported that a letter had been received from the Minnesota section of the Wildlife Society supporting Mr. Fackler's original suggestion of 1958. Mr. Prout also recommended that a small body of water in Superior National Forest unnamed or known only as Lake X be selected (T. 64 N., R. 1 W, section 9, Cook County). He reported that this is a reclaimed trout lake which would make a fitting memorial to Dr. Surber and showed the members a colored slide of the lake. Mr. Fridley moved and Mr. Odquist seconded the motion that this lake be named Surber Lake. The motion was adopted unanimously, subject to

the approval of the Cook County Board.

Members of the board then discussed a second suggestion presented by Mr. Fackler in a letter dated March 22, 1962, and addressed to Governor Andersen that the highest point in the state be named for Dr. Surber. This suggestion the board unanimously rejected, since the highest point in the state is already known as Eagle Mountain. Member felt, moreover, that a lake would be a more suitable memorial to Dr. Surber than a land feature.

The Board ~~XXXXXX~~ discussed and regretfully rejected a petition to change the name of Mud Lake to Spring Lake (T. 115, Range 32, sec. 1, Hubbard County) because: the board's records show that this has been called Mud Lake for over 40 years; (2) much as the Board sympathized with the petitioners' desire to rid the state of at least one Mud Lake, it felt that Spring Lake is also widely duplicated and therefore also undesirable.

Mrs. Holmquist informed the Board that a petition to officially name Maki Creek in St. Louis County pending since 1961 had since been acted upon by the United States Geographic Board. The State Board therefore resolved to take no action in the matter.

Mr. Fridley told the Board that a suggestion had been made by the Fort Snelling State Park Association to give an appropriate legal name to a small lake within the proposed park now variously known as Gun Club, G.I., Government, or Soldier's Lake. He said that Mrs. Holmquist's ~~XXXXXX~~ investigation showed that the lake was sometimes known also as Snelling Lake and asked if the Board would consider this an appropriate name. Mr. Prout moved that the lake discussed be officially named Snelling Lake in honor of Josiah Snelling, the designer and builder of the fort who served as its commandant from 1820 to 1827. Approved unanimously, subject to approval of the Hennepin County Board. The deputy secretary was instructed to petition the county board accordingly.

Mrs. Holmquist then outlined a request received in 1961 from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names concerning Trieglaff Lake in Becker County, Margaret Lake in Cass County, and Dolney, Sand, and Velvet lakes in Crow Wing County. Various members reported on the results obtained from field men to ascertain current usage of these names. Mr. Odquist moved and Mr. Fridley seconded the motion that the lakes be officially named Trieglaff Lake, Lake Margaret, Dolney Lake, Sand Lake, and Velvet Lake (see attached list). Approved.

Mrs. Holmquist then submitted her resignation as deputy secretary, a position she has held since 1956. Because of the press of her regular duties as the Minnesota Historical Society's associate editor, she requested that the Board appoint a new deputy secretary to handle its affairs. Mr. Prout volunteered to absorb the work in his department, indicating that he would name Mrs. Maretta McDonald, secretary to the deputy commissioner of conservation, to carry on the board's correspondence and keep its records up to date.

Meeting adjourned.

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD DECISIONS

APPROVED MAY 2, 1962

COOK COUNTY

1. Bally Creek: stream about 4.6 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 2 miles south of Devil Track Lake and 5.2 miles northwest of the center of Grand Marais in sec. 10, T. 61 N., R. 1 W, 4th principal meridian;  $47^{\circ}47'16''$  N.,  $90^{\circ}25'48''$  W, and flowing westward to the Cascade River about 6 miles above its entry into Lake Superior; Cook County; SE 1/4 sec. 12, T. 61 N., R. 2 W, 4th principal meridian;  $47^{\circ}46'48''$  N.,  $90^{\circ}31'18''$  W. Not: Baldy Creek Blackwell Creek. [Previous decision; description corrected.]
2. East Pipe Lake: lake about .8 mile long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 110 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 8.3 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.0 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 3 and 4, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 34, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian;  $47^{\circ}53'10''$  N.,  $90^{\circ}41'30''$  W. [Confirm well-established name.]
3. Kinogami Lake: lake about 2.1 miles long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 115 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles west of Cascade Lake and 14.9 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County, secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian  $47^{\circ}51'43''$  N.,  $90^{\circ}43'22''$  W. Not: Long Lake, Willow Lake. [Word selected means "long waters" in Cree.]
4. Omega Lake: lake about 1.9 miles long, and .25 mile wide, comprising about 145 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.6 miles south of the Minnesota-Ontario border and 4.9 miles east of Long Island Lake; Cook County; secs. 19 and 30, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., and secs 23, 24, and 25, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian;  $48^{\circ}00'28''$  N.,  $90^{\circ}38'29''$  W. Not: Omega Lake. [Spelling correction; Alpha and Beta Lakes in adjoining section 18.]
5. Pipe Lake: lake about 1.7 miles long and .3 mile wide, comprising about 301 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.9 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 16.7 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 4 and 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian;  $47^{\circ}52'58''$  N.,  $90^{\circ}43'27''$  W. Not: Middle Pipe Lake, Mid. Pipe Lake, Mid Pipe Lake, Midpipe Lake.
6. Stem Lake: lake about .7 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 40 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 5.2 miles east of Sawbill

