



[Minnesota Geographic Board.  
Records.](#)

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*Minnesota*

Docket 146  
(48 Names)

Released Jan. 12, 1971  
For consideration at the  
February 9, 1971 Meeting

UNITED STATES  
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

Briefs on the following names have been prepared for consideration by the Board on Geographic Names. Any agency or person favoring or opposing the approval of any name or any variant of a name appearing on this list may submit evidence concerning it.

Unapproved variant names and spellings discovered in the research on a name are listed following the word "Variant." These may include former names or spellings, names derived by the application of policies other than those approved by the Board, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the decision.

If one or more words in the proposed name are not underlined, the use or omission of such word or words in that name is optional.

The entries below each name indicate the submitting person, or agency, and the most convenient source for locating the feature. Accompanying each name is a notation of the reason for its submittal, and pertinent facts concerning it.

THE NAMES ON THIS LIST ARE NOT YET DECISIONS AND  
SHOULD NOT BE SO CONSIDERED OR USED

Docket 146  
For consideration  
February 9, 1971

IOWA

- Des Moines River: stream, 535 mi. long, heads in Minnesota in Lake Shetek at 44°05'03" N, 95°41'15" W, flows SE into Iowa to the Mississippi River 2 mi. SW of Keokuk; Iowa and Minn.; sec. 34, T 65 N, R 5 W, fifth principal mer.; 40°22'52" N, 91°25'20" W; 1931 description revised. Variants: West Branch Des Moines River, West Des Moines River, West Fork Des Moines River. USGS, Iowa and Minnesota State Bases 1:500; 1931 description revised to establish heading; USGS reports that recommended name is used locally in Minnesota near heading; present decision states that Des Moines River heads at the junction of its East and West Forks, but several sources including AMS, USC&GS, and Corps of Engineers maps apply the name Des Moines River up the West Fork to Lake Shetek in Minnesota; however some AMS and USC&GS maps apply the name West Fork Des Moines River to this upper section; oldest sources available show recommended name and application; Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer shows recommended name and application; not in a USNF.

~~MICHIGAN~~

- ~~Marina, Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 1.5 mi. NNE of the village of Indian River; Cheboygan Co., Mich.; secs. 7 and 18, T 35 N, R 2 W, Michigan mer.; 45°26'00" N, 84°36'05" W. Variant: Mud Lake. Michigan Committee on Geographic Names, Wolverine 1:62; to change to a more suitable name in order to avoid confusion with other Mud Lakes; approved by Cheboygan County Board of Supervisors on Oct. 16, 1970; not in a USNF.~~

MINNESOTA

Des Moines River: see under Iowa

- Hopkins: city, 8 mi. SW of the center of Minneapolis; Hennepin Co., Minn.; 44°55'30" N, 93°24'45" W; 1896 decision revised. Variants: Bushnell, West Minneapolis [former decision]. DGN, Hopkins 1:24; to revise 1896 decision to agree with local use; all available sources show recommended name; P. O. is Hopkins; not in a USNF.

OK

DEPARTMENT Natural Resources-Administration*Office Memorandum*

TO : E. R. Gere, Director  
Division of Waters, Soils & Minerals

DATE: Feb. 19, 1971

FROM : Robert L. Herbst, Commissioner

SUBJECT:

As you know, the State Geographic Board was transferred to this department as a result of the last legislative session. This Board has the responsibility of naming Minnesota's lakes.

I have discussed the transfer of this function to this department with Russell Fridley of the Historical Society. I believe it desirable that this function be under your supervision and in the Division of Waters, Soils and Minerals. Since your division has the responsibility for the public waters of the state, I believe it is natural for this function to rest with your division.

Please meet with Russell Fridley to review the responsibility of this function and the transfer of necessary papers.

RLH

m

CC: R. W. Fridley ✓  
Roger Franke  
C. B. Buckman  
Milo Casey  
D. E. Fultz  
U. W. Hella  
E. R. Gere  
Wm. Aultfather



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

Rm. 1040, GSA Building

FEB 24 1971

Mrs. June D. Holmquist  
Deputy Secretary, Minnesota  
Geographic Board  
Minnesota Historical Society  
Cedar Street and Central Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55110

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names approved for Federal use the names Okamanpeedan Lake on Docket 145 and Hopkins on Docket 146. These decisions will be published in Decision List 7101 and the entries will read as shown on the dockets.

3-8-71 ✓  
On Docket 146, the description for the Des Moines River in Iowa states that the river heads in Minnesota at Lake Shetek. Does this agree with your records? Enclosed for your examination is the Iowa portion of Docket 146.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Overstreet  
Executive Secretary  
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

March 18, 1971

Mr. E. R. Gere, Director  
Division of Waters, Soils & Minerals  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
Centennial Building

Dear Mr. Gere:

Mr. Fridley asked that I send you any current correspondence having to do with the Minnesota Geographic Board, which was transferred to your area under the Reorganization Act. Enclosed are the minutes of the board's last meeting and the only segments of correspondence in recent years that seem at all likely to come up again. Even most of these are probably dead.

The only regular correspondent you will hear from often is the United States Geographic Board. I enclose a list of that board's general criteria for your information. If you will let me know whom you wish to designate to handle such matters, I will inform the U.S. people and they can then write directly to that person.

It is my understanding that the rather bulky old records of the board are to be retained by the Historical Society. For the present they will remain in the Publications Department. Should you wish to consult them, feel free to call us or come over any time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist  
Managing Editor

April 26, 1971

Mr. William B. Overstreet, Ex. Sec.  
Domestic Geographic Names  
U.S. Dept. of the Interior  
Board on Geographic Names  
Room 1040, GSA Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Mr. Overstreet:

As you perhaps know under the terms of the Minnesota Reorganization Act which became effective in January, 1971, the Minnesota Geographic Board was abolished and its powers transferred to the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

We have been informed that the Commissioner has delegated Mr. E. R. Gere to handle matters pertaining to names. His address is Division of Waters, Soils & Minerals, Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The old records of the board will remain here at the Historical Society, and this Society would like to continue to receive the usual two copies of your Decision Lists.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist  
Managing Editor

JDH:pns

cc to Mr. E. R. Gere



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

Room 1040, GSA Building

APR 30 1971

Mrs. June D. Holmquist  
Deputy Secretary, Minnesota  
Geographic Board  
Minnesota Historical Society  
Cedar Street and Central Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55110

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names approved for Federal use the name Des Moines River on Docket 146 for a feature in Iowa and Minnesota. This decision will be published in Decision List 7102 and the entry will read as shown on the docket.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Overstreet  
Executive Secretary  
Domestic Geographic Names

UNITED STATES  
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

Rm. 1040, GSA Building

MAY 10 1971

Mrs. June D. Holmquist  
Minnesota Historical Society  
690 Cedar Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for your letter of April 26 informing us of the change in responsibility for Minnesota geographical names.

We appreciate very much your past cooperation with the Board on Geographic Names in the processing of Minnesota name problems. We shall continue to send copies of the quarterly decision list to the Historical Society as you requested, and shall address future correspondence to Mr. Gere.

Thank you for your assistance and please let us know if we can be of any further service to you.

Sincerely yours,



William B. Overstreet  
Executive Secretary  
Domestic Geographic Names

October 14, 1971

Mr. E. C. Ehrensperger  
Yankton College  
Yankton, South Dakota 57078

Dear Mr. Ehrensperger:

Mrs. Holmquist is out of the office for several days, and I will attempt to answer your request for information on place-name publications. If she has additional information, I'm sure she will send it on to you when she returns.

Enclosed is a flyer on a reprint edition of Warren Upham's MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, published by this society in 1969. This book has long been out of print.

The society's library is having bound a photocopy of the card index on Minnesota post offices which states the name of the town, the date the post office was established, and the name of the first postmaster. This book will be available to readers in the society's reference library.

There is also a widely used article by Karen Petersen, "Ojibway and Dakota Place Names in Minnesota," published in MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGIST, volume 25, number 1 (1963). You are probably aware of a work by Mary Ann Williams (Barnes) entitled ORIGINS OF NORTH DAKOTA PLACE NAMES (Bismarck, N. D., 1966) published by the Bismarck Tribune.

There are numerous other entries in the library's card index that include earlier publications dating before the 1960s. If you would like to have copies of these cards, let us know and we'll send them to you.

I'm sure Mrs. Holmquist would appreciate receiving a copy of your annual report if it is available without charge.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jean A. Brookins  
Assistant Managing Editor

JAB:pns

Enclosure

October 12, 1971

Dear Colleague:

At the meetings of the American Dialect Society and the American Name Society in Chicago at Christmas time, the Liaison Place-Name Committee is supposed to make a report, which cannot be made without the cooperation of people like you. We know about some of the place-name activities in the country, and appreciate the fact that some workers have without solicitation sent us very valuable information, but we are certain there is much we do not know. At the bottom of this sheet (or on a separate sheet, if you prefer), will you please jot down any work you may have been doing or any information about any place-name work of others of which you may be aware? We are especially interested in hearing what progress (if any) has been made on projects which have been in progress for some time. Some bog down but might be assisted if other people knew about the situation. One of our purposes is to spread information and, if possible, offer encouragement. You may be having troubles, but the chances are that many others are in similar situations.

This coming Christmas this committee will be making its seventeenth annual report, which we hope will be our best. Now Christmas may seem a long way off, but when you consider the work involved in sending out some three hundred letters, in assembling the material received in the replies, and then producing the report in final form, you can understand why we are urging you to let us hear from you just as soon as possible. We can't receive too much material. By the way, if you will not be present at any of the December meetings and want a copy of the report, merely state this fact at the bottom of this sheet and return it to us (together with your name and address), and a copy will be sent to you.

Thank you for helping in what we consider a very important work.