Lake and 17.4 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 6, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., sec. 31, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 36, T. 63 N., R. 4 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'25" N., 90°45'40" W. Not: Pipe Lake. [New and related name chosen to help clarify the Pipe Lake group.]

7. Sundling Creek: stream about 6.0 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 3 miles south of Devil Track Lake and 4.3 miles west-northwest of the center of Grand Marais in sec. 11, T. 61 N., R. 1 W., 4th principal meridian, 47°46'32" N., 90°24'58" W., and flowing westward to the Cascade River about 4.75 miles above its entry into Lake Superior; Cook County; SE 1/4 sec. 13, T. 61 N., R. 2 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°45'52" N., 90°31'17" W. Not Bally Creek. [Former decision; description corrected.]

8. West Pipe Lake: lake about .3 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 18 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 0.1 miles east of Sawbill Lake, and 17.2 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County, sec. 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian, 47°53'18" N., 90°44'32" W. [Confirm well-established name.]

Becker County

Tringlaff Lake: lake about 0.5 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, just west of the Otter Tail River and about 8 miles southeast of the city of Detroit Lakes; Becker County; E 1/2 sec. 23 and W 1/2 sec. 24, T. 136 N., R. 40 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°15'15" N., 95°41'40" W. NAMED FOR AN EARLY PIONEER FAMILY. Not: Tringlaff Lake.

Cass County

Margaret Lakes: lake about 2.5 miles long and 0.2 mile wide, just west of the north end of Gull Lake and about 12.5 miles northwest of Brainerd; Cass County, secs. 17, 20, 29, 30, T. 135 N., R. 29 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°30'00" N., 94°21'45" W. Not: Margaret Lake, Lake Kilpatrick, Kilpatric Lake, Kilpatrick Lake.

## CROW WING COUNTY

**Dolney Lake:** lake about 0.8 mile across, about 5.2 miles east of Cross Lake and about 15 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; secs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 137 N., R. 26 W., fifth principal meridian;  $46^{\circ}40'30''$  N.,  $94^{\circ}00'15''$  W. **Notes:** Dolneys Lake, Dolney's Lake, Round Lake. No reliable clue to origin of the name.

**Sand Lake:** lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, about 15 miles northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S 1/2 sec. 24 and N 1/2 sec. 36, T. 138 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian;  $46^{\circ}43'50''$  N.,  $94^{\circ}02'15''$  W. **Notes:** Bass Lake. [Both names are in use but Sand is less widely duplicated in the immediate area.]

**Velvet Lake:** lake about 0.7 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, about 3 miles east of Cross Lake and 13 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S 1/2 sec. 24 and N 1/2 sec. 24, T. 137 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian;  $46^{\circ}39'35''$  N.,  $94^{\circ}02'35''$  W. **Notes:** Phelps Lake, Phelps Velvet Lake. [Phelps appears to be the older name, but Velvet is the name in current use without question.]

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MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Minutes, January 2, 1964

The board held no meetings in 1963. The January 2, 1964, meeting convened in the office of the commissioner of conservation at 9:00 a. m. The board was reorganized with Mr. Wayne Olson, commissioner of conservation, as chairman, and Mr. Fridley continuing as secretary. Mr. Carl Odquist, representing the highway department, was also present, as was Mrs. Holmquist, who continues to serve as deputy secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as circulated.