The Liaison Place-Name Committee  
American Dialect Society  
American Name Society  
Francis L. Utley  
Frederic G. Cassidy  
E. C. Ehrensperger, Chairman

Send replies to:  
E. C. Ehrensperger  
Yankton College  
Yankton, S. Dak. 57078

*Maryann Williams*

*Upton*

*James Dept*

*James Dept - Report on the history of the place-name committee for the year 1970-71*

*Indian Place-Name Base - "Upton, Dakota Place-Name Committee" (1970-71) in "The American Dialect Society" 25-26*

July 17, 1972

Mr. Robert K. Hill  
Northwoods Realtors  
512 Pokegama Ave. South  
Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744

Dear Mr. Hill:

Your letter of July 11 requesting information on how to change the name of an island has been forwarded by the Minnesota Historical Society to Mr. E. R. Gere, Division of Waters, Soils & Minerals, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Centennial Building, St. Paul 55101. The Department of Natural Resources now has jurisdiction over matters previously handled by the Minnesota Geographic Board.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist  
Managing Editor

JDH/js

1002 Mulberry Street  
Yankton, South Dakota 57078  
October 16, 1972

Dear Colleague:

At the Christmas meetings in New York of the Name and Dialect Societies some important matters with respect to place names will be discussed. It will be necessary to know just what is going on in this field. As a person interested in place names, you can help. Please tell us what you have been doing this past year, what you know about the work of others--especially about group projects--and whatever ideas you may have about place names. Don't worry about repeating what you think we already know or what others may have told us. What you think is known may not be so. We want to know about lack of progress as well as stirring advances.

What you tell us will be incorporated in the 18th annual report of the Liaison Committee of these two societies to be presented in mimeographed form in New York and later to be printed in the Newsletter of the Dialect Society. If you would like a copy of this report sent to you, just note this fact at the bottom of this letter and send it to the address given below, together with your name and address. You will receive a copy in January.

Many important things happened in Chicago last Christmas time and much has taken place during the year, but the limited space of this letter will not allow us even to begin such a discussion. This information will be given in our report, to which we wish to make your additions.

Please reply as soon as possible to:

E. C. Ehrensperger  
1002 Mulberry Street  
Yankton, SD 57078

Thank you!

The Liaison Place-Name Committee

Frederic C. Cassidy, University of Wisconsin  
Francis L. Utley, The Ohio State University  
E. C. Ehrensperger, University of South Dakota

*ECH*

P. 11 Bottom + 12

Please return to JCH

American Name Society  
Nineteenth Annual Report on Work in Progress on Place Names  
1973

Last December there was some doubt about the continuance of these reports on place names. At the annual meetings of the American Dialect and the American Name Societies in New York last Christmas time (1972), announcement was made that unilaterally the Executive Council of the Dialect Society had voted to discontinue the society's research committee on place names, which for many years had served as a liaison committee with the Name Society. When this action became known to the Name Society, action was taken at once to continue this work as the exclusive province of the Name Society with no further connections with the Dialect Society. Those of us interested in place names owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Dialect Society, for, long before there was a Name Society, the Dialect Society was a home for the meager amount of place-name research being done. When the Name Society was founded in 1951, many members of the Dialect Society felt that the Dialect Society's interest in place names should not be given up, and so a short time later the idea of the Liaison Committee was conceived. The three original members of that committee, who were members of both societies, served continuously up to last December. As a result of the extraordinary growth of the Name Society, of the phenomenal development of place-name research, and of the national place-name survey, the Executive Committee of the Dialect Society felt that all place-name activities should center in the Name Society. And so, as you can see from this report, this work is continuing as it has functioned for many years, but now as a project of the American Name Society exclusively. However, American Speech, now a publication of the Dialect Society, is still interested in place-name articles if they have linguistic relevance.

Response to the more than 300 letters of inquiry which were sent out was better than ever this year. One of our respondents felt a bit discouraged at the small amount of printed material on place names which has appeared during 1973, and he may be justified, but this report seems to demonstrate clearly that never was more work in progress (that is what this report attempts to show), never have so many teachers, students, and people in all walks of life been so greatly interested in place names. The progress of the national survey alone, under the able direction of Byrd H. Granger, while not producing yet in print, is one of the outstanding research developments of our time. Directors of state surveys have been appointed for nearly all the fifty states--a big job--and many are hard at work. This report may seem in some respects to duplicate the reports on the Survey, but it does much more. It attempts to bring to light all kinds of projects not connected with the Survey; it tries to bring about acquaintance of people in various parts of the United States and Canada who happen to have some special interest in place names in common; and finally, it attempts to encourage people who may have only a passing interest in a few quaint place names to go ahead with serious investigation. Incidentally, it also encourages people to join the American Name Society!

Another indication of increasing interest in place names is the growth in number, size, and quality of regional name institutes. The oldest and most firmly established is that held each May at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey under the direction of E. Wallace McMullen. Next in age is the Indiana Place-Name Institute held in June at Indiana State University at Terre Haute under the direction of Ron Baker and Marvin Carmony. In June also is held the South Central Names Institute at East Texas State University at Commerce with Fred Tarpley in charge. One day (June 14) was set aside at

the last Texas institute for the training of state survey directors. Likewise in June the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Science was held at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. Several of our members were on the program. The newest institute or conference--one on Literary Onomastics--was held at the State University of New York College at Brockport June 11, 12, 1973, under the direction of Grace Alvarez-Altman. Also to be noted with emphasis was the revival this November of a names session at the annual convention of NCTE, this year at Philadelphia. Allen Walker Read prepared an excellent program. The practice of having such a session was started several years ago by Clarence L. Barnhart, Kelsey Harder, and others, but unfortunately was allowed to lapse. At such gatherings many can be reached who do not attend our annual meetings.

Finally, a couple editorial matters should be mentioned. All titles have been omitted in this report (even Mrs. and Miss), since the exact form may not be known, and, in addition, titles change frequently. We hope some young Ph.D. will not be insulted if he is not listed as "Dr." As a means of saving space, abbreviated forms of addresses have been used. Full addresses of all persons mentioned as well as additional information about any of the items may be obtained by writing the editor, whose name and address appear at the end. Corrections of errors and additions will be most welcome. These can be made before the report is published in one of the Name Society Bulletins in February or March, 1974.

Allen Walker Read (Columbia University), one of the first and most important place-name scholars in the country, has been very active (as usual) this past year. At the Names Institute in New Jersey in May he read a paper entitled "How the British Use the Word 'Yankee.'" This paper is one phase of an extensive monograph on the word "Yankee," on which he is working. At the Fifth Annual Conference on Indiana Place Names at Indiana State University at Terre Haute, Indiana, in June he read a paper entitled "Social Contexts of the Place-Naming Process." At the present time he is engaged in working up some of the onomastic material in the Original Journals of Lewis and Clark on their journey up and down the Missouri River. Some of this material will be presented at the annual meeting of the Name Society in Chicago in December under the title, "The Giving of Place Names by Lewis and Clark along the Missouri River." Finally, he has done a splendid job in arranging an excellent program for a "special interest group" session on name study at the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English at Philadelphia on November 23. The program includes the names of such stellar place-name authorities as Byrd Granger, William Nicolaisen, Fred Tarpley, and Thomas L. Clark.

L. R. N. Ashley (Brooklyn College), has been turning his attention recently to branches of onomastics other than place names. He hopes, however, to do a paper on place names at the spring institute in New Jersey. He is enthusiastic about onomastic studies, trying to interest colleagues at conferences dealing with other fields and involving students in his classes in writing onomastics papers.

Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College), president of the International Linguistic Association, in teaching last summer as a "distinguished professor" at her alma mater, Winthrop College in South Carolina, gave a graduate course, a portion of which was devoted to names. Two young ladies may write M. A. theses on South Carolina names. She had the opportunity to conduct a forum on names in which she learned that some people do not know about us or what we are doing. With her usual enthusiasm she undoubtedly spread knowledge about our activities and created interest in names. Would that we had more members like her!

Frank Wuttge, Jr. (Bronx, New York) is a consultant for Pace University's The Downtown Letter, published quarterly by the university's Office of Public Information. Last summer's issue, Walking Tour of Manhattan Toe, has considerable information about the names of streets, one of Mr. Wuttge's special interests.

John B. Newman (Queens College, CUNY) writes that although his interest in place names is avocational rather than professional, he finds this field a very fascinating one and wants to be kept informed of what is going on. He is eager to contribute in any way he can.

Eugene Green (Boston University), director of the Eastern Massachusetts survey, has published a call for assistance in the Bulletin of the Bay State Historical League. He has been doing some work on the place names in the borough towns, and in the spring hopes to be able to conduct a workshop for the League on the collection of names in the many towns of the Commonwealth. He is also working actively with the Boston Bicentennial Commission in the various neighborhoods of the city. He hopes to find students and local residents to help collect names. Meanwhile he has pending at the National Endowment for the Humanities a proposal for summer work on place names and oral history in Boston.

Taylor Starck (Harvard), who at the age of 85 is still very much interested in place names, writes that his Old High German Glossorial Dictionary, on which he has been working for many years and which has been appearing in fascicles at Heidelberg, Germany, will be completed by the end of 1975. This work has particular interest for us because it contains much information about place names in Europe, especially Germany and England. With the assistance of a daughter who is returning to Cambridge, he hopes to assemble a number of other facts and references that might be of interest to place-name scholars.

Carroll E. Reed (University of Massachusetts) laments the fact that as a department chairman he doesn't have much time to devote to the study of Pennsylvania German place names as they are used in the dialect, whether as fossilized survivals or simple innovations for being more "genuine" in the use of the dialect. He mentions also a special place-name interest of his, which many of us may not have thought of, and which may be best explained by quoting his words: "I am interested not only in the names of towns, but particularly in what the Germans call 'Flurnamen,' for which we have no adequate term, but which means roughly 'area designation.' In my native Pacific Northwest, for example, we have the Palouse Country, the Puget Sound Country, the Big Bottom Country (i. e., bottom as a fertile valley settled by Tar Heels), etc. These expressions never seem to get catalogued anywhere."

Arthur Berliner (Mansfield Center, Conn.), director of the Connecticut survey, reports that he is making some progress, slowly and sporadically. He has found a dozen or so hobbyists interested in the subject.

E. R. Seary (Memorial University of Newfoundland), now living in "active retirement" at Conception Bay, Newfoundland, reports that his digression into the study of family names has been very profitable since it has elucidated the origin of scores of place names and has furthered his main work, on place names, significantly.

A. M. Kinloch (University of New Brunswick) knows of no place-name activity in New Brunswick, he himself being busy on three short pieces on

names of games--hockey, football, and baseball.

Alan Rayburn (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Ottawa) reports that last June the Committee published a new Gazetteer of Prince Edward Island (2200 names) and Geographical Names of Prince Edward Island, which recounts the origin of 1600 current and historical names. The books were issued to coincide with the Island's centennial of its entry into the Canadian Confederation. A paper which he wrote on "Acadia" appeared in The Canadian Cartographer. He also reports that in June Gordon Delaney was elected to a two-year term as president of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences and that in September the Committee held its annual meeting at Yellowknife, the first time a meeting was held outside the provinces or Ottawa.