A general discussion of the board's work followed. Specific consideration was given to the question of transferring the record-keeping functions of the board from the Historical Society to the Division of Waters. Mr. Olson agreed to discuss this matter with Mr. Frellsen, director of waters, and to report. The general consensus of opinion was that such a transfer might well be effected in 1964 on a trial basis. As secretary of the board, Mr. Fridley would retain responsibility for this function during the trial period.

Mr. Fridley also brought up the question of attempting to secure some clarification of the law governing the board's work when the next legislature meets. He mentioned specifically the removal of the 40-year limitation on name changes embodied in the present law and a clarification of the board's powers regarding the names of islands and other features. Mr. Olson agreed to review the existing law, and the board agreed to meet again before October 1, 1964, to discuss the matter at greater length.

The Board approved and signed a resolution of the Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners in response to a petition of the State Board naming Lizzie, Jail, and Clough lakes. (This matter was approved subject to the county board's action at the May 2, 1962, meeting.)

After discussion the Board voted to approve the renaming of Mud Lake in the village of Minnetonka to Minnetoga Lake. (T. 117N., R. 22 W., Secs. 26, 27, 34, 35 in Hennepin County); the renaming of Grass Lake in the village of Richfield to Richfield Lake (Hennepin County); and that an unnamed island in Lake Minnetonka be named Mahpiyata Island (Tract B, Registered Land Survey, 1092, Gov. Lot 4, Sec. 22, Township 117 N., Range 23 Hennepin County.)

After reviewing a letter from Ramsey County Auditor, Eugene A. Monick, in the matter of changing the name of Mud Lake to Battle Creek Lake as presented in a letter of November 13, 1963, the board instructed the deputy secretary to petition the Washington County Board accordingly.

The board agreed to meet again before October 1, 1964.

Meeting adjourned.

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary

25% COTTON  
FOX RIVER BOND

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD MINUTES

January 10, 1966

The board held no meetings in 1965. The January 10, 1966, meeting convened in the office of the commissioner of conservation at 10:00 A.M. Present were: Mr. Olson, chairman; Mr. Fridley, secretary; and Mr. John R. Jamieson, Commissioner of Highways; as well as Mrs. Holmquist, deputy secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as circulated.

Members of the board discussed the opinion obtained by Mr. Olson from Frank J. Murray, Deputy Attorney General, on July 28, 1964, regarding the 40-year limitation on changes and the board's authority over geographical features other than lakes. It would appear that the limitation applies to county board actions only and that the state board has authority to name nonwater features such as islands. The board thus decided not to seek changes in the present law at this time.

After a general discussion of the board's work and the incomplete state of its records, the members asked Mrs. Holmquist to make a survey to determine how much work remains to be done to complete the board's records. It agreed to meet again before July 1, 1966, to discuss the advisability of attempting to secure funds to carry on the board's work and complete its files.

On November 18, 1965, the board petitioned the county commissioners of Washington County to change the name of Mud Lake (T. 28, R. 21, sec. 6) to Battle Creek Lake. The secretary was authorized to process this change subject to the approval of the county board.

The board then discussed and approved a clarification in the spelling of Toohey Lake in Cook County, T. 60, 61 N, R. 5 W, secs. 3, 4, 33, 34 on the basis of information supplied by the U. S. Forest Service. It was decided that the official name of this feature should be Toohey (not Twoky, Towhey, Twohey, Towney, or Green Lake) and that this decision should be subject to the approval of the Cook County Board.

Subject to the approval of the Lake County Board, the members then voted to approve a U. S. Forest Service request to change the name of Twohey (Twohey, Towhey) Lake to Divide Lake to eliminate duplication. The suggested name was deemed appropriate because the feature is located on the highland divide between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Hudson Bay drainage systems.

The board then took up a joint resolution of the Cass and Morrison county boards requesting that an unnamed body of water in the Crow Wing River created by the back-up from Pillager Dam be named Lake Placid. The motion was made, seconded, and passed unanimously to designate this body of water Lake Placid.

After discussion the board voted to designate as Glacier Lake a body of water in Aitkin County T. 50 N, R. 23 W, secs. 23, 26 which has also been variously known as Turner and Turtle Lake.