J. B. Rudnyckyj (University of Manitoba), whose activities in the field of onomastics are numerous, is now preparing a book on "Mosaic of Winnipeg Street Names" to mark the centennial of that city in 1974.

Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii), survey director for the state of Hawaii, is hard at work. He has employed to assist him on this project on a part-time basis Lee S. Motteler, formerly employed by Rand McNally in Chicago, who is making good progress on the place names of the island of Hawaii, the most neglected as well as the largest of the islands. It also has the largest number of native districts. Some work has been done on all the other islands of the chain, so that the completion of the preliminary part of the task is in sight. He plans to publish a "preliminary" guide to the place names of the Hawaiian Islands, using the same plan employed in his Guide to Place Names in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (1971). Copies of this preliminary guide will be put into the hands of persons having special knowledge or interests in the place names of the islands, with a request for additions and corrections. When he believes enough information has been assembled, a revised edition of the guide, no longer preliminary, will, he hopes, appear.

P. Burwell Rogers (Bucknell University) continues his work on place names of the Virginia Peninsula. He informed us of the publication of Marshall W. Butt's Place Names of Early Portsmouth, issued under the Portsmouth, Virginia, American Revolution Bicentennial Committee. It is a booklet of thirty-two pages dealing with 187 names on an 1851 map of the city, which covers the oldest and the central downtown portion of the present city. Unfortunately it is not for sale to the general public, for the entire printing has been distributed to the students of the Portsmouth public schools. Mr. Rogers comments that this booklet "is exactly the kind of thing that bicentennial committees in cities and counties everywhere might very well use as a model."

Herbert H. Petit (Duquesne University at Pittsburgh) is interested primarily in place names in early English literature, but is also interested in names in Western Pennsylvania and in the Blue Grass (his native area). Together with Lawrence E. Gaichas, an enthusiastic young member of the Classics Department at Duquesne, he is attempting to get some students to work on place names in Pittsburgh.

C. A. Weslager (Hockessin, Delaware), who is interested in Indian place names, has recently published Indian Magic Medicines, one chapter of which is entitled "The Magic of Name-Giving."

René Coulet du Gard (University of Delaware), together with his daughter Dominique, has collected some 426 pages of material under the title of "Origin of French Geographic Names in the U.S.A." for which he is seeking a publisher. This field is so large, however, that the subject has barely been scratched in this work. He has also written a series of articles (in French) on the work of Rabelais, mostly on names.

Phillip R. Rutherford (Maine), director of the Maine survey, has been engaged in the time-consuming job of compiling names on topographical maps.

Donald Baker (Hillsboro, New Hampshire) says that his collection of classical place names in the United States is growing slowly, as is also his listing, with origins where known, of New Hampshire place names.

Audrey Duckert (University of Mass.), director of the Western Mass. survey, is devoting a part of her sabbatical year to that project, but doesn't expect to finish this year. When a thesis she is directing is completed, six towns in the western part of the state will have been surveyed.

E. Wallace McMullen (New Jersey), director of New Jersey survey as well as of the original Names Institute at Fairleigh Dickinson University every May, is engaged in numerous activities. A state gazetteer is currently being compiled with the cooperation of the U. S. Geological Survey, Morris County serving as the pilot effort toward this end. On completion of the gazetteer, a dictionary will be undertaken, with its publication a part of the state's contribution to the Bicentennial. A card file of some 15,000 names is under continual revision. A special investigation is being made of the place names of Lake Hopatcong.

William Nicolaisen (State University of New York at Binghamton), director of the New York survey, is finishing his book on Scottish place names, and with the help of a research assistant has begun the extraction of relevant material for the New York survey from nineteenth century gazetteers. In June he read a paper entitled "Place Names in Traditional Ballads" at the Institute for Literary Onomastics.

Richard B. Sealock (Forest Press, Inc., Albany, New York) reports that because of the death of his very able collaborator, Pauline A. Seely, the next regular supplement of their famous bibliography of place-name literature of the United States and Canada may be slowed down somewhat, but he has found a very competent assistant and hopes to develop the next list in a reasonable time. Eventually he plans to do a third edition of the whole bibliography.

Wilbur Zelinsky (The Pennsylvania State University) has written an article entitled "Unearthly Delights: Cemetery Names and the Map of the Changing American Afterworld," which will be included in a volume honoring John K. Wraight, presumably to be published sometime during 1974. One of his doctoral students, Mark Hornberger, is completing a dissertation on the ethnic geography of 19th century Pennsylvania.

C. Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pa.) is interested in place names with a Pennsylvania German background. In examining several local histories recently, he noted that early landowners gave names to their plantations. In answer to his question whether anyone ever made a study of such "Flurnamen," we might refer him to Carol E. Reed, Dept. of German, University of Mass., Amherst 01002. Are there others?

A. Joseph Wraight (Washington, D. C.) has retired as Chief Geographer for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and will now have time to do a study on geographic names in Maryland. For the past two years he has been Chairman of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names.

Lester Dingman (U. S. Board on Geographic Names) resigned as executive secretary of this board the end of October and says that he will be retiring to the Maryland hills. He reports the final restoration of the name Cape Canaveral, "official as of Oct. 9, 1973."

Donald Orth (Geological Survey, U. S. Department of Interior), in addition to his regular job as Chief of the geographic names staff in the Geological Survey, has been appointed Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names, U. S. Board on Geographic Names, and also Deputy Member to represent the Department of Interior on the Board of Geographic Names. The Geological Survey, including the geographic names staff, has now moved to its National Center, Reston, Virginia, 22092. He is the director of the Alaska survey. This past year, in addition to reading papers before societies he has been helping in the establishment of the Virginia survey. By 1976 he hopes to finish his Place-Name Dictionary of the National Capital Area and also a supplement to his Dictionary of Alaska Place Names. Finally, also this past year, he has joined the Pan American Institute of Geography and History committee on terminology where he will be particularly involved with the standardization of geographic information (for the Americas) and computerization of this information for search and research.

Mary L. Miller (Maryland), director of the Maryland survey, is working in both that state and also in Virginia. She plans to end her study of the Northern Neck of Virginia names in 1974. She has been enlisting the assistance in place-name investigation of all kinds of groups and organizations, as well as her own students. In Virginia P. Burwell Rogers and others have been assisting.

Hamill Kenny (Maryland) writes that despite continual interruptions, he has with the exception of names in "N" and "L" virtually reached the end of the Maryland place-name alphabet. As he has gone along, he has found many omissions necessary. All in all, however, he feels he has attended to the major items. The state abounds in "lost" and extinct names, and the majority of the surviving ones have an importance that is rather theoretical than practical. He has no hope of being complete, but, characteristically, he is striving earnestly to be accurate. From long experience, Hamill Kenny knows place-name work.

Fred R. MacFadden (Coppin State College, Baltimore) is another of our respondents who is interested in Indian place names.

Atcheson L. Hench (University of Virginia), who for fifty years has been collecting Americana and has given his accumulation of 60,000 items to the University of Virginia's Alderman Library where it has been recorded on microfilm (3600 feet of it), writes that he has three or four place-name projects lying on his shelves labelled "Do when possible." He is so much interested in our reports that he voluntarily includes stamps in his reply to be sure of having a copy sent to him.

Terry L. Alford (Northern Virginia Community College) continues his interest in and work on geographical description in 18th and 19th centuries, but, like many of us, finds many inescapable duties taking up most of his time.

Sterling A. Stoudemire (North Carolina), director of the North Carolina survey, reports that he has assembled a corps of reliable investigators who are hard at work. He has been fortunate in having several who are working in the old deeds and court records, looking for names that have disappeared from the earth or have been changed. He must be pleased at the Cape Canaveral situation. Several years ago he was one of the first to object to the change of names and urged our society as well as many of us as individuals to use all possible influence to restore the original nomenclature.

Claude H. Neuffer (University of South Carolina), editor and founder of Names in South Carolina, first state place-name journal in the U. S., has just recently published Vol. XX, November, 1973. This 20th anniversary volume includes, besides the regular and varied notes on names and the query columns, eight articles from "South Carolina Revolutionary Battles" to "Texas Counties Named for South Carolinians." Last summer an Index for Vols. XIII-XVIII was published, providing ready reference to over 12,000 place names. Staff members continue to be guest speakers before historical and literary societies. State-wide media have been most enthusiastic in noting the twentieth anniversary celebration, thereby adding to the literally hundreds of local name buffs who make for the continued success of this unique journal with its varied appeal to both scholars and laymen.

Raymond K. O'Cain (South Carolina), director of the South Carolina survey, reports progress and cooperation. He will miss the assistance of Julian J. Petty, who died last September.

Bertha E. Bloodworth (Gainesville, Florida), who with Alton C. Morris (Florida) has been working on a book on Florida place names, writes that the book has been accepted by the University of Florida Press and will, she thinks, be out in the spring. The title is not quite settled, but will be something like The Romance of Florida Place Names.

Frank H. Trolle-Steenstrup (Clermont, Florida) wants help in preparing an article on names in Jan Mayen. By next summer he hopes to finish an article on Ellis Island. Not in the field of place names but in onomastics in general is a half-finished article on names in Jazz, the old legendary and abstruse names of New Orleans Jazz, for which he wishes to find a co-author.

Jack A. Reynolds (Florida), director of the Florida survey, is busy collecting place names from every possible source. Names are being classified as Anglo-American, Spanish, Indian, and miscellaneous. Color-coding of data is planned for the future.

Z. J. Farkas (Georgia Southern College at Statesboro), director of the Georgia survey, has been doing a splendid job not only in bringing to light work on Georgia place names which has been going on for some time but which few of us have known much about, but also in getting a lot of new activity started. The projects are listed under the names of the persons involved.

Claude Britt (Georgia Southern College at Statesboro) is continuing his work on Georgia place names of foreign language origin.

Edward Dawson (Georgia College at Milledgeville) has devoted a lifetime effort to research on Georgia place names and has his material ready for an excellent book. He deals not only with the presently existing names but goes back into history and explains names which have not been used for several decades. He also gives the linguistic background of names. His book will be a serious and scholastically valuable contribution to the study of place names in Georgia.

Joseph B. Mahan (Executive Director of Westville Historic Handicrafts, Inc., Lumpkin, Georgia) has done research on some Georgia place names for his dissertation relating to Georgia history and the ethnology and history of the southeastern Indians: "Identification of the Tsoyaha-Waeno, Builders of Temple Mounds," University of North Carolina, 1970.

Kenneth K. Krakow (Mercer University at Macon, Georgia), who began research on Georgia place names five years ago, is typing his final manuscript.

David J. Johnson (Columbus College at Columbus, Georgia) is planning to write his dissertation on Georgia place names, particularly those of Harris, Talbot, and surrounding counties.

Violet Moore (Carnegie Library at Montezuma, Georgia), freelance newspaper and magazine writer, has written several articles on Georgia place names. During the past year she has dealt especially with early Irish place names in Georgia.

Francis Lee Utley (The Ohio State University), known for many activities in our field, is currently aiding the Georgia survey by editing John Goff's many articles as a volume to be entitled Studies in Georgia Place Names to be published by the University of Georgia Press.

John Algeo (University of Georgia), editor of American Speech, a journal which in the past has published place-name articles but which in recent years has fallen distressingly behind schedule, says that encouraging progress has been made in bringing issues up to date. He comments: "We have not received many place-name articles so far, in fact I think just two, one of which we have accepted. American Speech is interested in name studies that have linguistic relevance, and I hope to see more of them."

L. G. Whitbread (Louisiana State University at New Orleans), survey director for Louisiana, says that a start has been made in the indexing of names in the eight Florida parishes. His own selective dictionary and bibliography of Louisiana place names is still under consideration for publication.

Donald A. Gill (University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette) is well advanced in the large task of making a comprehensive linguistic analysis of the between 11,000 and 12,000 state names which appear on official Louisiana state maps. Indexing and much of the field work involved are nearing completion, and he is thinking of publication within a few years. The Acadiana Journal, a local weekly, is publishing parts of his work on a weekly basis. From his study have come two papers which he has presented at the South Central Names Institute at Commerce, Texas--"Louisiana Place Names with a Touch of the Unusual" and "The Onomastics of Louisiana Rivers."

Fred Tarpley (East State Texas University at Commerce), director of the Texas Place Name Survey and of the South Central Names Institute, has been very active. The Texas survey continues to gain momentum. Volunteer workers are being designated throughout Texas' 254 counties. An Oral History Project grant will make it possible to tape recordings of the county judge and two other residents in each county pronouncing the place names in isolation and in context of a statement about the place. His department of his institution will sponsor a symposium on American English and the Bicentennial at the annual Conference of College English Teachers of Texas in February at Arlington, Texas, at which one segment will treat the place names survey. Last June at the fourth annual South Central Names Institute at Commerce, Lester Dingman of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names conducted a seminar on place-name

research, and Yvonne Greear of the University of Texas at El Paso conducted a seminar on street names research. At a similar institute next June (1974), a conference will be held for state survey directors and volunteer workers in the place-name survey. How many states can match the fine work of Fred Tarpley in Texas!

Lurline Coltharp (University of Texas at El Paso) reports that her article "Bilingual Onomastics: A Case Study" has been published in Bilingualism in the Southwest, Paul R. Turner, editor, the University of Arizona Press, 1973. She is in the process of revising her digital classification of place names and would be happy to hear from anyone who has any further suggestions to offer for improvements.

John Rydjord (Wichita State University, Kansas) is rejoicing in the appearance of his Kansas Place Names, on which he had been working for many years. This big volume is not a dictionary, but rather it deals with the names under some 42 categories, bringing out much of the history of Kansas in the process. Written in a highly entertaining but authoritative style, it will be of professional value to historians, will delight the general reader, and should enhance the experience of any weekend traveler.

Karl Rosen (Kansas) points out in his article, "Community Names from Personal Names in Kansas: Post Offices," in the March, 1973, Names the close connection between place names and personal names.

Ralph O. Fullerton (Middle Tennessee State University), director of the Tennessee survey, reports that all material for the Guide to Tennessee Place Names is now at the publishers and is in the process of being type-set. He hopes this can be completed by the end of the year. As part of the survey, he is in the process of contacting an official in each county of the state, requesting assistance in seeking volunteers to research place names in his county. He mentions what many of us have experienced--that it is difficult to obtain academically oriented volunteers.

Thomas P. Field (Kentucky), as a result of being a Fulbright Senior Lecturer at Trier, Germany, had his attention diverted temporarily to a study of German place names. He has not forgotten, however, an old paper of his on Kentucky Stream Generics, which he has been trying to revise and get into form for publication. His paper is an attempt to set the rules of the naming process as based on the usage displayed on topographic maps. Another project that he has had going for over a year is a revision and completion of a "community-neighborhood" atlas of the counties of the state. Before this is really complete much work will have to be done, he says, on the validity of neighborhood names. Finally, he is also still working on the names of mobile homes.

Robert M. Rennick (Prestonburg Community College, Kentucky), director of the Kentucky survey and editor of the Newsletter of the national survey, is doing a great job of publicizing the survey in his state and in getting many projects in motion. He is currently attempting to interest school and college students in the survey. He is still speaking to county historical societies to interest them in adding a place-name survey to their activities for the state bi-centennial next year. He is also at work on the revision of his state gazetteer, and he is preparing for publication his work on a pilot county (Wayne) that is based on a most intensive research effort of the past two years. He managed to get his state's place names featured in the Smithsonian's Folklore Festival booklet this past summer, in which Kentucky was the featured state. Finally, the state survey continues to

gather data; several county researchers have already issued preliminary reports of at least a sample of their names.

H. F. Raup (Kent State University), director of the Ohio survey, has been mainly concerned during the past year with refining data already gathered, and this project may result in the compilation of a long list of Ohio "problem" names for which there seems to be conflicting evidence--variable names, spellings, etc. His eventual intent is to present such a list to BGN for consideration and possible action. He has had a student working on the diffusion of the name Plymouth, and he himself is completing his investigation of the name Tivoli.

Robert S. Rudolph (University of Toledo), who has been working on the place names of Lucas and Wood Counties (Ohio), writes that he has been in touch with Professor Raup (Ohio state survey director), who has offered him access to the place-name files of these two counties. This fact is mentioned because it illustrates the value of cooperation in place-name work and also the importance of state place-name surveys. He has begun compiling a basic list of maps and county histories and has identified local sources of information. He has a special problem in his area of the state in connection with the numerous drainage ditches which bear names, usually of local families.

W. Edson Richmond (Indiana University) each year in his English classes has one or two students who work with place names, usually in a particular township, occasionally in an even narrower area, but whatever is satisfactory is turned over to Indiana Names. Most recently, since Bloomington has become an apartment house area suddenly, he has had students working on apartment house names and real-estate subdivision names. He feels there is little that is linguistically valuable about these names (there may be, however), but at least a record is made which in future times will show the original spelling.

Ronald Baker (Indiana State University at Terre Haute), director of the Indiana survey, writes that excellent place-name research is being conducted in Montgomery County by Holly Hahn, in Fayette County by Jean Hollar, and in Wabash County by Rowan K. Daggett. In addition, the basic compilation of names on USGS topographic maps has been completed for about 15 other counties. Rex May has been searching through manuscript material in the WPA files for name histories and has abstracted material for over half of Indiana's counties. Indiana Names, a semiannual journal now in its fourth year, is flourishing. The Fifth Conference on Indiana Names last June, with an attendance of 103, boasted such speakers as Allen Walker Reed and Wayland D. Hand. The Sixth Conference is scheduled for March 30, 1974, at Terre Haute.

Marvin Carmony (Indiana State University at Terre Haute), a pioneer in the field and a promoter of all phases of place-name activity in Indiana, tells us that he and Ronald Baker are at work on a book on Indiana place names, which will be a selective dictionary due to go to the press in the summer of 1974.

Lewis P. Seago (Indiana State University at Terre Haute) assures us that just as soon as he receives his Ph. D. (in Dec. or Jan.), he will resume what is for him an engaging extracurricular study. Having been born at Tennessee Ridge, he found many of the place names around him a source of fascination even before he started to school. He is eager to work on Tennessee place names.

Laurence E. Seits (Waubensee Community College, Illinois) secretary and

acting director (Eric P. Hamp of the University of Chicago is director in absentia), has resigned all positions in and affiliations with the Illinois survey under pressures of other professional duties. Mr. Seits has done an excellent job on the committee and will be sorely missed, but his situation is not unlike that of many other place-name workers who in these days of academic malaise just don't have the opportunity to do some of the things they very much want to do. With his characteristic efficiency he has recommended a very good successor. Although his report is not very optimistic, he does list some definite progress. Chairmen have been appointed in seven counties and the actual collection of place names is proceeding, even though slowly. The committee is planning a book-length publication under the editorship of John R. Oldani on Illinois place names and the general science of onomastics as related to Illinois. Schools and colleges are cooperating with the survey. A preliminary plan for computer storage of data is also being considered.

Elizabeth J. Moffat (Moody Bible Institute, Chicago) has written an article on "The Biblical Names of the Place Names of Zion, Illinois."

Virgil J. Vogel (Northbrook, Illinois), who for many years has been interested in Indian place names, has been approached concerning the possibility of doing a book on Indian place names of the United States. He hesitated because of the staggering proportions of such a work but is considering a highly selective project. He is wondering whether such a work should be written in a narrative style, which would make it more readable and enjoyable for the general public and also more attractive to the publisher; or in the dictionary style, which is being recommended in the national survey. If he chose the former, especially in a work that is not all-inclusive, he would deal with some general patterns of naming and some of the more interesting and notable names in historical fashion. He has gathered a large amount of material concerning Indian place names of Iowa (yet unpublished) and he reviews a good number of books, especially those dealing with Indians.

John L. Oldani (Southern Illinois University) writes that the Illinois Place-name Commission is still active and that he and Larry Seits are planning a work on Illinois place names which they hope to complete some time next year. Although most of his time is spent on Illinois place names, he has not abandoned his Iowa project which he began some years ago and which he hopes to complete.

Donald Sands (Michigan), director of the Michigan, Lower Peninsula, survey, is making encouraging progress in his section of the state. Last summer he received a grant from the Rackman Fund of the University of Michigan to further his work. The University has also been helpful in other ways.

Frederic G. Cassidy (Wisconsin) informs us that his article in the Kemp Malone memorial edition of Names, "The Names of Green Bay, Wisconsin," was presented last summer as a paper before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.

Harold B. Allen (Minnesota), who, since retirement from regular teaching, has been more active than ever, traveling to distant parts of the world on academic pursuits and working on the publication of the Upper Midwest Atlas (2 vols.), assures us that by next fall he plans to turn his attention to the Minnesota survey.

June D. Holmquist (Managing Editor of the Minnesota Historical Society) has been very helpful in telling us about place-name work in her state.

Without the information which she supplied, many of us would not have known of the projects listed in the following three entries.

Donald Empson (map cataloger on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society's library, 609 Cedar St., St. Paul, 55101), is collecting information on street names in St. Paul. He would be interested in corresponding with anyone who has worked on a similar project. (Editor's note: The person who knows more than anybody else about street names in American cities is G. Thomas Fairclough, Dept. of English, Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas 76308.)

Martha and Edmund Bray (St. Paul, Minn.) are well along with the translating and editing of Joseph N. Nichollet's 1838 and 1839 journals, which deal with his journeys up the Minnesota and Missouri Rivers and to Devil's Lake, North Dakota. They are working on a place-name appendix to this volume similar to the one in their edition of Nicollet's journals for 1836 and 1837.

Paul C. Durand (Prior Lake, Minn.) is working on Dakota (Sioux) geographical names in Minnesota for the purpose of creating a map and writing an article concerning them.

E. C. Ehrensperger (South Dakota) has a strange tale to relate about activities in his state during the past year. Last spring, without his knowledge, an almost exact copy (even including the 84 items of the bibliography) of his 1941 South Dakota Place Names was printed with an Indian lady listed as editor. The old work was a government publication, not copyrighted, and long out of print. The so-called revised and updated edition simply reproduced all the shortcomings of the old book with almost negligible minor changes. Now the publisher of this unfortunate enterprise wants him to revise the old book for a really up-to-date production. To do so, however, would be a time-consuming job, and the publisher is eager to publish as soon as possible. What will be the result of all this confusion remains to be seen. Shortly after the publication of the big book there appeared a small booklet which copied from the old book just the material dealing with South Dakota cities and towns. Finally, a little later, the same Indian lady referred to above put out a small book dealing with Indian place names of South Dakota, taking nearly all the names and much of her material from his old book. This little work, however, does contain Indian lore, rearranges the material, and deals with the pronunciation and meaning of Indian words. What has caused all this copying and publishing at this time after years of practically nothing is a mystery. With regard to the state survey, he is continuing to work through county historical societies, some of which are doing a good job.

James F. Hamburg (Moorhead State College, Minnesota), whose extensive work in place names has unfortunately been unknown to many of us until this past year, has been appointed director of the place-name survey for North Dakota. Although teaching at a Minnesota institution, he lives in the adjoining city of Fargo, North Dakota. He is vigorously pushing the much needed survey in North Dakota. He plans to start in Cass County (where Fargo is) and intends to be working hard in this county by spring. In the long run, he hopes to publish a 20- or 30- page booklet on North Dakota place names in 1976. He has also worked on South Dakota place names, his Ph. D. dissertation having been in the field of the historical geography of South Dakota.

Demetrius J. Georgacas (North Dakota), although very busy on his Modern

Greek-English Dictionary, nevertheless finds time to serve as chairman of the International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics comprising 16 individuals from four continents. Projects being considered by the committee will be announced next summer (1974). A study of his entitled "Historical and Linguistic Contacts and the Place Name Karlovasi in Samos and Macedonia, Greece" is to appear in Names in the spring. An article on the island-city name Andeliko is to appear in the Festschrift for Archibald Hill.

William E. Ashton (Helena, Montana), in continuing his study of the derivation of Montana place names, is investigating the accuracy of many of the early post offices as shown by the government records. He is convinced that many of the entries on the postal records available in Helena show places that were never actually in operation.

James W. Phillips (Washington), director of the Washington survey, has been taking steps to spread information about the survey throughout his state. Initial efforts are concentrating on Yakima County under the direction of Dale E. Johnson. Plans are being made for the establishment of a viable State Board on Geographic Names, and surveys will soon be in progress, it is hoped, in Spokane and in Kings County.

Lewis L. McArthur (Oregon), director of the Oregon survey, has been busy with the 4th edition of his father's Oregon Geographic Names, which is due to appear early in 1974. He reports that Professor William G. Loy of the University of Oregon is well along with his plans for the proposed Atlas of Oregon. This will incorporate a gazetteer of about 5000 names covering the more important features in the state. Arrangements are being made to have these names coded and placed on magnetic tape. This file will serve as a nucleus for the complete state gazetteer as well as an excellent test sample for the coding system and program. He hopes this coding project can be completed during 1974.

Lalia Boone (Idaho), director of the Idaho survey and president of the American Name Society (1973), has completed work in 15 counties and is pushing hard to complete the remaining 29 by 1976.

George H. Shirk (Oklahoma City), an attorney with Oklahoma history as an avocation, writes that the second edition revised and enlarged, of his Oklahoma Place Names was due off the press in October. The University of Oklahoma Press is publishing this 248 page book at \$5.95. Pioneering work on Oklahoma place names was done by Charles Gould whose book appeared in 1933 and has been long out of print. Mr. Shirk's first edition (1965) and the present volume have come a long way from that early work.

Byrd H. Granger (Arizona), director of the Place-Name Survey of the United States, is engaged in so many activities that if we attempted to list most of them, we should have no room for anything else in this report. At the annual meeting of the American Name Society at Chicago at Christmas time she will meet with the state directors and any other interested persons to discuss problems in this enormous and intricate undertaking. News concerning the survey is to be found in many of the items throughout this report. We must add that she is editing a volume to be entitled Trends in Onomastics in the United States for which several of our members are contributing chapters.

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University) writes that his work on topless topography, the naming of mountain peaks after women's torsos, has been incorporated into a paper entitled "Ms. and Mr. Nilsen Debate Sexism in English," which he and Mrs. Nilsen will read jointly at the NCTE convention in

Philadelphia. His paper on the name Deseret he plans to read at a conference on Mormon linguistics at Brigham Young University.

Thomas L. Clark (Nevada), director of the Nevada survey, is succeeding in publicizing what the survey is attempting to do, and is receiving assistance and cooperation from various quarters.

Thomas M. Pearce (New Mexico), busy on several projects, reports that a second edition of his New Mexico Place Names may be published next year.

James L. Jacobs (Ogden, Utah), who, together with state director David E. Miller (University of Utah) and Jay Hammond of the Utah State Historical Society, is working on plans for the Utah survey, reports that these three had a meeting at which each was assigned certain counties to start work on. He also gave a talk to the Weber Chapter of the Utah Historical Society on historical and significant names.

George R. Stewart (California) is still working on Names on the Globe. He feels a bit discouraged at how little solid work on U. S. place names has been appearing lately.

John Casteen (University of California at Berkeley) is interested in Virginia place names of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particularly those of the James River Valley above Richmond; and in Celtic survivals in the place names of Anglo-Saxon England, especially of the regions most commonly associated with the Germanic settlement.

Noel C. Stevenson (Los Angeles) is interested in California place names, especially those of an unusual type; in names of mining towns and camps in California around the middle of the last century; and in Spanish place names in that state. He is also interested in legal aspects of names.

Danielle Chavy Cooper (Institute of Foreign Studies, Monterey, California), has been working on the place and family names in the novels and short stories of Jean de La Varenne (1887-1959), a French contemporary author with Normandy as his locale.

Louis Stein (San Diego, Cal.), who at the time of writing was touring New Zealand, is interested primarily in California place names, having lectured on them in San Diego County. When he returns, he plans to write for newspapers on the same topic.

We announce with regret the death of three of our respondents: Julian J. Petty (Columbia, South Carolina), who worked on the place names of that state; Louise W. Hanley (Wisconsin), who was interested in Kentucky place names; and Pauline A. Seely, who, together with Richard B. Sealock, was the author of two editions of the very important bibliography of place-name literature of the United States and Canada, supplemented regularly by lists in Names.

Since most of the following have only recently become state survey directors, they have not yet had an opportunity to do very much, but all are at work: Beatrice McLain (Ala.), Kenneth Perriman (Colo.), William E. Koch (Kans.), Stewart Kingsbury (Upper Mich.), Roberta Cheney (Mont.), S. Lawrence Dingman (N. H.), Arthur J. Lawton (Pa.), Mack H. Gillenwater (W. Va.), and Robert G. Brown (Wyo.) Celia Millward is the director for R. I.

Edward C. Ehrensperger, University of South Dakota  
Home address: 1002 Mulberry, Yankton, S. Dak.  
57078

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

R-9 Engineering

REPLY TO: 7140 Geometronics

February 27, 1975

SUBJECT: Geographic Names



TO: Commissioner of Conservation  
State Geographic Board  
Minnesota Historical Society  
Committee on Geographic Names  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Enclosed is a copy of the Chippewa National Forest Geographic Name Appendix, Amendment No. 5, revised January 1975.

Please replace the superseded pages in your copy of our Geographic Names Handbook that was previously sent to you.

*Charles D. Galbreath*

CHARLES D. GALBREATH, Leader  
Geometronics

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

R-9 Engineering

February 24, 1975

REPLY TO: 7140 Geometronics

SUBJECT: Geographic Names



TO: Forest Supervisor, Chippewa

Appendix Amendment No. 5

Reference is made to FSH 7109.14, Geographic Names Handbook, R-9 Supplement No. 3, July 1965.

Enclosed are nine copies each of seven pages of Amendment No. 5 dated January 1975. One set is to be placed in each of the nine handbooks on your Forest.

<u>Superseded Pages</u>	<u>New Pages</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
2.43--4,--5,--6 --9,--14,--15, and --16	2.43--4,--5, --6,--9,--14 --15, and --16	S.O. and all Ranger Stations

Digest:

To include the recent U.S.B.G.N. decisions, Big Rice Lake, Bungashing Creek, Darrigans Creek, Horseshoe Lake, O'Brien Creek, Ose Lake, Rice Pond, and Stoner Lake from Decision Lists 7304, 7401, and 7403.

*Charles S. Galbreath*

CHARLES D. GALBREATH, Leader  
Geometronics

Enclosures

cc: With amendment attached:  
Chippewa - 9  
Minnesota Geographic Board - 1  
U.S.G.S. -1  
S&M Master File - 1

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK  
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

**Big Fork:** river, tributary to Rainy River, near Laurel, Itasca, and Koochiching Counties, Minn. (Not Bigfork.)

6th REPORT

**Big Rice Lake:** lake, 2.4 km. (1.5 mi.) long, 16 km. (10 mi.) N of the village of Cass Lake; Beltrami Co., Minn.; secs. 19 and 30, T 147 N, R 30 W, and secs. 24 and 25, T 147 N, R 31 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°31'30" N, 94°33'00" W. Variant: Rice Lake.

D.L. 7401

**Big Sand Lake,** lake in T 141, 142 N, R 26 W, secs. 3, 4, 5, 8; 33, 34. (Not Sand Lake, Turtle Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

**Big Too Much Lake,** lake in T 148 N, R 25 W, secs. 12 13. (Not Tomuch Lake, Big To Much Lake, Toomuch Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

**Black Island Lake,** lake in T 58 N, R 25 W, secs. 4, 5, 8, 9. (Not Arm Lake, Moon Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

**Blacksmith Lake:** a small lake in sec. 12  
\* T. 144 N., R. 28 W., Chippewa  
National Forest, Cass County, Minn.

B.G.N. JUNE 1936

**Blackwater Lake,** lake in T 55 N, R 26 W, secs. 8, 9. (Not Dirtywater Lake) MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

**Blandin Lake,** lake in T 59 N, R 25 W, secs. 23, 24, 25, 26. Named for pioneer lumberman. (Not Craig Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Bluehill Lake: a lake in secs. 8 and 9, T. 59 N, R. 24 W, fourth principal meridian, Itasca County. Not: Rice Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Bluewater Lake: a lake in secs. 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 57 N, R. 25 W, fourth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca County. Not: Blue Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Borden Lake, lake in T 150 N, R 30 W, sec. 30. (Not Anderson Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Bowman Lake: a lake in secs. 13 and 24, T. 145 N, R. 32 W, fifth principal meridian, Hubbard County. Not: Long Lake, Mud Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Bowstring: settlement, 14 mi. N of the village of Deer River; Itasca Co., Minn.; 47°32'35" N, 93°47'47" W.

D.L. 7202

Boxell Lake, lake in T 141 N, R 28 W, secs. 22, 27, 28. (Not Craig Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Buckman Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 24 W, secs. 20, 21, 28, 29. Named for pioneer lumberman. (Not Buchman Lake, Lake Buckman).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Bungashing Creek: stream, 13.7 km. (8.5 mi.) long, heads at 47°18'22" N, 94°52'45" W, flows ENE to Necktie River 10.5 km. (6.5 mi.) SW of the town of Cass Lake; Hubbard Co., Minn.; sec. 28, T 145 N, R 32 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°20'49" N, 94°44'15" W. Variant: Bungishing Creek.

D.L. 7304

Bungey Bay: bay, 1.3 mi. long, in the SW part of Woman Lake, 12 mi. NE of Backus; Cass Co., Minn.; secs. 14, 15, 22, and 23, T 140 N, R 29 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 46°56'25" N, 94°19'25" W. Variants: Bungee Bay, Bungie Bay.

D.L. 7104

Caldwell Brook: stream, 45 mi. long, heads at 47°53'17" N, 94°12'56" W, flows NE to Big Fork River 17 mi. ENE of Mizpah; Koochiching Co., Minn.; sec. 14, T 152 N, R 25 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°58'50" N, 93°49'05" W. Variant: Caldwell Creek.

D.L. 7301

Cedar Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 25, 26 W, secs. 6; 1. (Not Mud Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

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Clear Lake, lake in T 149 N, 150 N, R 26 W, secs. 3, 4, 10; 33. (Not Killdeer Lake, Kildeer Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Connors Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, 2.3 mi. NNE of Bigfork; named for original settlers of this area; Itasca Co., Minn.; secs. 11 and 14, T 61 N, R 26 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°46'45" N, 93°38'05" W. Variant: Connors Lake. D.L. 7204

Crooked Lake, lake in T 143, 144 N, R 31 W, secs. 2; 34, 35, 36 (Not Three Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Crystal Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 31, 32 W, secs. 18; 13. (Not Williams Lake). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Dalton Lake: a lake in secs. 6 and 7, T. 57 N, R. 26 W, fourth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca County. Not: Dutton Lake, Outton Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Darrigans Creek: stream, 12 km. (7.5 mi.) long, heads in White Fish Lake at 47°44'34" N, 94°47'59" W, flows NE to O'Brien Creek 15 km. (9 mi.) NW of Blackduck; Beltrami Co., Minn.; sec. 14, T 150 N, R 32 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°48'45" N, 94°42'15" W. Variant: Dorrigans Creek. D.L. 7401

Day Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 15 mi. NE of the village of Deer River; Itasca Co., Minn.; secs. 30 and 31, T 58 N, R 25 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°28'21" N, 93°33'38" W. D.L. 7204

Decker Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 29 W, secs. 7, 18. (Not Becker Lake, Lake Decker).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Deer River: stream, 9 mi. long, heads in Deer Lake at 47°23'20" N, 93°42'27" W, flows W through Bay Lake for 2 mi., then S to White Oak Lake 1.5 mi. SSE of the village of Deer River; Itasca Co., Minn.; sec. 1, T 144 N, R 25 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°18'53" N, 93°46'45" W. D.L. 7301

Dixon Lake: a lake in secs. 30 and 31, T. 148 N, R. 28 W, and secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 148 N, R. 29 W, fifth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca County. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Dock Lake: a lake in NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 1, T. 58 N, R. 26 W, fourth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca County. Not: Birch Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

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Hole-in-Wall Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 26 W, secs. 27, 28. (Not Cranberry Lake) MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Holman Lake: a lake in secs. 23 and 26, T. 56 N, R. 24 W, fourth principal meridian, Itasca County. Not: Lawrence Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Holmes Lake, lake in T 58 N, R 24 W, secs. 15, 22, 23. (Not Lower Blasam Lake, Paul Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 2.4 km. (1.5 mi.) long, 1.6 km. (1 mi.) NW of Benedict; Hubbard Co., Minn.; secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27, T 143 N, R 32 W, Fifth Principal Mer. 47°10'53" N, 94°42'15" W. Variant: Mirage Lake.

D.L. 7401

Hovde Lake: a lake in secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27, T. 141 N, R. 30 W, fifth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Cass County. Not: Stocking Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Inguadona Lake, lake in T 140, 141 N, R 27 W, secs. 5, 6, 7, 8; 29, 32. (Not Inquadona Lake, Lake Inguadona, Lake Gauss, Lake Ingadonah, Upper Boy Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Island Lake Creek: stream, 3 mi. long, heads in Island Lake at 47°25'23" N, 93°43'15" W, flows S to Deer River 4 mi. NNE of the village of Deer River; Itasca Co., Minn.; sec. 26, T 57 N, R 27 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°23'16" N, 93°44'14" W. Variant: Deer River.

D.L. 7301

Iverson Lake, lake in T 142 N, R 28 W, sec. 27. (Not Mud Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

<sup>b</sup>Kabekona Lake, lake in T 142, 143 N, R 32, 33 W. (Not kabecona Lake, Garfield Lake). The word is Ojibwa for "the end of all parts." MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

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North Twin Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 31 W, secs. 27, 33, 34. (Not Twin Lake, Twin Lakes).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Nushka Lake: a lake about a mile long in secs. 33, 34, T. 145 N., R. 27 W., Chippewa National Forest, Cass County, Minn. (Not Rice Lake.)

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

O'Brien Creek: stream, 16 km. (10 mi.) long, heads in Medicine Lake at 47°44'02" N, 94°43'20" W, flows N to Blackduck River 17 km. (10.5 mi.) NW of Blackduck; Beltrami Co., Minn.; sec. 35, T 151 N, R 32 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°51'10" N, 94°42'06" W. Variant: Dorrigans Creek.

D.L. 7401

O'Donnell Lake: a lake in SE 1/4 sec. 28, T. 60 N, R. 24 W, fourth principal meridian, Itasca County. Not: Laura Lake, Spring Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

O'Neils Point, peninsula, Star Island, Cass Lake in T 146 N, R 31 W, sec. 25. (Not O'Neills Point, O'Neill's Point, O'Neil's Point).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

One Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 30 W, secs. 20, 29. (Not Padgett Lake, Paquet Lake, Pequet Lake, Little Whitefish Lake, Poquet Lake) MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

One Loaf Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 27 W, sec. 31, s.w. 1/4. (Not One Leaf Lake).

MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Ose Lake: lake, 0.8 km. (0.5 mi.) long, 1.1 km. (0.7 mi.) N of Wolf Lake; Beltrami Co., Minn.; secs. 23 and 24, T 146 N, R 32 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°26'45" N, 94°41'32" W. Variants: Anderson Lake, Goose Lake.

D.L. 7403

Paquet Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 1 mi. SE of Hackensack; Cass Co., Minn.; secs. 20 and 29, T 140 N, R 30 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°55'00" N, 94°30'25" W. Variants: Little Whitefish Lake, One Lake, Padgett Lake, Pequet Lake, Poquet Lake.

D.L. 7104

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Plantation Lake: a lake in secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27, T. 58 N, R 25 W, Fourth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest Itasca County. Not: Crane Lake, Otter Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Portage Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 12 mi. SE of the village of Federal Dam; Cass Co., Minn.; secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T 142 N, R 27 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°04'53" N, 94°06'48" W. Variant: Little Portage Lake. D.L. 7301

Rabideau Lake: a lake in secs. 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T 148 N, R. 30 W, and sec. 13, T. 148 N, R. 31 W, fifth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Beltrami County. Not: Lal Gladys, Rabidew Lake, Robideau Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Rahkos Lake, lake in T 58 N, R 24 W, sec. 13. (Not Lower Balsam Lake). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Ranier Lake: a lake in secs. 17, 18, and 20, T. 59 N, R. 26 W, fourth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca County. Not: Big Ranier Lake, Big Rainy Lake, Rainy Lake. R.G.N. JUNE 1943

Rice Pond: lake, 1 km. (0.6 mi.) across, 25.7 km. (16 mi.) NE of Bemidji; Beltrami Co., Minn.; secs. 15 and 22, T 148 N, R 31 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°37'30" N, 94°36'00" W. Variant: Rice Lake. D.L. 7401

Roadside Lake: a lake in sec. 6, T. 147 N, R. 31 W, fifth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest, Beltrami County. Not: Long Lake, Loon Lake, Turtle River Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Rose Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, 11 mi. N of Bovey; Itasca Co., Minn.; secs. 3 and 4, T 57 N, R 24 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°26'43" N, 93°23'14" W. Variant: Half Moon Lake. D.L. 7204

Sandwich Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 25 W, secs. 5, 6, 7, 8. (Not Coon Lake, Sandwich Lake, Sandwich Lakes). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940.