Also in Aitkin County the board voted (subject to the approval of the county board) to make official the name Shumway Lake in Savanna Portage State Park as suggested by the Savanna Portage State Park Association and forwarded by the Division of State Parks.

A second request from this group to rename Town Line Lake in Savanna Portage State Park was not acted upon. Since the request was received only the morning the board met, sufficient time had not been available to do the necessary research. Pending further investigation, this request will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The board then approved a change in the name of a lake in the city of Fergus Falls from Stump to Wright Lake as desirable and appropriate. This request was accompanied by supporting resolutions from the Fergus Falls City Council and the Otter Tail County Board of Commissioners, which wished to honor the memory of pioneer settler Vernon Wright.

The board voted to hold for further investigation a resolution from the Washington County Board of Commissioners regarding changes in the names of Baldwin and Balsam Lakes and Grey Cloud Slough. The deputy secretary was instructed to check with the U. S. Corps of Engineers and with the Division of Waters on the proposed changes.

Mr. Fridley noted that a news release would be issued announcing the board's decisions. The meeting adjourned at 12:00 A. M.

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD MINUTES

February 2, 1968

The board held no meetings in 1967. The February 2, 1968, meeting convened in the Weyerhaeuser Room of the Historical Building at 9:30 A.M. Present were: Mr. Jarle Leirfallom, Commissioner of Conservation; Mr. John H. Swanberg, Acting Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Fridley, secretary, and Mrs. Holmquist, deputy secretary.

The work of the board, the law which governs its activities, and the procedures it follows were briefly explained by Mr. Fridley and Mrs. Holmquist. The latter was requested to send copies of the criteria to members of the board who did not already have them.

Members of the board signed county board resolutions approving three decisions made at the January 10, 1966, geographic board meeting. The signed resolutions are returned to the counties involved for filing with the register of deeds. Those signed approved the names of Battle Creek Lake in Washington County, Divide Lake in Lake County, and Shumway Lake in Savanna State Park, Aitkin County.

The first item of new business concerned a resolution received from the Eden Prairie Village Council requesting that Staring Lake in section 22, T. 116, R. 22 within the village be made the official spelling. The resolution stated that the lake was named for Jonas Staring, one of Eden Prairie's early settlers and that the spelling is confirmed by living members of his family. The change was declared to be appropriate, and a motion to this effect made by Mr. Swanberg and seconded by Mr. Fridley was approved.

The board then turned to a suggestion originated by the Savanna Portage State Park Association in 1965 (communicated per memo from John H. Martin of State Parks to Wayne H. Olson, 8-17-65) that Townline (Loon or Anderson) Lake within the park (sections 7, 12, T. 50 N, R. 22 W and section 13 in T. 50 N, R. 23 W Aitkin County) be officially named Pine Island Lake. The board decided that the suggested name did not seem appropriate since the lake in question had no islands. At Mr. Leirfallom's motion, the board unanimously decided to refer the proposal to Mr. Hella of the Division of State Parks with the request that he inform the association that the name was not considered appropriate and ask for better suggestions. Mr. Leirfallom requested that Mr. Hella confer in the matter with a lady in the area who is much interested in the history of the park.

A third proposal initiated by the Little Falls Chamber of Commerce and other interested parties in the area, including the county board, the county historical society, and the local senator and representative, was then presented by Mr. Fridley. These local citizens suggested that the waters of the Mississippi River above Blanchard Dam be named for Zebulon Pike, who was the first representative of the U.S. government to explore the area in 1805-06 in search of the source of the Mississippi. A letter from Mr. Glen Kraywinkle of the Little Falls Chamber of Commerce (1-29-68) expressed the opinion that "Zebulon Pike has been extremely neglected and is certainly a part of our rich heritage." After thoughtful consideration of the ramifications of naming features for

persons long dead at the possible expense of those later notables who should be so honored, Mr. Leirfallom moved that the name Zebulon Pike Lake be accepted for this feature with the provision that local people be asked to consider the possibility of renaming Pike Creek nearby to avoid duplication of this name. Mrs. Holmquist was instructed to so notify the county board and to report the results at the next meeting.