Schram Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 30 W, secs. 28 33. (Not Schramm Lake). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Shallow Pond Lake, lake in T 149 N, R 28 W, secs. 5, 6, 8. (Not Shallow Lake) MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Silver Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 31 W, secs. 9, 16. (Not Cowling Lake). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Sisseebakwet Lake: a lake in secs. 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 54 N. R. 26 W, fourth principal meridian, Itasca County. Not: Sisseebakwet Lake, Lake Sisseebakwet, Sugar Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Skimerhorn Lake, lake in T 149 N, R 29 W, Sec. 31. (Not Shallow, Grass Lake). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

South Cormorant River: stream, 20 mi. long, heads at 47°47'15" N, 94°22'52" W, flows NW to the Blackduck River 8 mi. S of Saum; Beltrami and Itasca Cos., Minn.; sec. 26, T 151 N, R 32 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°52'30" N, 94°42'22" W. Variant: South Branch Cormorant River. D.L. 7301

South Fork Willow River: stream, 6 mi. long, heads in Shingle Mill Lake at 47°04'09" N, 93°45'55" W, flows W to join the North Fork to form Willow River 4 mi. NE of Remer; Cass Co., Minn.; sec. 28, T 142 N, R 25 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°05'27" N, 93°50'42" W. D.L. 7204

South Twin Lake, lake in T 147, 148 N, R 31 W, secs. 2, 3; 34, 35. (Not Twin Lake, Twin Lakes). MINN. G. B. DEC. 2, 1940

Steamboat River: stream, 3 mi. long, heads at Steamboat Lake at 47°16'10" N, 94°37'40" W, flows SSE to Steamboat Bay 11 mi. S of the village of Cass Lake; Cass Co., Minn.; sec. 4, T 143 N, R 31 W, fifth principal mer.; 47°13'25" N, 94°36'20" W. D.L. 6903

Stoner Lake: lake, 0.64 km. (0.4 mi.) long, 0.81 km. (0.5 mi.) S of Blackduck; Beltrami Co., Minn.; sec. 18, T 149 N, R 30 W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°43'15" N, 94°32'30" W. Variant: Stone Lake. D.L. 7304

Sucker: lakes, Cass County, Minn., mostly in the southeast portion of T. 145 N., R. 30 W., fifth principal meridian, Chippewa National Forest. A group of three lakes known locally as Upper, Middle, and Lower Sucker lakes. (Not Mud Lake for the most northern of these lakes.) Name changed to avoid confusion with another and larger Mud Lake in T. 143 N., R. 26 W.

B.G.N. MAY 1933

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

R-9

REPLY TO: 7140 Geometronics

December 30, 1976

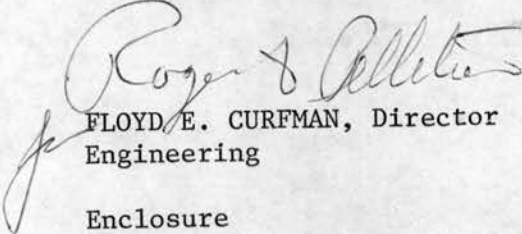
SUBJECT: Geographic Names



TO: Commissioner of Conservation  
State Geographic Board  
Minnesota Historical Society  
Committee on Geographic Names  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Enclosed is one copy of the new Superior National Forest Geographic Names Appendix, Amendment No. 13, revised December 1976.

Please replace the superseded pages in your copy of our Geographic Names Handbook previously sent to you.

  
FLOYD E. CURFMAN, Director  
Engineering

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

R-9

REPLY TO: 7140 Geometronics

December 20, 1976

SUBJECT: Geographic Names



TO: Forest Supervisor, Superior NF

Appendix Amendment No. 13

Reference is made to FSH 7109.14, Geographic Names Handbook, R-9 Supplement No. 3, July 1965.

Enclosed are fourteen copies each of nine pages of Amendment No. 13 dated December 1976. One set is to be placed in each of the fourteen handbooks on your Forest.

<u>Superseded Pages</u>	<u>New Pages</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
2.43--3,--5,--13 --15,--36,--39, --46,--55, and --57	2.43--3,--5 --13,--15,--36, --39,--46,--55, and --57	S.O. and all Ranger Stations

Digest:

To include the recent U.S.B.G.N. decisions, Alruss Lake, Amoerber Lake, Azion Lake, Campers Island, Clark Island, Larkin Island, Little Richie Island, Moxie Island, Pine Island and Richie Island from Decision Lists 7501, 7503, 7602, and 7603.

*Charles D. Galbreath*

CHARLES D. GALBREATH, leader  
Geometronics

Enclosures

cc: With amendment attached:  
Superior - 14  
U.S.G.S. - 1  
Minnesota State Board - 1  
S&M Master File - 1

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK  
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Airuss Lake: lake, 0.64 km. (0.4 mi.) long, 0.81 km. (0.5 mi.) S of Fourtown Lake; St. Louis and Lake Cos., Minn.; sec. 7, T 64 N, R 11 W, and sec. 12, T 64 N, R 12 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 48°02'35" N, 91°48'11" W. Variant: Airuss Lake. D.L. 7603

Alsike Lake: lake about 0.3 mile long and 20 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 11.7 miles west-northwest of Isabella; Lake County; sec. 15, T. 60 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°41'05" N., 91°35'00" W. Not: Clover Lake. D.L. 5902

Amoeber Lake: lake, 2.4 km. (1.5 mi.) long, E of Knife Lake; Lake Co., Minn.; secs. 7, 8, 17 and 18, T 65 N, R 6 W, and sec. 12, T 65 N, R 7 W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 48°07'30" N, 91°08'45" W. Variants: Amobac Lake, Amoeba Lake, Bearskin Lake, Pike Lake. D.L. 7503

Amundsen Lake: a lake in secs. 23, 24, and 26, T. 68 N, R. 19 W, fourth principal meridian, St. Louis County. Not: Knox Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Arrow: lake and river, tributary to Pigeon River, Thunder Bay District Ontario, near international boundary (between Minnesota and Ontario).

6th REPORT

Arrow: lake, Lake County, Minn., south of Lake Insula, in secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 62 N., R. 7 W. Descriptive name proposed by the Forest Service.

6th REPORT

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

**Astrid Lake:** a small lake in sec. 13, T. 65 N., R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  W., fourth principal meridian, Superior National Forest, St. Louis County, Minn. (Not Square Lake.)

B.G.N. JUNE 1937

**Azion Lake:** lake, 0.64 km. (0.4 mi.) long, between Jackfish and Pipestone Bays 16.1 km. (10 mi.) NE of Ely; Lake Co., Minn.; sec. 15, T. 64 N., R. 11 W., Fourth Principal Mer.; 48°01'20" N., 91°43'23" W. Variants: Azoin Lake, Azoir Lake. D.L. 7603

**Baird Lake:** lake about 31 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 14 miles northwest of Isabella; Lake County; secs. 28 and 29, T. 61 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°44'10" N., 91°37'15" W. Not: Spring Lake.

**Bakekana Lake:** lake about 42 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 5.3 miles west of the southern end of Gabimichigami Lake; Lake County; secs. 6 and 7, T. 64 N., R. 6 W. and secs. 1 and 12, T. 64 N., R. 7 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°03'10" N., 91°09'00" W. Not: Baker Lake, Range Lake. D.L. 5902

† **Bally Creek:** stream about 4.6 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 2 miles south of Devil Track Lake, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 10, T. 61 N., R. 1 W., and flowing generally westward to the Cascade River about 9.3 miles northwest of Grand Marais; reported to be named for Samuel Bally, who had a homestead near the stream; Cook County; SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12, T. 61 N., R. 2 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°46'48" N., 90°31'18" W. Not: Baldy Creek, Blackwell Creek. D.L. 6202

**Balsam Lake:** a lake in secs. 2 and 3, T. 58 N., R. 7 W. fourth principal meridian, Lake County. Not: Bell Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Campers Island: island, 0.97 km. (0.6 mi.) long, in Saganaga Lake 5.3 km. (3.3 mi.) E of American Point; Cook Co., Minn.; 48°13'15" N, 90°52'45" W.  
Variant: Clark Island. D.L. 7602

Camp Ninety Creek: stream, 6 mi. long, heads at 48°18'27" N, 92°47'45" W, flows N to Ash River 31 mi. SE of International Falls; Saint Louis Co., Minn.; sec. 17, T 68 N, R 19 W, fourth principal mer.; 48°22'55" N, 92°49'00" W. Variant: Gannon Creek. D.L. 7001

Camp Twenty Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.1 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, connected on the west with Triangle Lake; it is just south of Ojibway Lake and about 14 miles east-northeast of Ely; Lake County; sec. 13, T. 63 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°56'25" N., 91°32'45" W. Not: Triangle Lake [q.v.]. D.L. 6103

Canal Lake: lake about 0.2 mile across, in Superior National Forest, about 20 miles west of Lutsen; name derived from a canal dug by early loggers to connect this lake with Hogback Lake; Lake County; N½ sec. 31, T. 60 N., R. 6 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°38'30" N., 91°08'15" W. Not: Lower Twin Lake, Twin Lake, Twin Lakes [part of]. D.L. 6203

Canoe Lake: lake about 27 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 5.3 miles northwest of Gabimichigami Lake; Lake County; secs. 9 and 10, T. 65 N., R. 6 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°07'50" N., 91°05'55" W. Not: Clam Lake. D.L. 5902

Caribou Lake: east-west trending lake about 3 miles long and 0.3 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, just west of Little Caribou Lake and about 22 miles north of Grand Marais; it is about 2.5 miles south of the United States-Canada boundary; Cook County; secs. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 65 N., R. 1 E., fourth principal meridian; 48°04' N., 90°18' W. Not: Cariboo Lake, Reindeer Lake. D.L. 6103

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

**Chow Lake:** lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, directly north of Fran Lake and about 4.5 miles southeast of the mouth of Stony River at Birch Lake; Lake County; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, T. 60 N., R. 11 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°42'10" N., 91°41'30" W. Not: Chuck Lake [q.v.], Dinner Lake.  
D.L. 6103

**Chuck Lake:** lake about 0.2 mile across, in Superior National Forest, directly west of Florence Lake and about 7 miles southeast of Gabimichigami Lake; Cook County; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T. 64 N., R. 5 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°59'00" N., 90°55'30" W.  
D.L. 6103

**Circle Lake:** lake about 0.2 mile across, in Superior National Forest, 0.7 mile east of Jackfish Lake and about 0.5 mile west of the United States-Canada boundary near the southern end of the Basswood River; Lake County; secs. 2 and 3, T. 65 N., R. 11 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°08'30" N., 91°43'00" W. Not: Round Lake, Wheel Lake.  
D.L. 6103

**Clark Island:** island, 366 m. (1,200 ft.) long, in Saganaga Lake 0.64 km. (0.4 mi.) S of Campers Island; Cook Co., Minn.; 48°12'23" N, 90°52'53" W.  
Variant: Clark's Island.  
D.L. 7602

**Clark Lake:** lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.1 mile wide, about 17.5 miles north of the city of Two Harbors; Lake County, Minnesota; sec. 31, T. 56 N., R. 10 W. and secs. 5 and 6, T. 55 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°17'00" N., 91°39'00" W. Not: Clarke Lake.  
D.L. 6403

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Kinogami Lake: east-west trending lake about 2.1 miles long and 0.1 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles west of Cascade Lake and 15 miles north of Lutsen; a Cree indian word reported to mean "long waters"; Cook County; secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°51'43" N., 90°43'22" W. Not: Long Lake, Willow Lake.

D.L. 6202

Kitigan Lake: lake about 0.7 mile long and 70 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 6.1 miles northwest of Isabella; Lake County; secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 60 N., R. 9 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°41'30" N., 91°25'40" W. Not: Lower Sand Lake, Pickerel Lake, Sand Lake.

D.L. 5902

Kivandeba: lake, sec. 34, T. 64 N., R. 6 W., Lake County, Minn.

6th REPORT

†Knife Lake: lake about 10 miles long, on the international boundary between Cypress Lake and Carp Lake, and partly in Superior National Forest; Lake County, Minnesota and Province of Ontario, Canada; 48°06' N., 91°13' W. Not: Big Knife Lake.

D.L. 5401

†Koochiching Falls: falls in the Rainy River on the international boundary between International Falls and Fort Frances; Koochiching County, Minnesota and Province of Ontario, Canada; 48°36'30" N., 93°24'10" W. Not: Chaudiere Falls, Chaudron Falls, Koochiching Fall.

D.L. 5401

Labrador Pond: pond about 0.1 mile in diameter, in Superior National Forest, about 16 miles southeast of Ely; Lake County; NE¼ sec. 29, T. 61 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°44'45" N., 91°37'17" W. Not: Bog Pond.

D.L. 5902

Larkin Island: island, 0.2 km. (0.13 mi.) across, in Voyageurs National Park, E island of the Twin Islands in Kabetogama Lake 10.5 km. (6.5 mi.) E of Kabetogama; Saint Louis Co., Minn.; 48°26'35" N., 92°52'55" W. D.L. 7501

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Little Indian Sioux River: stream about 30 miles long, heading at about 47°59'37" N., 92°09'13" W. and flowing generally westward about 4 miles, then northward, to Loon Lake about 31 miles north of the city of Tower and 30 miles north-northwest of Ely; it drains Otter Lake and Cummings Lake at its head; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 48°14'15" N., 92°15'33" W. Not: Indian Sioux River, Indian Soo River, Little Indian River, Sioux River.

D.L. 6403

Little Iron Lake: irregularly shaped lake about 1 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, 0.5 mile west of Iron Lake and about 26 miles north-northwest of Grand Marais; it is about 2.5 miles south of the United States-Canada boundary; Cook County; sec. 6, T. 64 N., R. 2 W., sec. 1, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., sec. 36, T. 65 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 31, T. 65 N., R. 2 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°04' N., 90°39' W. Not: Iron Lake [q.v.], Oxide Lake.

D.L. 6103

Little Knife: portage, between Cypress and Knife Lakes, Rainy River District, Ontario, and Lake County, Minn., international boundary (between Minnesota and Ontario).

6th REPORT

Little Mesaba Lake: lake about 0.5 mile long, at the head of First Creek about 2.3 miles north of Aurora; Saint Louis County; secs. 27 and 28, T. 59 N., R. 15 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°34'00" N., 92°14'15" W. Not: Old Mesaba Lake. D.L. 6303

Little Richie Island: island, 0.24 km. (0.15 mi.) across, in Voyageurs National Park, in Kabetogama Lake 6.4 km. (4 mi.) E of Kabetogama; Saint Louis Co., Minn.; 48°26'16" N., 92°56'00" W. Variant: Little Richie's Island.

D.L. 7501

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

**†Moose Lake:** lake about 4 miles long, on the international boundary between North Fowl Lake and Mountain Lake; Cook County, Minnesota and Province of Ontario, Canada;  $48^{\circ}06' N.$ ,  $90^{\circ}05' W.$

D.L. 5401

**Moosecamp Lake:** a lake in secs. 7 and 18, T. 65 N; R. 11 W, and sec. 13, T. 65 N, R. 12 W, fourth principal meridian, Superior National Forest, Lake and St. Louis Counties. Not: Moose Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

**Morcom Lake:** a lake in secs. 9, 10, 15, and 16, T. 55 N, R. 16 W, fourth principal meridian, St. Louis County. Not: Pale Face Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

**†Mountain Lake:** lake about 7 miles long, on the international boundary between Moose Lake and Watap Lake, and partly in Superior National Forest; Cook County, Minnesota and Province of Ontario, Canada;  $48^{\circ}06' N.$ ,  $90^{\circ}13' W.$

D.L. 5401

**Moxie Island:** island, 1.1 km. (0.7 mi.) long, in Voyageurs National Park, in Kabetogama Lake 2.1 km. (1.3 mi.) E of Kabetogama; Saint Louis Co., Minn.;  $48^{\circ}26'00'' N.$ ,  $92^{\circ}59'07'' W.$  Variants: Moxies Island, Moxie's Island.

D.L. 7501

**Mueller Lake:** a lake in secs. 25 and 26, T. 65 N, R. 6 W, fourth principal meridian, Superior National Forest, Lake County. Not: Agamok Lake, Fox Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

**Mukoods Lake:** a lake in secs. 26, 27, and 35, T. 68 N, R. 17 W, fourth principal meridian, St. Louis County. Not: Trout Lake.

B.G.N. JUNE 1943

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

**Pigeon River:** stream about 35 miles long, heading in South Fowl Lake and flowing generally eastward to Lake Superior; it forms a portion of the international boundary; Cook County, Minnesota and Province of Ontario, Canada; 48°00' N., 89°34' W. D.L. 5401

**Pike Lake:** a lake in secs. 18 and 24, T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Superior National Forest, Minn.

B.G.N. JUNE 1936

**Pine Creek:** stream about 13 miles long, heading just north of Highland Lake, at about 47°13'20" N., 91°44'00" W., and flowing generally westward to the Cloquet River about 2.5 miles northwest of Stone Lake; Saint Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota; sec. 17, T. 55 N., R. 12 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°15'01" N., 91°52'45" W. Not: Little Stewart River, Stewart Branch, Stewart River [q.v.]. D.L. 6403

**Pine Island:** island, 0.48 km. (0.3 mi.) long, in Voyageurs National Park, in Kabetogama Lake 6.7 km. (4.2 mi.) ENE of Kabetogama; Saint Louis Co., Minn.; 48°26'55" N., 92°55'50" W. Variant: Knox Island. D.L. 7501

**Pine:** lake, northwest of Gunflint Lake, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, International Boundary (between Minnesota and Ontario). (Not Island Portage.)

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**Pioneer Lake:** lake about 0.4 mile long, about 2.5 miles north of Shaw; Saint Louis County; sec. 22, T. 54 N., R. 16 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°09'00" N., 92°21'15" W. Not: Antila Lake, Lake 22.

D.L. 5901

**Pipe Lake:** east-west trending lake about 1.7 miles long and 0.3 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, about 6.5 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 16.7 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 4 and 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°52'58" N., 90°43'27" W. Not: Middle Pipe Lake, Mid Pipe Lake, Midpipe Lake. D.L. 6202



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## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES HANDBOOK

## SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST APPENDIX

Rat Lake: lake about 0.4 mile long, on the international boundary between Rose Lake and South Lake, and partly in Superior National Forest; Cook County, Minnesota and Province of Ontario, Canada; 48° 06' N., 90° 30' W. D.L. 5401

Raven Lake: a lake in secs. 7, 8, and 18, T. 64 N., R. 6 W., fourth principal meridian, Superior National Forest, Lake County. Not: Link Lake, Linx Lake, Lynx Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

Redcoat Lake: lake about 0.4 mile long, in Superior National Forest, about 3.1 miles south of Greenwood Lake; Cook County; SW¼ sec. 15, T. 63 N., R. 2 E., fourth principal meridian; 47° 56' 25" N., 90° 11' 00" W. Not: Fox Lake. D.L. 5902

Redskin Lake: lake about 80 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles east-northeast of Isabella; Lake County; SW¼ sec. 35, T. 60 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian; 47° 38' 05" N., 91° 18' 50" W. Not: Byron Lake, Indian Lake. D.L. 5902

Rice Bay: a bay on the northeast shore of Vermilion Lake in secs. 34 and 35, T. 63 N., R. 15 W., fourth principal meridian, Superior National Forest, St. Louis County. Not: Rice Lake. B.G.N. JUNE 1943

\*Rice River: stream, 40 mi. long, heads in Little Rice Lake in sec. 1, T 60 N, R 17 W, flows through Big Rice Lake, then NW, to the Little Fork River 4 mi. WSW of Cook; Saint Louis Co., Minn.; sec. 21, T 62 N, R 19 W, fourth principal meridian; 47° 50' 27" N, 92° 46' 09" W. Not: South Branch Little Fork River [former decision]. D.L. 6601

Richie Island: island, 0.4 km. (0.25 mi.) long, in Voyageurs National Park, in Kabetogama Lake 5.6 km. (3.5 mi.) E of Kabetogama; Saint Louis Co., Minn.; 48° 26' 22" N, 92° 56' 52" W. Variants: Richies Island, Richie's Island. D.L. 7501