A resolution of the Washington County board requesting name changes in 3 features in the Mississippi River near Grey Cloud Island was then explained by Mrs. Holmquist. The Washington County board asked that Baldwin (Balden or Moore) Lake be changed to Grey Cloud Lake; that Moore (or Balsam) Lake be changed to Medicine Wood Lake; and that Grey Cloud Slough be changed to Grey Cloud Channel. The latter was approved. Mrs. Holmquist reported that Baldwin and Moore lakes had been named by Jacob V. Brower about 1903 (Memoirs, 6:42), and that both names were well established in U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Corps of Engineers charts. That Brower intended to name Moore Lake for Hazen Mooers, a fur trader who had a post in the area, but that he misspelled the name. Mr. Swanberg moved that the board name this feature Mooers Lake to correct the spelling and retain the name Baldwin Lake for the other feature. Approved unanimously.

As a final item of business Mr. Fridley presented a tentative budget for presentation to the next legislature requesting funds to carry out the board's duties as set forth under the law. He reported that the board had never received any funds for this purpose, that its duties were increasingly important to various governmental departments, and to local groups concerned with the tourist business, and suggested that the board consider requesting minimal funds to complete its records, lay out a plan to reduce duplication in existing names, and to work toward the preparation of a directory of Minnesota names.

The members agreed to meet again during the spring to give detailed consideration to the budget proposal. It was decided that Mr. Fridley issue the call for the next meeting when convenient and preside pro tem. The meeting adjourned at 11:00 A.M.

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary

GILBERT BOND  
MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD MINUTES

25% COTTON  
June 24, 1969

The meeting convened in the Weyerhaeuser Room of the Historical Building at 2:30 P.M. Present were: Mr. Jarle Leirfallom, commissioner of conservation; Mr. Robert Amundson, mapping supervisor of the Planning and Programing Division of the Highway Dept.; Mr. Fridley, secretary, and Mrs. Holmquist, deputy secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting (February 2, 1968) were approved as circulated. One item of old business remaining from the previous meeting concerned proposals to rename a lake in Savanna Portage State Park. At that time Mr. Lierfallom had suggested the Division of Parks and Recreation ascertain whether the Savanna Portage State Park Association had any further suggestions. Mrs. Holmquist read a letter from Mr. John H. Martin, Asst. Director of State Parks, which noted that he had discussed the matter and reported that no further suggestions had been obtained. The board accepted the letter and instructed the deputy secretary to thank Mr. Martin.

The first item of new business concerned a petition and resolution from the Pope County Board of Commissioners requesting that the name of Nelson Lake in T 124 N, R 38 W, secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, Pope County be changed to Barsness Lake. An accompanying letter from Edward E. Barsness stated that the lake had been named for Nels Nelson, a Norwegian settler whose father's name was Barsness. In 1879 Nelson legally changed his name back to Nels N. Barsness, his real family name. The lake in question has borne the name Nelson for more than 40 years. After considerable discussion, Mr. Amundson moved that the name Nelson Lake be retained as a fitting tribute to the Norwegian heritage of the family and the area and in view of its long established usage for this body of water. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Leirfallom and passed unanimously.

The board then considered a petition originated by the Town Board of Oneka Township together with a resolution of the Washington County Board of Commissioners to name a lake sometimes called Reier's Lake or confused with North ~~SEELIWOOD~~ School Section Lake but usually considered unnamed as Plaisted Lake. The feature is located in T 31 N, R 21 W, NW 1/4 of sec. 25. The suggested name honors George Washington Plaisted, one of the original residents of the township who was instrumental in its development in the 1870s. After discussion and research into additional maps and files provided by Mr. Leirfallom and Mr. Amundson, the board agreed that the members would personally inspect the lake and record their votes with the deputy secretary by July 1, 1969. Subsequently, Mr. Amundson and Mr. Fridley voted to name the attractive lake Plaisted Lake.

The board then briefly discussed the State Reorganization Bill of 1969 which abolished the geographic board and transferred its duties to the commissioner of conservation. Mr. Lierfallom told the members that the act would take effect on the first Monday of 1971. Until that time the board will continue to function as it has in the past.

Mrs. Holmquist reported that all the decisions made by the board at its last meeting had been processed by the United States Geographic Board and approved. She also called the board's attention to letters from Erwin N. Kalevik of New London and Representative Wallace F. Gustafson concerning a proposed change in the name of a Mud Lake in Kandiyohi County. Mrs. Holmquist was instructed to notify the writers that the board would be happy to consider the change if submitted in proper form. The meeting adjourned about 4:15 p.m.

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary