



Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.

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January 24, 1956

Mr. Philip P. Mason, Archivist
Michigan Historical Commission
Lansing 13, Michigan

Dear Mr. Mason:

I am sorry that I have been so slow in answering your letter of January 4, but it has been so long since I supervised the Minnesota place names project that I found it necessary to go over some of the records to refresh my memory.

We have no printed materials on the subject, which was dropped for lack of funds before it was completed.

The purpose of the Minnesota project was not primarily to gather information for a publication on Minnesota place names, although such a publication might have materialized eventually if funds had been available. Its main purpose was to provide records for the Minnesota Geographic Board on which it could base its decisions.

Five WPA workers under my supervision constituted the personnel of the project. For their use we had a large number of sets of 5" x 8" paper slips mimeographed -- one set for references used; one for villages; one for cities; one for townships; one for lakes; one for streams; one for all other natural features, such as waterfalls, islands, mountains, hills, peninsulas, bays, etc.; and one for all other cultural features, such as dams, forts, parks, Indian reservations, etc. I am enclosing a sample of each.

Each worker was assigned a book, map, or other reference, and for each place name mentioned in it he filled out the proper slip with whatever information he found about the name. When he finished one book or map, he was given another. The completed slips filled out by all the workers were filed alphabetically under counties, thus bringing together all the slips on each name. The information on all the slips covering each name was then typed on a 5" x 8" printed card, and these final cards -- one for each place name -- were then filed alphabetically under counties. I am enclosing samples of the filled-in printed cards.

You will note that in most cases the space after "Approved name" has been left blank. It is filled in only with the name approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names or by the Minnesota Geographic Board. If

it is an original decision of the national board, it is typed in red. If it is a decision of the state board, it is typed in black and preceded by a red asterisk, which in turn is preceded by a black asterisk when the state board's decision has been approved by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the feature is located. If no decision has been made, the space is left blank. The space after "Name in use" is filled in by the name which most of the sources, or the most dependable sources consulted, used. In the space under "Names" at the left of the card are listed the various other names used, and cross references for these names are typed on plain cards and filed in their proper alphabetical places.

You ask what sources we used for finding information on place names, and whether we relied on personal reminiscences or memoirs. Some of the sources we used may not have their counterparts in Michigan, and Michigan may have others that are not available on Minnesota. It is important to have the decisions on your state's place names made by the United States Board on Geographic Names, which are used on all government maps and other publications. Henry Gannett's The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States (U.S. Geological Survey, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1902) is helpful for the origin of names.

Since local usage and the length of time during which a name has been in use are important criteria in determining the name we use in our files, we have relied to some extent on personal reminiscences and memoirs, state and county histories, newspapers, and accounts of early explorers and travelers. One of the most useful sources for Minnesota names, especially for their origins, is Warren Upham's Minnesota Geographic Names, a volume of the Minnesota Historical Collections.

Maps were an important source for the Minnesota project. We used the maps issued by the U.S. Geological Survey, the soil surveys of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service maps, and maps issued by various state departments, such as the Railroad Commission, the Department of Drainage and Waters, the Highway Department, the Conservation Department, etc. County atlases, county road maps, and railroad land maps were also used. A set of the large blueprint sheets made by the Highway Department as a base for its state map was one of our most valuable sources.

A Water Resources Index issued by the State Department of Drainage and Waters and a Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes published by the Conservation Department were valuable for information on lakes. Post office lists and a compendium of village laws were useful for information about towns.

I hope that this information will prove useful to you. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Berthel
Associate Editor

December 4, 1956

Mr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary
U. S. Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burrill:

This is to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board on November 28, 1956, approved the following change of name requested by the Board of County Commissioners of Hubbard County.

Evergreen Lake, a lake of 213 acres in sections 8 and 17, Schoolcraft Township (144N, Range 34W) Hubbard County, Minnesota. (Not Rat Lake). So named October 4, 1955, by the Board of Commissioners of Hubbard County, upon petition by local residents for the evergreen trees surrounding the lake. Lake-shore owners considered the name Rat Lake obnoxious and requested the more pleasing name, Evergreen Lake. Name approved by Minnesota Geographic Board, November 28, 1956.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley
Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

RWF:pas

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 25, 1957

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota



Dear Mr. Fridley:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 15, 1957, answering our questions concerning local usage for Crooked/Camp/Hanks Lakes in Crow Wing County. You supplied just the information we needed.

Owing to lack of funds, we have not done much work in domestic areas in recent years. Our last publication containing domestic names is the one you mention, but we expect to publish another shortly. There is just one decision in Minnesota awaiting publication. It reads as follows:

Pellet Island: island about 700 feet long, off the northern entrance point of Beaver Bay on the shore of Lake Superior, Lake County, Minnesota, $47^{\circ}16'10''$ N., $91^{\circ}16'05''$ W.

Very truly yours,

Meredith F. Burrill

Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary

March 15, 1957

Mr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary
United States Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burrill:

On February 20 you wrote inquiring about the names used locally for several lakes in Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

The records of the Minnesota Geographic Board show that the name used locally for a lake in T. 43 N., R 28 W., sections 3, 4, and 10 is Camp Lake, not Crooked Lake. Although the name Crooked Lake has been used, the weight of local usage seems to favor Camp Lake for the entire body of water.

For the other lake in T. 45 N., R 28 W., sections 16, 17, 20, and 29 our records show that the northern part is generally called Crooked Lake, while the name Hanks Lake is applied to the southeastern part.

I trust that this information will answer your question. If not, please do not hesitate to write me again.

By the way, in checking our file of U.S. Geographic Board decisions involving Minnesota, I find that the latest information we have received is dated August 17, 1954. May I ask if any decisions from that time to the present have dealt with Minnesota names? If so, we would greatly appreciate receiving copies of any pertinent decisions so that we can keep our records up to date.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley
Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JH:pnz

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 20, 1957



Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

We have been asked to ascertain the names used locally for two (?) lakes in Crow Wing County and hope that your Board can help us.

One of these lakes is in T. 43 N., R. 28 W., sections 3, 4, and 10. It is called Crooked Lake on the 1956 Official Road Map of Minnesota and Camp Lake on the 1955 edition of this map. On the large-scale county maps of 1936 and 1951, with revisions to 1955 and 1956, by the Minnesota Department of Highways and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, it is called Camp Lake (1936), Crooked Lake (1951), and Camp Lake for the western part and Crooked Lake for the eastern part (1956).

The other lake is in T. 45 N., R. 28 W., sections 16, 17, 20, and 29. It is called Crooked Lake on the 1955 and 1956 state road maps, but on the large-scale county maps mentioned above it is called Crooked Lake (1936), Crooks Lake for the northern part and Hanks Lake for the southeastern part (1951), and Crooked Lake for the northern part and Hanks Lake for the southeastern part (1956). The U. S. Geological Survey's Deerwood quadrangle of 1914 calls both sections Crooked Lake.

Has your Board had occasion to study this problem of the two Crooked Lakes within the same county, and, if so, can you recommend names for these lakes, or sections of lakes? As you know, our policy, insofar as feasible, is to authorize the names currently in use by the people living in the area and we should be very grateful for any information you can give us.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Meredith F. Burrill".

Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary

T. 43 N

Brainard Dispatch Resort Map (1932) Camp Lake

McGill-Warner map (1949) Camp Lake

Minnesota Highway Department Map (1929) Crooked Lake

" (1936) Crooked Lake

T. 45 N.

Minnesota Highway Department Map (1926) Crooked Lake

" (1936) northern part Crooks Lake, southeastern
part Hanks Lake

McGill-Warner highway map (1949) Crooked Lake

September 11, 1957

Mr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary
U. S. Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burrill:

This is to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board on August 15, 1957, approved the following changes in the names of lakes requested by the Boards of County Commissioners in Hennepin and St. Louis counties:

Legion Lake, in the village of Richfield, Hennepin County, Minnesota. (Not Mud Lake). So named November 6, 1956, by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, upon petition by local residents, who wished to reduce the confusion occasioned by the duplication of the name Mud Lake in the county, and to have a more pleasing name for this feature suggesting honor and patriotism. The Minneapolis-Richfield American Legion Post No. 435 has its building on the shores of the lake. Name approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board, August 15, 1957.

Pioneer Lake, in Township 54 North, Range 16 West, Section 22, St. Louis County, Minnesota. (Not Lake 22). So named May 17, 1957, by the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners upon petition by local residents to honor the early settlers of the area. Name approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board, August 15, 1957.

We will appreciate it greatly if you will notify us when the United States Board acts on these names.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board

JDH:pm

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 26, 1957

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Upon checking the two names Legion Lake and Pioneer Lake covered by your September 11 letter, we have some questions.

We are not sure of the identity of Legion Lake/Mud Lake. A "Mud Lake" in the southeast corner of the Minneapolis South 7.5 minute Geological Survey quadrangle map is shown as wholly wetland. We find no other Mud Lake, but some of those unnamed might be the one. Could you send us a marked map?

"Pioneer Lake" appears to have had a name to which you do not refer - "Antila Lake". That name is applied on sheet 23 of the Minnesota Department of Highways 1:48,000 maps of St. Louis County, 1936 edition. What happened to that name?

Sincerely yours,



Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary

October 4, 1957

Mr. Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary
United States Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burrill:

In answer to your request of September 26, I am enclosing a map showing Legion/Mud Lake circled in red. It is a very shallow lake.

The name Antila Lake for the body designated Pioneer Lake in a recent Minnesota Geographic Board decision was inadvertently omitted from the description we sent you. The name Antila Lake was proposed for this feature in 1915 by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Louis County. It honored a member of the county board at that time. The name did not receive much support, however, and was not favorably received by residents of the area. As a result, it was never approved, nor was it ever much used. On May 13, 1957, the State Board received a resolution from the County Commissioners accompanied by a petition from residents of the area expressing dissatisfaction with the name and requesting that the lake be officially designated Pioneer Lake, not Lake 22 or Antila Lake.

I trust that this information will answer your questions. If we may be of further help, do not hesitate to write us again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board

JDM:pns

Enclosure

PNS
Please return on
cards

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 11, 1957

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Minnesota Geographic Board
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Hennepin Co. PNS
Entd.
St. Louis Co.
Entd. PNS

The names Legion Lake and Pioneer Lake, proposed by your Board by letter of September 11, 1957, were approved by this Board on October 10, 1957.

It will facilitate our handling of such proposals in the future if you can identify the feature by coordinates of latitude and longitude.

Sincerely yours,

Meredith F. Burrill

Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary

October 22, 1957

Mr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary
United States Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burrill:

Thank you for your letter of October 11 informing us that the names Legion Lake and Pioneer Lake, proposed by the Minnesota Geographic Board, were approved by the United States Board on October 10.

We are wondering if, by chance, the national board has acted as yet on our proposal of November 28, 1956, changing the name of Nat Lake in sections 8 and 17, Township 144 N., Range 34 W., Hubbard County, Minnesota, to Evergreen Lake. Could you advise us about this matter?

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JDH:pas

February 17, 1958

Mr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary
United States Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burrill:

This is to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 31, 1957, approved the following changes in the names of lakes, as approved by the Boards of County Commissioners, in Cook, Lake, Hennepin, and St. Louis counties.

Cook County, list of 22 names in Superior National Forest, requested by U. S. Forest Service, North Central Regional Office. (List Enclosed)

Lake County, list of 83 names in Superior National Forest, requested by U. S. Forest Service, North Central Regional Office. (List Enclosed)

*omit sec. 23
and cards (per JDN)
Entered
5x8 file
Minn. Sec.
Alph.
PN 8
11-27-59*
Holy Name Lake (90 acres) in Township 118 N. (Medina), Range 23 W., Sections 23, 24, Hennepin County, Minnesota. (Not Hausmanns, Hausmans, Hausman's, Hausman Lake). So named August 7, 1951, by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners upon petition by local residents, who wished the change because the Holy Name Church and School are located on the shores of this lake and have been there since the community was settled. Name approved by Minnesota Geographic Board, December 31, 1957. (Map showing location of the lake is enclosed).

*Entered
5x8 file
and minn. sec.
" alph. files
PN 8
11-27-59*
Ed Shave Lake, in Township 65 North, Range 13 West, Sections 25 and 36, St. Louis County, Minnesota. (Not Second Lake, Lake Two, Lake 2). So named October 28, 1957, by the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners upon petition by local residents who wish to honor Mr. Shave for his efforts to conserve and develop northern Minnesota's resources. Mr. Shave is a man well past 70 years of age and the petitioners wished to honor him in this way while he is still living. Name approved by Minnesota Geographic Board, December 31, 1957.

We will appreciate it if you will notify us when the United States board acts on these names. It is my understanding that the North Central Regional Office of the Forest Service plans also to write you concerning the enclosed lists of names in Superior National Forest.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy to
Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

*June - Hold these for
the next bdy meeting
Russ*

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 4, 1958

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:



We have now received from the Forest Service the lists of names in Cook and Lake Counties, referred to in your letter of February 17.

Practically all of these names are changes from excessively duplicated names. Our Board is in accord with the intent to reduce duplication, and will take up these names as soon as possible. At the same time the Board will want to know what assurance there is that the new names will be fully accepted in local usage.

While it appears that many of the features are in sparsely populated areas there must be many people using the area for recreation or carrying on various occupations. Although there are probably varying degrees of attachment to the names proposed to be replaced, people generally look at these questions reasonably if given arguments that they find sensible and if given a chance to speak their piece before final action is taken.

Since it appears unlikely that the new names were selected by local community groups, it is perhaps more ordinarily important that those who will have occasion to use the names most frequently be satisfied with them. If evidence of their attitude was obtained would you tell us about it? If you have not, might it not be a good idea to publish the recommendations in one or more newspapers with a note that comments received before final action will be taken into consideration?

A copy of this letter is being sent to the member of our Board representing the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service) who will also query the Regional Forester on this point.

Sincerely yours,

Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary



JDH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 28, 1958



Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

Since the Office of Geography has no funds for domestic name staff work, and has had none for several years, the Department of the Interior has transferred the domestic name staff work and files to the Geological Survey, effective October 1, 1958. The Board on Geographic Names will continue to render decisions, but correspondence on domestic names should now be addressed to Jerome O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary for Domestic Names, Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary

6-1-59: { No U.S. decision

PWS

58
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68

LAKE COUNTY

1.

1

3

44

83

no U.S. dec. 12-18-59; ^{Corrected}

no U.S.
dec.

1. Golden Eye Lake (Not: Duck) T. 59 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 15 S.E. (9 acres)

The name Duck is used for three other lakes in Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name retains some associations of the present name and would reduce duplication. It refers to a specific kind of duck.

2. Driller Lake (Not: Duck) T. 57 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 4. (approx. 50 acres)

See case 1 for duplication of Duck. The proposed name, suggested to further reduce duplication, comes from the iron ore drill holes found around the lake.

no U.S.
dec.

3. Thunder Bird Lake (Not: Long) T. 59 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 16, 17. (96 acres)

The name Long is widely duplicated in the state, and it is used for eleven other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is near by in T. 59 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 3. The proposed name suggests some of the history of the area and would reduce confusion and duplication. The Indians considered the Thunder Bird a spirit or manitou, and Manitou Creek starts in this lake.

4. Peavey Lake (Not: Long) T. 59 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 3, 4. (24 acres)

See case 3 for duplication of Long. The proposed name, suggested to reduce duplication, comes from the tool commonly used by lumberjacks to handle logs. Note that there is a Hoist Lake near by.

5. Pitcha Lake (Not: Long, Mud, Camp Seven) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 19, 20, 29, 30. (30 acres)

See case 3 above. The proposed name "Pitcha" is the Chippewa word for Long. Thus the meaning of the present name is retained.

6. Sylvania Lake (Not: Long) T. 61 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 36, T. 60 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 31 (70 acres)

See case 3 for duplication of Long. The name Sylvania means "wooded area." Adoption of the proposed name would further reduce duplication of Long in the state and provide a more distinctive name for this feature.

7. Wye Lake (Not: Spring) T. 60 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 7, 8. (approx. 100 acres)

The name Spring is often duplicated in the state, and it is used for six other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. Four of these are in Lake County, and two are near by in T. 60 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 25, and T. 60 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 35. The proposed name would reduce confusion and duplication and provide a more distinctive name for this feature. It is suggested because the lake is near the junction (Wye) of 2 roads and 2 trails.

8. Baird Lake (Not: Spring) T. 61 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 28, 29. (31 acres)

See case 7 for duplication of Spring. The new name suggests the background of the area, since the old Baird ranger station was located near this lake years ago.

LAKE COUNTY

2.

- SV 9. Elixir Lake (Not: Spring) T. 60 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 30, 31

See case 7 above. This lake is also known by the proposed name "Elixir," which comes from the spring waters supposed to have medicinal properties. Its adoption would further reduce the confusion and duplication of the name Spring.

- SV 10. Katydid Lake (Not: Spring, Square) T. 60 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 35 NW 1/4.
(approx. 80 acres)

This lake is known as both Square Lake and Spring Lake. Both names are widely duplicated in the state and in Lake County. To reduce duplication and provide a definite name for this feature, it is proposed that it be called Katydid Lake, from the high wheels or Katydid used in early logging days.

- SV 11. Dem Five Lake (Not: Pickerel) ^{Lake Pickerel Lake} T. 60 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 28, 33 (82 acres).

The name Pickerel, often duplicated in the state, is used for three other lakes in Superior National Forest. Two of these are also in Lake County in T. 60 N., R. 10, 11 W., and T. 60 N., R. 10 W. In logging days, the dam on this lake was commonly known as Dam 5; hence the proposed name suggests some of the history of the area.

- SV 12. Two Deer Lake (Not: Pickerel) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 14. (42 acres)

See case 11 for duplication of Pickerel. The proposed name is one of those sometimes used for this lake. It would reduce duplication and provide a more distinctive name for this feature.

- SV 13. Lupus Lake (Not: Wolf) T. 59, 60 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 6, 31. (59 acres)

The name Wolf is used for five other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name retains the meaning of the present one. It is Latin for wolf or wild dog.

- SV 14. Pelt Lake (Not: Wolf) T. 62 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 27 (99 acres).

See case 13 for duplication of Wolf. The proposed name (Pelt) retains some associations with the animal. It would further reduce duplication of the name Wolf in the state.

- SV 15. Scarp Lake (Not: Cliff) T. 60 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 31, 32. (44 acres)

The name Cliff is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name retains the meaning of the present one, but would reduce duplication. It refers to the steep cliff or scarp on north side of the lake.

- SV 16. Kallio Lake (Not: Cliff) ^{Spring} T. 64 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26.
(approx. 120 acres)

See case 15 for duplication of Cliff. Kallio is a Finnish word for ledge/rock. Thus the Finnish backgrounds of the area are suggested, and the present meaning is retained.

LAKE COUNTY

3.

- SV 17. Alger Lake (Not: Beaver) T. 60 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 32, 33. (20 acres)

The name Beaver is much duplicated in the state, and it is used for five other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. Two of these are also in Lake County. The proposed name reduces duplication and suggests some of the history of the area. It comes from the Alger-Smith Company which logged the region.

- SV 18. Beaver Hut Lake (Not: Beaver, Baird) T. 61 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 30, 31
T. 61 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 25, 36 (62 acres)

See case 17 for duplication of Beaver. The proposal alters the name to reduce duplication of Beaver.

- SV 19. Odeima Lake (Not: Heart) T. 60 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 34, 35. (approx. 70 acres)

The name Heart is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. Both of these are also in Lake County. "Odeima" is the Ojibway word for heart. The adoption of this proposal would further reduce duplication of Heart in the state.

- SV 20. Lookout Lake (Not: Chub or Spruce) T. 58 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 32. (38 acres)

The name Chub in various forms is used for four other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. Two of these are also in Lake County. The proposed name, suggested to reduce duplication, comes from the fire lookout tower located just south of the lake.

- SV 21. Bunny Lake (Not: Rabbit) T. 61 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 30, 31. (40 acres)

The name Rabbit is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. Both are also in Lake County in T. 65, 66 N., R. 11 W. and T. 66 N., R. 6 W. The proposed name preserves the meaning of the present one, but reduces duplication.

- SV 22. Wabosons Lake (Not: Rabbit) T. 65, 66 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 3, 34.
(approx. ~~10~~ ³³ acres)

See case 21 for duplication of Rabbit. The suggested name (Wabosons) is Ojibway for small rabbit, and it would further reduce duplication of the present name.

- SV 23. Osier Lake (Not: Trout) T. 59 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 30, 31. (71 acres)

The name Trout is frequently duplicated in the state, and it is used for three other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The stream draining the lake is known as Osier Creek and osier willow grows around the lake. Hence, the proposed name seems appropriate and would reduce duplication.

- SV 24. Bine Lake (Not: Partridge, Indian, John) T. 60 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 34 (E₁).
(42 acres)

There is another Partridge Lake in Superior National Forest. The names Indian and John are also duplicated near by in the area. The proposed name (Bine), suggested to reduce duplication, is the Ojibway word for Partridge.

LAKE COUNTY

4.

- SV 25. Redskin Lake (Not: Indian, Byron) T. 60 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 35.
(approx. 80 acres)

The name Indian is used for at least three other lakes in the Lake County area of Superior National Forest. The proposed name retains the association of Indian, but would reduce duplication.

- SV 26. Source Lake (Not: Indian) T. 58 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 25, 26 (59 acres)

See case 25 for duplication of Indian. The proposed name is suggested because this lake is the SOURCE of Stoney River. Its adoption would further reduce duplication of Indian.

- SV 27. Weapon Lake (Not: Tomahawk) T. 60 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 27. (approx. 20 acres)

The United States Board on Geographic Names has approved the name Tomahawk for a lake in T. 62 N., R. 7 W., Lake County. The proposed name retains the general meaning of the present one, but will eliminate duplication.

- SV 28. Flat Horn Lake (Not: Little Moose) T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 22, 27 (55 acres).

The name Moose is overworked in the state, and used in one form or other for seven other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name retains some of the associations of the present one; it is taken from the type of horns on moose.

- SV 29. Mitawan Lake (Not: Upper Sand, Sand, Pickerel) T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 13, 14, 23, 24. (200 acres)

The name Sand is widely duplicated in the state, and it is used in one form or another for four other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. Two of these are also in Lake County. The proposed name (Mitawan) would reduce duplication and provide a more distinctive name for this feature. It is the Ojibway word for "sand."

- SV 30. Mitawan Creek (Not: Sand River, Sand Creek) Source in Upper Sand Lake (Mitawan) T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 14, flows northward through Lower Sand Lake, (Kitigan) and into Isabella River in T. 62 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 35.

Both Sand River and Sand Creek are used for other streams in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name follows the recommendation for Upper Sand Lake in case 29.

- SV 31. Kitigan Lake (Not: Lower Sand, Sand, Pickerel) T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14. (70 acres)

See case 29 above. There is a field on the shore of this lake. This change is suggested to reduce duplication and provide a more distinctive name. Kitigan is the Ojibway word for field or garden.

- SV 32. Gender Lake (Not: Goose, Spring) T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 7, 8, 17, 18. (169 acres)

The names Goose and Spring are duplicated in the state and in Superior National Forest. The proposed name reduces duplication and retains the associations of the present one.

LAKE COUNTY

5.

- SV 33. Rota Lake (Not: Round) T. 58 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 2, 3 (91 acres)

The name Round, in one form or another, is much duplicated in the state, and it is used for six other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name (Rota) is Latin for wheel, and thus retains the meaning of the present name.

- SV 34. Cougar Lake (Not: Perch) T. 59 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 34, 35. (56 acres)

The name Perch is often duplicated in the state, and it is used for three other lakes in Superior National Forest. Trappers in the vicinity of this lake have reported cougars, hence the proposed name.

- SV 35. Upland Lake (Not: Little Mud) T. 57 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 1, 12. (94 acres)

The name Mud, in one form or another, is among those most frequently duplicated in the state. It is used for ten other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. Two of these are also in Lake County. This lake is located at the top of the divide, hence the proposed name, Upland.

- SV 36. Wadop Lake (Not: Alder, Silver) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 24, 25. (36 acres)

There is another Alder Lake in T. 64 N., R. 1 E. The proposed name (Wadop) is Ojibway for alder tree. It retains the meaning of the present name and reduces duplication.

- SV 37. Luster Lake (Not: Silver) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25.
(approx. 90 acres)

The name Silver is used for at least 3 other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name, suggested to reduce duplication, indicates the appearance of the lake in sunlight.

- SV 38. Ella Hall Lake (Not: Annie Hall; Urn) T. 64 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 20, 29, 30.
(511 acres)

The Minnesota Geographic Board and the United States Board on Geographic Names have approved the name Annie Hall for this lake. However, a revision to Ella Hall is proposed on the basis of information received from a Mrs. Alice Gregory of Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Gregory informed the forest supervisor of Superior National Forest that it was her sister Ella for whom the lake was named. She was drowned there in April, 1885, and is buried on an island in the lake. It seems appropriate to request a revision of the standing decision to agree with the historical background of the name.

- SV 39. Bakekana Lake (Not: Baker; ^{Hog} Range) T. 64 N., R. 6, 7 W., Secs. 6, 7, 1, 12.
(42 acres)

There is another Baker Lake in T. 62 N., R. 4 W. The proposed name, meaning "on the wayside" in Ojibway, would reduce duplication. This lake is beside the Kekekabic trail.

LAKE COUNTY

6.

- SV 40. Indiana Lake (Not: Bass) T. 64 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 15, 22. (approx. 160 acres)

The name Bass is widely duplicated. It is used for six other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The area was a part of the Indiana Territory, 1800 to 1809; hence the proposed name suggests some of the history of the area.

- SV 41. Ashican Lake (Not: Bass) T. 64 N., R. 8 W., Secs. 14, 15. (106 acres)

See case 40 for duplication of Bass. The proposed name is Ojibway for bass fish. Thus it reduces duplication while maintaining the meaning of the present name.

- SV 42. Nabek Lake (Not: Bear) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 14, 15. (40 acres)

The name Bear is used for six other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. Four of these are also in Lake County. The proposed name (Nabek) means male bear in the Ojibway language.

- SV 43. Bruin Lake (Not: Bear) T. 62 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 7, 18. (approx. 100 acres)

See case 42 above. The proposed name retains the meaning but reduces duplication.

- now
Dec. 5
SV 44. Leather Leaf Lake (Not: Bog) T. 61 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 29 (E $\frac{1}{2}$). (approx. 90 acres)

The name Bog is used for three other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in T. 61 N., Lake County. Bog Pond is also located in this section. Leather Leaf is a plant found in boggy areas. The suggested name would provide a more pleasing name for this feature and reduce duplication and confusion.

- SV 45. Labrador Pond (Not: Bog Pond) T. 61 N., R. 10 W., NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29.

See case 44 for duplication of Bog. The proposed name is from Labrador Tea, a plant native to the area. It would reduce duplication and provide a more pleasing name for this feature.

- SV 46. Ashdick Lake (Not: Caribou; Caribau) T. 66 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26. (80 acres)

The name Caribou is much duplicated in the state, and it is used on three other lakes in Superior National Forest. There are also two Little Caribou Lakes. "Ashdick" is Chippewa for reindeer or caribou. Its adoption would reduce duplication and retain the meaning of the present name.

- SV 47. Gift Lake (Not: Charity) ^{Turtle} T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 2 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$). (approx. 60 acres)

There is another Charity Lake in Lake County in T. 60 N., R. 6 W. The proposed name (Gift) retains the general meaning of the present name, but will reduce duplication.

- SV 48. Canoe Lake (Not: Clam) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 9, 10. (27 acres)

The proposed name is in use, but some maps refer to this body of water as Clam Lake. There is another Clam Lake in Lake County in T. 63 N., R. 4 W. To reduce confusion, Canoe Lake should be made the official name of this feature.

LAKE COUNTY

7.

- SV 49. Bright Lake (Not: Clear) T. 64 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 31. (approx. 60 acres)

The name Clear is widely duplicated in the state, and it is used for four other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name retains some of the associations of the present one and reduces duplication.

- SV 50. Alsike Lake (Not: Clover) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 15. (20 acres)

There is another Clover Lake in Superior National Forest. The proposed name (Alsike) is a kind of clover. Thus it reduces duplication and retains some of the associations of the present name.

- SV 51. Bogberry Lake (Not: Cranberry) T. 61, 62 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 6, 31. (128 acres)

Cranberry is a name much duplicated in the state, and there is another Cranberry Lake in Superior National Forest. The cranberry is a marsh berry or bogberry. Hence the proposed name reduces duplication and retains some of the associations of the present one.

- SV 52. Nawakwa Lake (Not: Crooked) T. 65, 66 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 1, 35, 36. (110 acres)

The name Crooked is among those most frequently duplicated in the state. Nawakwa is Ojibway for "in the forest."

- SV 53. Swallow Lake (Not: Deep) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 10, 11. (159 acres)

The present name is widely duplicated in the state, and there is another Deep Lake in Superior National Forest. Swallows are common around this lake, hence the proposed name would provide an appropriate and more distinctive name for this feature.

- SV 54. Bullfrog Lake (Not: Frog) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 2, 11.

There is another Frog Lake in Lake County in T. 64 N., R. 8 W. The proposed name retains the meaning but alters the present name to eliminate duplication.

- SV 55. Pitfall Lake (Not: Trap) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 11 (approx. 130 acres).

The name Trap is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. The proposed name, which retains the meaning and associations of the present one, is suggested to reduce duplication.

- SV 56. Jenny Lake (Not: Jean Lake, Lake Jean) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 27, 28. (approx. 160 acres)

There is another well-known Jean Lake in Superior National Forest. The proposed name, suggested to reduce duplication, retains the feminine associations of the present one. Jenny is sometimes considered a form of Jean.

LAKE COUNTY

8.

- SV 57. Kayoskh Lake (Not: Little Gull) T. 62 N., R. 9 W., Secs. 9, 16. (45 acres)

The name Gull is widely repeated in the state, and it is used for three other lakes in Superior National Forest. The proposed name (Kayoskh) is Ojibway for seagull. Thus it retains the meaning of the present name. Its adoption would provide a more distinctive name for this feature.

No U.S.
Decision

- SV 58. Splash Lake (Not: Little Iron) T. 64 N., R. 8, 9 W., Secs. 7, 12. (50 acres)

The name Iron is used for four other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name (Splash) recalls some of the history of the area. It comes from a splash dam built at the outlet in pine logging days.

- SV 59. Shamrock Lake (Not: Kelly) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 4; T. 61 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 32, 33 (56 acres)

There is another well-known Kelly Lake in Superior National Forest in T. 62 N., R. 4 W. The proposed name retains the Irish significance of the present one and reduces duplication.

Kawishiwi River Lake

- SV 60. Fronde Lake (Not: Fern) T. 63 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 9, 10, 15. (approx. 130 acres)

The name Fern is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. "Fronde" is part of a fern plant.

- SV 61. Leg Lake (Not: Leo Lake) T. 64 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 12. (approx. 130 acres)

There is another well-known Leo Lake in Superior National Forest in T. 64 N., R. 1 W. There is some evidence that Leg was the original name for this lake, since it is a leg of Gabimichigami Lake. This change is suggested to eliminate duplication.

- SV 62. Sumpet Lake (Not: Marsh) T. 61 N., R. 7 W., Secs. 10, 15. (50 acres)

Marsh is a name widely repeated on the Minnesota map, and it is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. The proposed name (Sumpet) is Norwegian for marsh or swamp and thus retains the meaning of the present one while suggesting the Norwegian settlement of northern Minnesota.

- SV 63. Lunar Lake (Not: Moon) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 4. (33 acres)

Moon is frequently duplicated in the state, and it is used for three other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name (Lunar) retains the general meaning of the present name and reduces duplication.

- SV 64. Rock Island Lake (Not: One Island) T. 63 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 33. (approx. 120 acres)

There is another One Island Lake in Superior National Forest in T. 64 N., R. 2 W. The proposed name, suggested to eliminate duplication, presumably refers to the geologic structure of the island.

LAKE COUNTY

9.

- SV 65. Perent Lake (Not: Parent) T. 61 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8;
T. 61 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 1; T. 62 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 31, 32; T. 62 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 36.
(1571 acres)

The United States Board on Geographic Names has approved the name Parent for another lake in the county in T. 63 N., R. 8, 9 W. The original name of this lake appears to have been Parent - see G.L.O. plat for T. 61 N., R. 6 W. - but has been erroneously changed to Parent on more recent maps. It is believed that the proposed name (Perent) is a family name, probably associated with the early history of the area. It is appropriate that this name be made official.

- SV 66. Perent River (Not: Parent) Source in Perent Lake, T. 61 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 1.
Flows westward into Isabella Lake in T. 62 N., R. 7 W., Sec. 31.

This stream is the outlet of the lake covered by case 65. A change is suggested to follow that of the lake.

- No U.S. Decision 67. Butterfly Lake (Not: Rock Lake nor Lake Rock) T. 61 N., R. 9 W., Secs. 16, 21.

Rock is used for five other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The name Butterfly is suggested to reduce duplication and provide a more distinctive name for this feature.

- No U.S. Decision 68. Mayfly Lake (Not: Little Rock) T. 61 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 21

See case 67 above. The proposed name (Mayfly) is suggested to reduce duplication and provide a more distinctive name for the lake.

- SV 69. Chimunk Lake (Not: Shoe) T. 60 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 11, 12. (38 acres)

There is another Shoe Lake in Superior National Forest. The proposed name, suggested to eliminate duplication, is that of a small animal common in the area.

- SV 70. Starlight Lake (Not: Star, Starr) T. 63 N., R. 8 W., Secs. 9, 10, 15, 16.
(42 acres)

The name Star is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name merely alters the present name to reduce duplication.

- SV 71. Topaz Lake (Not: Star, Stark) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 8, 9. (146 acres)

See case 70 for duplication of Star. There is evidence that Topaz was the original name of this lake. Its adoption would thus be appropriate and would reduce duplication.

- SV 72. Greenstone Lake (Not: Stone) T. 63 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 15, 16, 20, 21, 22.
(271 acres)

The name Stone is used for four other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The suggested name retains the associations of the present one and is appropriate because there is a geological formation near this lake commonly known as "Ely Greenstone."

- SV 73. Stub Lake (Not: Stump) T. 63 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 11, 14, 15. (70 acres)

There is another Stump Lake in Superior National Forest in T. 64 N., R. 2, 3 E. The proposed name reduces duplication and retains some of the meaning of stump.

LAKE COUNTY

10.

- SV 74. Fool Hen Lake (Not: Swamp) T. 61 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 7, 18. (18 acres)

Swamp is among the most frequently duplicated names in the state, and it is used for six other lakes in or near the Superior National Forest. Spruce hens or "Fool Hens" are common in the area, hence the proposed name is appropriate.

- SV 75. Missionary Lake (Not: Three Lakes, one of) T. 64 N., R. 7, 8 W., Secs. 6, 1. (approx. 160 acres)

The increased use of this area seems to warrant a separate name for each of the three lakes in this group. Some of the earliest visitors to the region were missionaries, explorers, and traders. Hence, the proposed names appropriately recall some of the history of the area.

- SV 76. Explorer Lake (Not: Three Lakes, one of) T. 64 N., R. 7, 8 W., Secs. 6, 7, 1, 12. (approx. 130 acres)

See case 75.

- SV 77. Trader Lake (Not: Three Lakes, one of) T. 64 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 1. (approx. 100 acres)

See case 75.

- SV 78. Trident Lake (Not: Triangle) T. 64 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 3, 4 (56 acres)

Triangle is used for two other lakes in Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The proposed name is similar to the present one but will reduce duplication.

- ✓ 79. North Wilder Lake (Not: Wilder Lakes, one of) T. 62 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 6. (99 acres)

The two lakes, which have been known as Wilder Lakes, are separate and distinct and should have individual names. The name Wilder is firmly entrenched and should be continued. Adoption of the names North Wilder and South Wilder would provide individual names for these features.

- ✓ 80. South Wilder Lake (Not: Wilder Lakes, one of) T. 62 N., R. 8 W., Secs. 7, 8. (61 acres)

See case 79.

- SV 81. Zephyr Lake (Not: Wind) T. 66 N., R. 5 W., Secs. 19, 30; T. 66 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 24, 25. (129 acres)

There is another Wind Lake in the county in T. 64 N., R. 9, 10 W. A zephyr is a soft gentle wind. Hence, some of the associations of the present name are retained, and duplication is eliminated. Part of this lake is in Cook County, and this case will also be presented to the Cook County Board.

appears on

list

- SV 82. Inga Creek (Not: Sand River) Source in Inga Lake, T. 60 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 2, flows northward and empties into Sand or Mitwan Creek in T. 61 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 12.

This stream has been erroneously shown as Sand River on Forest Service maps. The correct name is Inga Creek. A decision is needed to make it official.

LAKE COUNTY

11.

no US Dec.
SV 83.

Jackpine Creek - Source in T. 60 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 20, flows northward into Sand or Mitswan Creek in T. 61 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 19.

An official name is desired to define the tributaries to Sand or Mitswan Creek. Jackpine is the accepted local name for this feature, which is unnamed on most maps.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Entries on cards
Completed
5-29-59*

January 9, 1959

*PN 8
5 X 8
3 X 5 min. sec.
3 X 5 alph.*

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

Reference is made to your letter of February 17, 1958 to Dr. Burrill in which you informed the U. S. Board on Geographic Names of your approval of certain name changes in Cook, Lake, Hennepin, and St. Louis Counties as requested by the U. S. Forest Service.

Most of the names are now ready for presentation to the Domestic Names Committee. There are four names for features in Lake County which we recommend be re-examined for revision and re-approval. The recommended revisions do not change the names approved by the Minnesota Board, but change the one or two-word forms of the names. These recommended revisions conform to standard usage as is listed in Webster's Dictionary or the Government Printing Office Style Manual.

Jack Pine Creek Not: Jackpine Creek

Stream about 6.6 miles long heading at a swamp in sec. 20, T. 60 N., R. 8 W., and flowing northward to Mitawan Creek, about 9.5 miles north-northwest of Isabella.
47°45'05" N., 91°23'30" W., sec. 19,
T. 61 N., R. 8 W.

Goldeneye Lake Not: Golden Eye Lake or Duck Lake

Lake about 9 acres in size, about 4.7 miles north-northeast of Cramer.
47°35'38" N., 91°04'05" W., sec. 15, T. 59 N.,
R. 6 W.

Leatherleaf Lake Not: Leather Leaf Lake or Bog Lake

Lake about 300 yards long, about 16 miles southeast of Ely.
47°44'25" N., 91°37'25" W., sec. 29(E $\frac{1}{2}$),
T. 61 N., R. 10 W.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2

Thunderbird Lake Not: Thunder Bird Lake or Long Lake

Lake about 0.9 mile long and 96 acres in size,
about 4.7 miles north of Cramer.
47°35'40" N., 91°06'00" W., sec. 16, T. 59 N.,
R. 6 W.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

COOK COUNTY

1.

Corrected
Entries completed
on 5 x 8 cards
8-3-59
PVX

- SV 1. Crag Lake (Not: Rock) T. 65 N., R. 4 W., S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31; T. 65 N., R. 5W., Sec. 36 (71.6 acres)

There are at least four other Rock Lakes in or near the Superior N. F. The proposed name comes from geologic formations around the lake. It retains the associations of the present name and would reduce duplication.

- SV 2. Logger Lake (Not: Rock) T. 63 N., R. 1 E., Sec. 14. (approx. 60 acres)

See case 1 for duplication of Rock. The proposed name, suggested to reduce duplication, recalls old logging operations around the lake.

- SV 3. Lichen Lake (Not: Beaver) T. 62 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 16, 20, 21.

There are five other Beaver Lakes in or near Superior N. F. The proposed name (Lichen) would reduce duplication and is appropriate, for it refers to the plant growth prevalent around the lake and characteristic of the region.

- SV 4. Pierz Lake (Not: Beaver) T. 64 N., R. 1, 2 E., Sec. 12, 7. (81.5 acres)

There is another Beaver Lake near by in T. 64 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 9. To alleviate confusion of these two lakes and further reduce duplication of name Beaver, it is proposed that the name of this lake be changed. The proposed name is appropriate, for it honors Father Francis Pierz, an early missionary in the area.

- SV 5. Bouder Lake (Not: Boulder, Reck, Rush) T. 62 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 19 20. (70.7 acres)

Some confusion has developed over the proper name of this lake. According to the records of the Minnesota Geographic Board, it should be Bouder. It is sometimes erroneously called Boulder, a name frequently duplicated. An official decision is needed to clarify the matter.

- SV 6. Crescent Lake (Not: Pine, ^{West Pine} Poplar River Lake) T. 62 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 19, 29 30, 31; T. 62 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 24, 25, 36 (629 acres).

There are five other lakes named Pine in or near Superior N. F. and the name is much duplicated elsewhere in the state. The proposed name comes from the shape of the lake and would reduce duplication.

- SV 7. Junco Lake (Not: Swamp) T. 62 N., R. 1 W., Sec. 11, 12, 13. (80 acres)

There are six other Swamp lakes in or near Superior N. F. The proposed name (Junco) comes from the birds common in the area in both winter and summer. Its adoption would provide a more distinctive name and reduce duplication of Swamp in the state.

- SV 8. Junco Creek (Not: Swamp Creek, Swamp River) Source in Musquash Lake, Sec. 20, 28, 29, T. 63 N., R. 1 E.; flows southwest thru Swamp (Junco) Lake and into Devils Track Lake in Sec. 28, T. 62 N., R. 1 W.

There is another Swamp R. in T. 63 N., R. 3 & 4 E. and T. 64 N., R. 4 E. The proposed name (Junco) follows the recommended change for Swamp Lake in case 7. Its adoption would reduce duplication and confusion.

COOK COUNTY

2.

- SV 9. Deer Yard Lake (Not: Trout) T. 61 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 28, 29, 31, 32¹
(407.7 acres)

There are three other Trout Lakes in Superior N. F. The proposed name (Deer Yard) is suggested to reduce duplication. The area around the lake is commonly known as the Jonvick Deer Yard.

- SV 10. Deer Yard Creek (Not: Trout or Spruce) Source in Trout (Deer Yard) Lake, Sec. 32, T. 61 N., R. 2 W.; flows south and east into Lake Superior in Sec. 15, T. 60 N., R. 2 W.

This stream is not named on most maps but is locally known as Trout or Spruce Creek. The proposed change follows the recommended change for Trout Lake in case 9.

- SV 11. Wanihigan Lake (Not: Trap, Sham) T. 64 N., R. 2 W. Sec. 31.

The name Trap is used on two other lakes in Superior N. F. The proposed name (Wanihigan), which is suggested to reduce duplication, is the Chippewa word for trap.

- SV 12. Dogwood Lake (Not: Buck) T. 59 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 16, 21. (approx. 80 acres)

The name Buck is used for two other lakes in or near Superior N. F. The proposed name (Dogwood) comes from small trees common in the area.

- SV 13. Bigsby Lake (Not: Little Caribou, Sylvia) T. 61 N., R. 2, 3 W., Sec. 30, 31, 36. (104 acres)

It seems desirable to make the name (Bigsby) official in order to reduce confusion in this case. Bigsby Lake seems to be the name in use on most maps. It is appropriate for it honors John J. Bigsby, secretary of the International Boundary Commission which defined the U. S. - Canadian boundary in this area.

- SV 14. Assinika Lake (Not: Stony, Stoney) T. 63 N., R. 1 & 2 E., Sec. 1, 12, 7.
(60 acres)

There is another Stony Lake near by in T. 63 N., R. 1 E., Sec. 11. The proposed name would reduce duplication and confusion. It is a Chippewa word meaning "many stones."

- SV 15. Assinika Creek (Not: Stony Creek, Stony River, ^{Stoney River} Stoney Creek) Source in Sec. 36, T. 64 N., R. 1 E.; flows southeasterly through Stoney (or Assinika) Lake and into Brule River in Sec. 21, T. 63 N., R. 2 E.

This change is suggested to accord with that in case 14.

- SV 16. Boys Lake (Not: Third Kimball) T. 62 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 5, 8 (N₂). (50 acres)

Apparently all three lakes in this group were at one time called by some form of Kimball. Now there are Kimball L., Mink L., and Third Kimball. It seems desirable to give this feature an individual name. The proposed name comes from the fact that a near-by boys' camp makes heavy use of this lake. As far as can be determined there are no other Boys lakes in the Superior N. F.

COOK COUNTY

3.

- SV 17. Binagami Lake (Not: Clearwater, Little Clearwater Lake) T. 62 N., R. 1 E., Sec. 19, 20. (112 acres)

The name Little Clearwater, frequently duplicated, is not very appropriate since there is no larger lake named Clearwater near by. The proposed name is a Chippewa word meaning "clear liquid." Its adoption would reduce duplication and provide a more distinctive name for this feature.

- SV 18. Redcoat Lake (Not: Fox) T. 63 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 15 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$).

The name Fox in one form or another is used for three other lakes in Superior N. F. The proposed name reduces duplication. It preserves some of the meaning of the word "fox" in that it refers to the color of the red fox.

- SV 19. Kindle Lake (Not: Fire) T. 64 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 31 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$)

There is another Fire Lake in T. 63 N., R. 8 W. The proposed name (Kindle) reduces the duplication but retains a relationship with the present name. Note also Spark Lake in the same section.

- SV 20. Jonvick Creek (Not: Caribou Creek) Source in Sec. 12, T. 60 N., R. 3 W.; flows southeasterly into Lake Superior in Sec. 19, T. 60 N., R. 2 W.

This stream is known both as Jonvick and Caribou Creek. Adoption of the former would reduce duplication of Caribou.

- SV 21. Stumble Creek (Not: Four Mile^{on Four mile} Creek) Source in Sec. 7 or 8, T. 59 N., R. 5 W.; flows southeasterly into Cross River in Sec. 26, T. 59 N., R. 5 W.

This stream is known both as Stumble Creek and Four Mile Creek. Adoption of Stumble would reduce duplication since the creek draining Four Mile Lake in T. 60 N., R. 5 W. is well known as Four Mile Creek.

- SV 22. Zephyr Lake (Not: Wind) T. 66 N., R. 5, 6 W., Sec. 19, 30, 24, 25. (129 acres)

There is another Wind Lake in T. 64 N., R. 9, 10 W., and this change is suggested to reduce duplication. The proposed name retains some of the meaning of the present one, since a zephyr is a soft gentle wind. Part of this lake is in Lake County, and this case ~~will also be submitted to the Lake County Board of Commissioners.~~

has also been approved by



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Completed entries
on 5x8 cards
for Lake & Cook
Counties - 8-3-59
PNB

March 13, 1959

3x5 cards for
Cook & Lake Co.
Completed & filed
[alph. file &
Minn. Decisions
file]

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

On the enclosed lists are a number of names in Minnesota which were acted upon by the Domestic Names Committee at recent meetings. These names will appear in a Decision List within several months, but in the meantime we are sending this preliminary material for your records.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures 2



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Minn. Entries on cards
Completed 5-29-59
PNS*

*Completed { 5x8
 3x5 - Minn. Dec.
March 13, 1959
 3x5 - alph. file*

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures 2

Minnesota entries
Completed 5-29-59
PNS

Docket List No. 2

For consideration after February 11, 1959

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Briefs on the following names have been prepared for consideration by the Board on Geographic Names. Any evidence received in the offices of the Board before the above date will be considered. 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 "Not." 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.

An asterisk (*) preceding a name indicates that a name previously approved by the Board is to be reconsidered.

A dagger (†) indicates that the text of a previous decision is to be reconsidered.

If one or more words in a name before the colon at the beginning of a description are not underlined, the use or omission of such word or words in that name is optional.

The marginal entries beside 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

For consideration after February 11, 1959

Submitted by, GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN ALASKA, ARKANSAS, FLORIDA, LOUISIANA,
and MINNESOTA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, OREGON
map coverage

ALASKA

- Sater and
Univ. of Wash.
Demarcation Pt.
quad. Hubley, Mount: mountain with an elevation of about 8,915 feet, in the Romanzof Mountains, about 6 miles west of the Jago River, and 10 miles east-southeast of Mount Michelson; named for Dr. Richard C. Hubley, coordinator of International Geophysical Year glaciological work sponsored by the United States in the northern hemisphere, and leader of the IGY McCall Glacier party, who met his death on McCall Glacier on Oct. 28, 1957; 69°16'35" N., 143°47'44" W.
New name, for a previously unnamed feature to honor Richard Carleton Hubley, deceased.
- USGS
Demarcation Pt.
quad. McCall Creek: stream about 11 miles long, heading at McCall Glacier, flowing northward and northeastward to the Jago River; 69°24' N., 143°38' W.
New name for a previously unnamed stream with source at McCall Glacier.
- Sater & Hubley
Demarcation Pt.
quad. McCall Glacier: glacier about 5 miles long, on the northwest side of Mount Hubley, in the Romanzof Mountains, about 7 miles west of the Jago River and 9 miles east-southeast of Mount Michelson; named for Dr. John McCall, glaciologist; 67°18' N., 143°50' W.
New name to honor Dr. John McCall (deceased). Name approved by USGS.

ARKANSAS

- USGS
Eureka Springs
quad. Rambo Creek: stream about 5.5 miles long, heading in sec. 34, T. 19 N., R. 27 W., and flowing northwestward to the White River, about 10 miles east of Rogers; Benton and Madison Counties; sec. 7, T. 19 N., 27 W., fifth principal meridian, 36°19'45" N., 93°53'48" W.
Not: East Fork Little Clifty Creek.
USGS: name in local use differs from federal publications.
- USGS
Eureka Springs
quad. Van Hollow: ravine about 5.5 miles long, heading in sec. 33, T. 19 N., R. 29 W., and trending generally northeastward to Rambo Creek, about 10 miles east of Rogers; Benton County, sec. 12. T. 19 N., 28 W., fifth principal meridian, 36°19'35" N., 93°54'20" W. Not: Little Clifty Creek.
USGS: name in local use differs from federal publications.

For consideration after February 11, 1959

FLORIDA

C&GS
ch. 586

Pass-a-Grille Beach: beach on the Gulf of Mexico side of Long Key, north of its southern tip; Pinellas County, 27°41'45" N., 82°44'15" W.

Decision on town of this name being vacated; USCS asks retention of the name for the physical feature.

*Pass-a-Grille Beach: Pinellas County, Fla. A small town on the southern part of Long Key, west side of Boca Ciega Bay. 27°41'24" N., 82°44'12" W., T. 32 S., R. 16 E., Tallahassee Meridian. (Not Pass a Grille, PASS A GRILLE, Pass-a-Grille, Pass-A-Grille, PASS-A-GRILLE, Passagrille, Pass a Grille Beach, nor Pass-A-Grille Beach). 1943 Decision VACATED.

Pass-a-Grille Beach town included in the city of St. Petersburg Beach since July 9, 1957.

LOUISIANA

USGS
Shell Beach
quad.

Blind Pisana Bayou: bayou about 3 miles long, extending in a north-westerly direction from Pisana Lagoon; Saint Bernard Parish; secs. 2, 11, and 12, T. 15 S., R. 16 E., Saint Helena meridian, 29°47'N., 89°34' W. Not: Bayou Pisana (q.v.).

USGS: name change, to conform to local usage; confirmed by USCS.

USGS
Shell Beach
quad.

Pisana, Bayou: bayou about 2.5 miles long, extending in a north-westerly direction from Lake Coquille; Saint Bernard Parish; secs. 4, 9, 10, and 15, T. 15 S., R. 16 E., Saint Helena meridian, 29°45'30" N., 89°35" W. Not: Bayou Bernard.

USGS: name change to conform to local usage: confirmed by USGS.

MINNESOTA

USFS
Superior
N.F.

S ✓

Ashigan Lake: lake about 106 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 2.7 miles east-northeast of the east end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; secs. 14 and 15, T. 64 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 48°01'20" N., 91°19'30" W. Not: Bass Lake.

USFS: new name to reduce duplication; name is Ojibway for bass species of fish; has approval of Minn. GB.

USFS
Superior N.F.

S ✓

Bogberry Lake: lake about 128 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 12 miles southeast of Ely; Lake County; secs. 6, T. 61 N., R. 10 W., and secs. 31, T. 62 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°48'05" N., 91°38'50" W. Not: Cranberry Lake.

USFS: new name to reduce duplication; the cranberry is a marsh berry or bogberry; has approval of Minn. GB.

For consideration after February 11, 1959

USFS ^S✓
Superior N.F. Bruin Lake: lake about 100 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 10.5 miles east-southeast of Ely; a backwater of the South Kawishiwi River; Lake County; secs. 7 and 18, T. 62 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°51'45" N., 91°38'50" W. Not: Bear Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication; the proposed name retains the meaning of present name; has approval of Minn. GB.

USFS ^S✓
Superior N.F. *Ella Hall Lake: lake about 1.5 miles long and 0.4 mile wide, and about 511 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 11.5 miles northeast of Ely and 8.6 miles west of the western end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; secs. 20, 29, and 30, T. 64 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°59'22" N., 91°39'00" W. Not: Annie Hall Lake (former decision), Urn Lake.
USFS: proposed revision of previously approved name to agree with historical background of the name; has approval of Minn. GB.

USFS ^S✓
Superior N.F. Explorer Lake: lake about 130 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 5.1 miles northeast of the eastern end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; secs. 6 and 7, T. 64 N., R. 7 W., and secs. 1 and 12, T. 64 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 48°02'42" N., 91°17'15" W. Formerly the southern one of Three Lakes.
USFS: new name to distinguish the feature from others of a group. Some of the earliest visitors to the region were missionaries, explorers, and traders; has approval of Minn. GB.

USFS ^S✓
Superior N.F. Greenstone Lake: lake about 1.8 miles long and 0.3 mile wide, in Superior National Forest on the north side of Kawishiwi River about 12 miles east-northeast of Ely; Lake County; secs. 15, 16, 20, 21, and 22, T. 63 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°55'53" N., 91°36'35" W. Not: Stone Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication; for a geological formation near this lake commonly known as "Ely Greenstone"; has approval of Minn. GB.

USFS ^S✓
Superior N.F. Indiana Lake: lake about 160 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 6.7 miles west-northwest of the western end of Snowbank Lake, and about 14.5 miles northeast of Ely; Lake County; secs. 15 and 22, T. 64 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian, 48°00'50" N., 91°35'50" W. Not: Bass Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication; the area was a part of the Indiana Territory, 1800-1809, hence the proposed name suggests some of the history of the area; has approval of Minn. GB.

Docket List No. 2

For consideration after February 11, 1959

- USFS ^S✓ Superior N.F. Kayoskh Lake: lake about 45 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 18 miles east-southeast of Ely and about 17 miles north-northwest of Isabella; Lake County; secs. 9 and 16, T. 62 N., R. 9 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°51'35" N., 91°28'20" W. Not: Little Gull Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication of the name "Gull"; name is Ojibway for seagull; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS ^S✓ Superior N.F. Missionary Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long and 160 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 5.8 miles northeast of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; sec. 6, T. 64 N., R. 7 W., and sec. 1, T. 64 N., R. 8 W. Formerly the northeastern one of Three Lakes.
USFS: new name to distinguish the feature from others of a group. Some of the earliest visitors to the region were missionaries, explorers, and traders; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS ^S✓ Superior N.F. Pelt Lake: lake about 99 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, north of the Isabella River and about 12.2 miles south-southeast of the south end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; sec. 27, T. 62 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°49'20" N., 91°20'10" W. Not: Wolf Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication; the proposed name (Pelt) retains some association with the animal; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS ^S✓ Superior N.F. Rock Island Lake: lake about 120 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 18 miles east of Ely and 4.8 miles south-southwest of the southern end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; sec. 33, T. 63 N., R. 9 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°53'40" N., 91°28'40" W. Not: One Island Lake.
USFS: new name to eliminate duplication; presumably refers to the geologic structure of the island; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS ^S✓ Superior N.F. Starlight Lake: lake about 42 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 4 miles east-southeast of the south end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; secs. 9, 10, 15, and 16, T. 63 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°56'40" N., 91°20'20" W. Not: Star Lake, Starr Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication by altering present name; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS ^S✓ Superior N.F. Stub Lake: lake about 70 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 7.8 miles east-northeast of Ely; Lake County; secs. 11, 14, and 15, T. 63 N., R. 11 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°56'50" N., 91°42'20" W. Not: Stump Lake.
USFS: new name to reduce duplication; retains some of the meaning of stump; has approval of Minn. GB.

For consideration after February 11, 1959

- USFS S ✓ Trader Lake: lake about 100 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 5.2 miles northeast of the eastern end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; sec. 1, T. 64 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 48°03'10" N., 91°17'23" W. Formerly the middle one of Three Lakes. USFS: new name to distinguish the feature from others of a group. Some of the earliest visitors to the region were missionaries, explorers, and traders; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS S ✓ Trident Lake: lake about 56 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 3 miles northeast of the northeastern end of Snowbank Lake; Lake County; secs. 3, 4, 9, T. 64 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 48°03'00" N., 91°21'30" W. Not: Triangle Lake. USFS: new name to reduce duplication by substituting a similar name; has approval of Minn. GB.
- USFS S ✓ Wabosons Lake: lake about 100 acres in size, in Superior National Forest, about 18.5 miles north-northeast of Ely; Lake County; sec. 34, T. 66 N., R. 11 W., and sec. 3, T. 65 N., R. 11 W., fourth principal meridian, 48°09'15" N., 91°43'40" W. Not: Rabbit Lake. USFS: new name to reduce duplication; the proposed name (Wabosons) is Ojibway for "small rabbit"; has approval of Minn. GB.

NEVADA

- Shell Oil Co. Butte Gulch: gulch about 1 mile long, trending northeastward to Butte Valley from the lower slopes of Robbers Roost Ridge; White Pine County; AMS 1/250 sec. 1, T. 20 N., R. 60 E., Mount Diablo meridian, 39°38' N., 115°11' W. Ely New name; not in Nat. For.
- Shell Oil Co. Palomino Ridge: ridge about 3 miles long, rising to an elevation of AMS 1/250 about 7,383 feet, about 9 miles north-northwest of Currie; Elko County; Elko T. 29 N., 63 E., Mount Diablo meridian, 40°23' N., 114°51' W. New name; not in Nat. For.
- Shell Oil Co. Queue Valley: valley about 5 miles long, westward of Robbers Roost AMS 1/250 Ridge and about 32 miles northwest of Ely; White Pine County; T. 20 N., Ely R. 60 E., Mount Diablo meridian, 39°37' N., 115°14' W. New name; not in Nat. For.
- Shell Oil Co. Robbers Roost Ridge: northwest-southeast trending ridge about 5 miles AMS 1/250 long, rising to an elevation of about 7,538 feet, about 32 miles north- Ely west of Ely, between the southern part of Butte Valley and Queue Valley; White Pine County; T. 20 N., R. 60 E., Mount Diablo meridian, 39°38' N., 115°13' W. New name; not in Nat. For.

For consideration after February 11, 1959

NEW HAMPSHIRE

USGS
R. McN.
Com. At. Jaffrey: unincorporated village in the town of Jaffrey, about 5.5 miles southeast of Monadnock Mountain; Cheshire County; $42^{\circ}48'50''$ N., $72^{\circ}01'25''$ W. Not: East Jaffrey, Factory Village.
Name change requested by local officials and accepted by POD.

USGS
R. McN.
Com. At. Jaffrey Center: unincorporated village in the town of Jaffrey, about 2 miles northwest of the village of Jaffrey and 3.5 miles southeast of Monadnock Mountain; Cheshire County; $42^{\circ}49'40''$ N., $72^{\circ}03'20''$ W.
Not: Jaffrey, q.v., Jaffrey Centre.
Name change requested by local officials and accepted by POD.

NEW JERSEY

Twp. Officials
Heislerville
quad. *Bidwell Creek: partly canalized stream about 5 miles long, draining a swampy area northwest of Cape May Court House and flowing into the east side of Delaware Bay immediately north of the settlement of Reeds Beach; Cape May County; $39^{\circ}07'40''$ N., $74^{\circ}53'30''$ W. Not: Bidwell Ditch, (former decision), Bidwells Creek, Bidwells Ditch, Willis Creek, Will's Creek.
Local officials requested change of generic; restoration of original generic, Creek, is acceptable locally and to USCS.

OREGON

USFS
Willamette
Nat. For. Budworm Creek: stream about 3 miles long, flowing northeastward into Deer Creek about 1.5 miles above its mouth, in Willamette National Forest; Lane County and Linn County; unsurveyed sec. 14, T. 15 S., R. 6 E., Willamette meridian, $44^{\circ}15'35''$ N., $122^{\circ}03'45''$ W.
USFS: proposed new name, 1949, needed as a landmark for spray pilots.

USFS
Willamette
Nat. For. Briem Creek: stream about 2.5 miles long, flowing generally south-westward from the southeast slope of Hehe Mountain to Platt Creek near its mouth, in Willamette National Forest; named for Alfred J. Briem who was the District Forest Ranger in this area for 17 years; Lane County; sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 4 E., Willamette meridian, $44^{\circ}01'$ N., $122^{\circ}22'$ W.
USFS: proposed new name; honoree is deceased.

For consideration after February 11, 1959

USFS
Linn Co.
Hwy. map

Carpenter Creek: stream about 2 miles long, heading on Carpenter Mountain and flowing eastward to Deer Creek about 0.5 mile upstream from County Creek, in Willamette National Forest; Linn County; unsurveyed sec. 9, T. 15 S., R. 6 E., Willamette meridian, $44^{\circ}17'00''$ N., $122^{\circ}05'50''$ W.
USFS: proposed new name, 1949, needed as a landmark for spray pilots; heads on Carpenter Mt.

USFS
Willamette
Nat. For.

County Creek: stream about 3 miles long, flowing generally north-eastward to Deer Creek about 3.5 miles above its mouth, in Willamette National Forest; Linn County; unsurveyed sec. 9, T. 15 S., R. 6 E., Willamette meridian, $44^{\circ}16'45''$ N., $122^{\circ}05'30''$ W.
USFS: proposed new name, 1949, needed as a landmark for spray pilots.

USFS
Willamette
Nat. For.

Misery Creek: stream about 3 miles long, heading west of Mount Bruno and flowing generally northward to the North Santiam River about 1.5 miles upstream from Marys Creek, in Willamette National Forest; Linn County; sec. 19, T. 10 S., R. 7 E., Willamette meridian, $44^{\circ}41'15''$ N., $122^{\circ}00'30''$ W.
USFS: proposed new name.

June 24, 1959

Mr. Jerome O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary for Domestic Names
United States Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

This is to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board at its semiannual meeting on June 23, 1959, approved the following changes in the names of lakes requested by the Boards of County Commissioners in Hennepin and St. Louis counties. These requests to the State Board were accompanied by petitions of citizens in the areas concerned and hearings were held in each case.

Tanager Lake in the village of Orono, Hennepin County, Minnesota (connected by a channel to Browns Bay, Lake Minnetonka.) Not Mud Lake. So named March 10, 1959, by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, upon petition of local residents who wish to reduce duplication in the use of Mud Lake and to perpetuate a name associated for many years with a hilly region west of the lake known as Tanager Hill. Approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board, June 23, 1959.

Turpela Lake, in Township 50⁸ North, Range 20¹⁵ West, sections 22, 34, St. Louis County, Minnesota. (No other names in use). So named April 14, 1958, by the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners upon petition by local residents who wished to make official the name in use honoring members of a pioneer family who homesteaded on the lakeshore.

According to our records, four names submitted by the Minnesota Board in 1956-58 have not, apparently, been acted upon by the national board. They are: changing the name of Rat Lake in sections 8, 17, Township 14¹ N., Range 34¹ W., Hubbard County to Evergreen Lake, Little Iron Lake to Splash Lake, Township 64¹ North, Range 8, 9 West, sections 7, 12, Lake County; Rock Lake, Lake Rock to Butterfly Lake, Township 61¹ North, Range 9 West, sections 16, 21, Lake County; and Little Rock to Mayfly Lake, Township 61¹ North, Range 9 West, section 21, also in Lake County.

We will appreciate it greatly if you will notify us when the United States Board acts on these names.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

July 2, 1959

Mr. Jerome O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary for Domestic Names
United States Board on Geographic Names
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

On June 24, 1959, I wrote you concerning two recent decisions of the Minnesota Geographic Board. At that time, I am sorry to say, I gave you a wholly inaccurate location for Turpela Lake. The body of water so named by the State Board on June 23 lies in Township 58 North, Range 15 West, sections 34 and 35 of St. Louis County, Minnesota.

We hope that our error has not caused you inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JDH:pns

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR APPLYING NAMES
OF PERSONS TO NATURAL FEATURES

This statement of policy is for the guidance of the Board in deciding cases and for the guidance of organizations and individuals who propose personal names for natural features. The policy with reference to place names in Antarctica is stated elsewhere.

It should be understood that the various factors involved in the policy outlined below are relative. Peaks which are major features in eastern United States would be secondary features in western United States and minor features in Alaska.

Features which are prominent in the public mind by reason of accessibility, outstanding natural beauty, or other special attribute should be placed in the category next higher than their magnitude alone would warrant.

Features in areas where many features are unnamed should be considered in the category next lower than their magnitude alone would warrant.

An existing name should not be replaced unless it is a duplicate or is inappropriate.

Names of men who qualify for features of one order of magnitude may be applied to features of a lower order if such application is particularly appropriate.

I. Major Features

With the following qualifications, the Board will consider applying the name of a deceased person to a natural feature of the first order of magnitude, such as a mountain range or group; a high, massive, or spectacular mountain, summit, peak, or ridge; a large river; a major island; or a prominent cape:

1. Only one major feature of a kind should be named for a particular individual, and few features of first order of magnitude of different kinds should be named for any individual.
2. Only one whose public service, achievements, and fame are likely to be enduring should have his name applied to a feature of first order of magnitude.
3. A feature of first order of magnitude, except in an area where few features are named, should be named only for a person whose public service and achievements are likely to be more than regional in effect, though his work and reputation may be only regional in scope.
4. In applying the name of an individual to any feature, and particularly to a first-order feature, a clear distinction should be made between honorable fame and mere notoriety.
5. The importance of the public service or achievements of the person whose name is proposed should be commensurate with the magnitude or grandeur of the feature.

6. In areas where few features are named, a major feature may be named for a person associated with it or with the region in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Through exploration, survey, or scientific investigation resulting in contributions to the knowledge of the feature in question or of the region that encompasses it.
 - b. Through personal efforts resulting in conservation of the natural heritage of the place or region or in its long-range development.
 - c. Through long association with the feature, such as residence or work in the locality.
 - d. Through outstanding public service to the residents and the region.

II. Secondary Features

With the following qualifications, the Board will consider applying the name of a deceased person to a natural feature of the second-order of magnitude, such as a mountain other than that of the greatest size, a ridge, a small glacier, a valley, a medium-to-small island, a medium-sized river:

1. The person whose name is proposed should have been associated with the feature or region in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Through exploration, survey, or scientific investigation resulting in contributions to the knowledge of the feature in question or of the region that encompasses it.
 - b. Through personal efforts resulting in conservation of the natural heritage of the place or region or in its long-range development.
 - c. Through long association with the feature, such as residence or work in the locality.
 - d. Through outstanding public service to the residents and the region.
2. The name of a deceased member of the armed forces will be considered for application to a feature on or near which he met death in line of duty or engaged in heroic action. The name of a member of the armed forces who died in line of duty anywhere will be considered for application to an unnamed feature with which he was associated.

III. Minor Features

With the following qualifications, the Board will consider applying the name of a person, living or deceased, to a relatively small natural feature, such as a hill, watercourse, or cove:

1. If the name is well established in local usage.
2. Name of an early occupant or owner.
3. The name of a member of the armed forces who died in line of duty anywhere will be considered for application to a feature with which he was associated.
4. The name of a person who died on or near the feature.

January 4, 1960

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

In your letter of January 9, 1959, you requested that the Minnesota Geographic Board re-examine four names submitted by the state board on February 17, 1958, because the names as submitted did not conform to standard usage.

This is to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board at its meeting on December 31, 1959, reapproved the following names in accordance with your suggestions.

Jack Pine Creek	Not: Jackpine Creek
Goldeneye Lake	Not: Golden Eye Lake or Duck Lake
Leatherleaf Lake	Not: Leather Leaf Lake or Bog Lake
Thunderbird Lake	Not: Thunder Bird Lake or Long Lake

Our records show that nine names (including the four above) submitted by the state board are still pending before your organization. The other five are Tanager Lake, Turpela Lake, Splash Lake, Butterfly Lake, and Mayfly Lake. We would appreciate hearing from you when a decision has been made on any of these features.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

RWF:pns



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



January 9, 1959

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

*Entries on cards
Completed 5-29-59
PNS
Entered S.G.B. reapproved
12-31-59
PNS.*

Dear Mr. Fridley:

Reference is made to your letter of February 17, 1958 to Dr. Burrill in which you informed the U. S. Board on Geographic Names of your approval of certain name changes in Cook, Lake, Hennepin, and St. Louis Counties as requested by the U. S. Forest Service.

Most of the names are now ready for presentation to the Domestic Names Committee. There are four names for features in Lake County which we recommend be re-examined for revision and re-approval. The recommended revisions do not change the names approved by the Minnesota Board, but change the one or two-word forms of the names. These recommended revisions conform to standard usage as is listed in Webster's Dictionary or the Government Printing Office Style Manual.

S ✓ Jack Pine Creek Not: Jackpine Creek

Stream about 6.6 miles long heading at a swamp in sec. 20, T. 60 N., R. 8 W., and flowing northward to Mitawan Creek, about 9.5 miles north-northwest of Isabella.
47°45'05" N., 91°23'30" W., sec. 19,
T. 61 N., R. 8 W.

PNS ✓ Goldeneye Lake Not: Golden Eye Lake or Duck Lake

Lake about 9 acres in size, about 4.7 miles north-northeast of Cramer.
47°35'38" N., 91°04'05" W., sec. 15, T. 59 N.,
R. 6 W.

S ✓ Leatherleaf Lake Not: Leather Leaf Lake or Bog Lake

Lake about 300 yards long, about 16 miles southeast of Ely.
47°44'25" N., 91°37'25" W., sec. 29(E₁),
T. 61 N., R. 10 W.

5 ✓ Thunderbird Lake Not: Thunder Bird Lake or Long Lake

Lake about 0.9 mile long and 96 acres in size,
about 4.7 miles north of Cramer.
47°35'40" N., 91°06'00" W., sec. 16, T. 59 N.,
R. 6 W.

Sincerely yours,



J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 1, 1959

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We will prepare cases for decision by the Board on the two names, Tanager Lake and Turpela Lake, which you sent in on June 24.

Of the other four cases which you mention, Evergreen Lake will appear in Decision List No. 5901 which is about ready for mailing; Splash Lake is waiting for an answer from the Forest Service on a locational problem; Butterfly Lake and Mayfly Lake are ready to go to the Domestic Names Committee on the next docket list. Names on that list will probably be considered in September.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

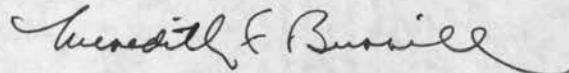
April 4, 1958

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

The recommendation in your February 17 letter, that "Ed Shave Lake" be approved, is practically certain to be disapproved by our Board. The policy of naming things for persons only after their death is one that would lose all its force if an exception is made. In case you do not have it on file, a copy of the pertinent policy statement is enclosed. If your Board would like, I will lay out the reasons for the policy at length.

Sincerely yours,



Meredith F. Burrill
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

103 name changes affecting Minnesota have been approved by the U.S. Board since 1955.

Only one suggested by this board has been disapproved:
Ed Shave Lake.

9 decisions are currently pending before the U.S. Board:
Tanager, Turpela, Splash, Butterfly, Mayfly, Jack
Pine Creek, Goldeneye, Leatherleaf, Thunderbird.

U.S. Board requests reapproval of spelling of ^{last} 4 of these.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 12, 1960

Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

On June 24, 1959 you sent us two names approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board. One was Turpela Lake and the location given was revised by your letter of July 2 to sec. 34 and 35, T. 58 N., R. 15 W. You will note on the enclosed copy of the USGS Markham quadrangle, 1957, 1:62,500, that Neff Lake is in that location while Turpela Lake is in sec. 34, T. 58 N., R. 15 W. and sec. 3, T. 57 N., R. 15 W. Which is the correct location for use in the description we are preparing for presentation to the Domestic Names Committee?

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

January 18, 1960

Dear Phil:

Can your boys settle for me the problem raised by the United States Geographic Board in the enclosed letter? The Minnesota Geog. Board has no record of Neff Lake at all, and the description of Turpela Lake as we named it is shown on your maps as T. 58 N., R. 15 W., secs. 34 and 35.

Where is the lake we named do you suppose? If you get this unraveled, please send me a marked map to forward to the U.S. Board.

Many thanks,

Best regards,



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 18, 1960



Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

The four names mentioned in your letter of January 4, Jack Pine Creek, Goldeneye Lake, Leatherleaf Lake, and Thunderbird Lake, will all appear in the Board's Decision List No. 5903.

Of the others about which you inquired, Splash Lake, Butterfly Lake and Mayfly Lake will be in Decision List No. 5904, Tanager Lake is now in progress, and Turpela Lake we have written to you about recently.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
ST. PAUL 1, MINN.

January 27, 1960

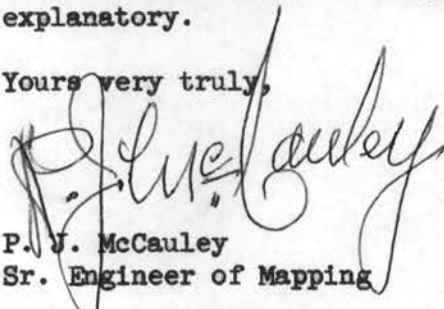
Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Minnesota State Historical Society Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

In agreement with your letter of January 18, this is to inform you that we are in accord with the location and names of lakes referred to in your letter.

There is enclosed two copies of our Road Inventory County Maps and two copies of our original county maps, also, the U.S. Quadrangle with copy of letter to Mr. Fridley from the U.S. Board of Geographic Names, all being self-explanatory.

Yours very truly,


P. J. McCauley
Sr. Engineer of Mapping

PJM:sec
Enclosures 6

January 28, 1960

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
United States Dept. of the Interior
Board on Geographic Names
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

On January 12 you wrote regarding the correct location of Turpela Lake, the name of which was approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board on June 24, 1959. We have checked with the county and with the state highway department, and we find that the location given on the enclosed copy of the USGS Markham quadrangle is correct. Turpela Lake is located in sec. 24, T. 58 N., R. 15 W. and sec. 3, T. 57 N., R. 15 W. A copy of the county map confirming this location is also enclosed.

We will run a similar check on the Zumbro River about which you inquired on January 19 and will let you know what we find.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JDH:pns



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



April 15, 1960

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

At its meeting on April 14, the Domestic Names Committee
of the Board on Geographic Names approved the names in
Minnesota listed on the attached sheets.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Attachments 2

February 11, 1960

MINNESOTA

- DGN
Lake Minnetonka
quad. Ferguson Point: point on the southeast shore of Lake Minnetonka, about 0.5 mile southwest of Swift Point and 1.8 miles northeast of Excelsior; Hennepin County; sec. 23, T. 117 N., R. 23 W., fifth principal meridian; 45°55'30" N., 93°32'50" W.
USGS field report and recent quad. show application as described; earlier quad. had this name at what is now Swift Point [q.v.].
- USGS
Minnetonka
quad. Langdon Lake: lake about 0.5 mile across, north of the western end of Lake Minnetonka at the village of Mound; Hennepin County; secs. 14 and 23, T. 117 N., R. 24 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°56'00" N., 93°40'30" W.
Not: Lake Landon, Lake Langdon.
Family name in the area; order as on county map and USGS field report; not in Nat. For.
- USGS
Lake Minnetonka
quad. Lotus Lake: lake about 1.5 miles long, south of Lake Minnetonka and about 2.5 miles southeast of Excelsior; secs. 1 and 12, T. 116 N., R. 23 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°52'30" N., 93°31'48" W. Not: Long Lake.
Name is descriptive of lotus lilies in the lake; not in Nat. For.
- USGS
Minnetonka
quad. Schutz Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long, south of the western end of Lake Minnetonka and about 1 mile northeast of Victoria; Carver County; secs. 1 and 12, T. 116 N., R. 24 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°52'30" N., 93°38'45" W. Not: Schultz Lake.
Family name; spelling is that used by Minn. Dept. of Conservation, Dept. of Highways, and Minn. Hist. Assoc.
- USGS
Lake Minnetonka
quad. Swift Point: point on the southeast shore of Lake Minnetonka about 0.6 mile east of the northeast end of Big Island; Hennepin County; sec. 24, T. 117 N., R. 23 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°55'48" N., 93°32'24" W. Not: Ferguson Point [q.v.], Swifts Point.
Swift estate is on this point; Ferguson Point is to the southwest; not in Nat. For.

February 11, 1960

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Minn. Geog. Bd.
Minnetonka
quad.

Tanager Lake: lake about 0.3 mile across, connected by a channel to the west side of Browns Bay in Lake Minnetonka about 4 miles north of Excelsior; Hennepin County; secs. 10 and 11, T. 117 N., R. 23 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°57'40" N., 93°33'45" W.

Not: Mud Lake.

Local and official state usage; approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board upon local petition in order to reduce duplication of Mud Lake; named for nearby hill; not in USNF.

MONTANA

USFS
Flathead N. F.
map

Con Kelley Mountain: mountain peak with an elevation of about 7,000 feet, in Flathead National Forest, about 5 miles east of Swan Lake and about 25 miles south-southwest of the southern tip of Glacier National Park; named for Cornelius Francis Kelley who aided the industrial development of this area and the State; Flathead County; sec. 5, T. 25 N., R. 17 W., Montana principal meridian; 47°57' N., 113°47' W.

Application on a proposed name on an unnamed feature; Mr. Kelley was associated with this area most of his life until deceased; name originally proposed by a Mr. Roy H. Glover of The Anaconda Company.

USFS
Bitterroot
Nat. For.
map

Painted Rocks Lake: reservoir about 3 miles long, in the Bitterroot National Forest, formed by damming the West Fork Bitterroot River about 22 miles south-southwest of Darby; Ravalli County; sec. 28 [at dam] T. 1 S., R. 22 W., Montana principal meridian; 45°43' N., 114°17' W. [at dam].

Application of a proposed name on an unnamed feature; named for some ".... highly colored rock formations surrounding the lower end of this lake;" approved by State Water Conservation Board which authorized the dam.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 19 1960

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

*Entered 5x8 card
alph. "
Minn. dec. "
PNS*

Dear Mr. Fridley:

At its October 13 meeting, the Domestic Names Committee of the Board on Geographic Names approved the name Turpela Lake (see your letters of June 24, 1959, July 2, 1959 and January 28, 1960). The entry for this name will appear on Decision List 6003 and will read as follows:

Turpela Lake: lake about 0.4 mile across, about 2.2 miles south of the confluence of the Saint Louis River and Partridge River and about 4.8 miles south of Aurora; reported to be the name of a pioneer family who homesteaded near this lake; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; sec. 34, T. 58 N., R. 15 W. and sec. 3, T. 57 N., R. 15 W., fifth principal meridian; 47°27'40" N., 92°14'00" W.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

At its October 13 meeting, the Domestic Names Committee of the Board on Geographic Names approved the name Turpela Lake (see your letters of June 24, 1959, July 2, 1959 and January 28, 1960). The entry for this name will appear on Decision List 6003 and will read as follows:

Turpela Lake: lake about 0.4 mile across, about 2.2 miles south of the confluence of the Saint Louis River and Partridge River and about 4.8 miles south of Aurora; reported to be the name of a pioneer family who homesteaded near this lake; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; sec. 34, T. 58 N., R. 15 W. and sec. 3, T. 57 N., R. 15 W., fifth principal meridian; 47°27'40" N., 92°14'00" W.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

cc to Mr. Frelsen

February 21, 1961

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
U.S. Department of the Interior
Board on Geographic Names
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

At its meeting on November 22, 1960, the Minnesota Geographic Board approved the following changes in the names of lakes, as approved by the Boards of County Commissioners, in Cook, Lake, Beltrami, and Crow Wing counties:

Cook County, list of 8 names in Superior National Forest, requested by U.S. Forest Service, North Central Regional Office. (List Enclosed)

Lake County, list of 8 names in Superior National Forest, requested by U.S. Forest Service, North Central Regional Office. (List Enclosed).

Hearings were held in each of the above counties, and a member of the Minnesota Geographic Board visited each area to ascertain local sentiment on these changes before the State Board gave its approval.

Hole-in-the-Day Lake, in Township 135 N., R. 29 W., sections 23, 24, 26 of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, within corporate limits of Misswa. (Not Mud Lake). So named May 2, 1960, by the Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners on petition of residents of Misswa who wished to reduce duplication of name Mud Lake in the state and to honor Hole-in-the-Day, a Chippewa chief who was one of the area's important historical figures and whose life was intimately associated with the early history of Crow Wing County. (This change was enthusiastically initiated and supported by the Mayor and council of Misswa.) Name approved by Minnesota Geographic Board November 22, 1960.

Des Moines Lake, in Township 148 N., Range 33 W, SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 20 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 29, Beltrami County, Minnesota (Not Horseshoe Lake, Lake Horseshoe). So named May 3, 1960, by the Beltrami County Board of Commissioners on petition of local residents who wished to demonstrate "a spirit of genuine friendship and good will toward our many neighbors and friends in the city of Des Moines and the state of Iowa." (This lake is in a resort area heavily patronized by Iowans.) Name approved by Minnesota Geographic Board November 22, 1960.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JH:pm

LAKE COUNTY

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

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

COOK COUNTY

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

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

The proposed name is one of the oldest on the Minnesota map, for this stream has been known since the exploration of the region by the French centuries ago. It is a French word meaning burned, and in the French is pronounced brulé in two syllables. Usage in this area over two centuries has anglicized the pronunciation to one syllable. Considerable confusion has developed over the correct name of this stream largely because of an

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

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

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



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 2 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to the Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Case briefs will be prepared for the eighteen names listed in your letter of February 21. As soon as the next Docket List is published we will send to you, for review, the descriptive entries for these names. They will be presented to the Domestic Names Committee of the Board on Geographic Names at its May meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

April 18, 1961

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

We have reviewed the Minnesota section of Docket List No. 29 as you requested in a recent letter. So far as we can see, it is in fine shape. We found no errors.

On the enclosed map, we have answered the questions you raised about Twin and Triangle lakes, as they appear in our records. Section Twelve Lake is definitely local usage for the body of water labeled Camp Twenty Lake on this map, and Camp Twenty Lake is local usage for what looks like the east wing of Triangle Lake on this map. We find that the Geological Survey maps frequently make such transpositions.

In checking the above information for you, I turned up another minor error that I might call to your attention. In the Sixth Report of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names is recorded a decision on Towline Lake. This is an obvious typographical error, for the lake is called Townline Lake (T. 62, 63 N., R. 6 W., sec. 4, 33, Lake County). Perhaps you would like to correct this matter on a future list.

By the way, how are we coming with the case of Cypress vs. Otter Track Lake? Is it still pending?

I hope the above will be of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society

JDH/th



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 20 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Enclosed is a portion of Docket List No. 31 containing four names in Minnesota to be considered by the Domestic Names Committee at its July meeting. The descriptions follow closely those furnished in your letter of April 18, and we would appreciate your review.

A case brief is also being prepared for the "Townline Lake" [Not: Towline Lake] error to which you called our attention. Reaffirmation by the Board seems to be in order, since the error was published in the Sixth Report.

Please excuse our delay on the "Cypress" vs "Otter Track Lake" name problem. Inquiry is being made to the Canadian Geographic Board and we hope to let you know of some results soon.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

APR 12 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to the Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are sending, for your review, the section of Docket List 29 pertaining to names in Minnesota. These names, most of which were submitted by the Minnesota Board on February 21, will be presented to the Domestic Names Committee for consideration at its May 11th meeting.

Several questions arose concerning the proposed name Ojibway Lake (not Twin Lake, North Twin Lake, Upper Twin Lake, Northwestern Lake) T. 63 N., R. 9 W., secs. 7 and 18; T. 63 N., R. 10 W., secs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Lake County and Superior National Forest. These questions, concerning its extent and relationship to other lakes in the immediate area, are noted on the enclosed U. S. Geological Survey Gabbro Lake quadrangle map. The name was withheld until a more accurate description could be written.

Any comments or suggestions you may wish to make concerning these names will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

APR 21 1961



Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

At its April 13 meeting the Board on Geographic Names approved two names which were submitted by the Minnesota Board February 21. These names will be published in Decision List 6101 and the entries will read as follows:

Des Moines Lake: horseshoe-shaped lake less than 1 mile long, about 0.8 mile west of Turtle Lake and about 9 miles north of Bemidji; named for Des Moines, Iowa; Beltrami County, Minnesota; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, T. 148 N., R. 33 W., fifth principal meridian; 47°37' N., 94°53' W. Not: Horseshoe Lake, Lake Horseshoe.

Hole-in-the-Day Lake: lake about 0.9 mile long, just east of Gull Lake and west of Lake Hubert and within the corporate limits of Nisswa; named for Hole-in-the-Day, a Chippewa Indian chief who was associated with the early history of Crow Wing County; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 135 N., R. 29 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°29'00" N., 94°17'35" W. Not: Mud Lake.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

June 16, 1961

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Domestic Geographic Names
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

We've checked your enclosed inquiry on Acorn Lake against our records. Acorn Lake is definitely the name in use and has been for years.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JDH:pns



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



JUN 8 1961

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fridley:

The name "Acorn Lake" [not: Harold Lake] has been submitted to the Domestic Names Committee as being in current local usage. This name, and the following description, will appear on Docket List No. 30.

Acorn Lake: generally northwest-southeast trending lake about 1.3 miles long and 0.2 mile wide, directly westward of Chilton Lake and about 6 miles southeast of the city of Detroit Lakes; Becker County; secs. 20, 21, 28 and 29, T. 138 N., R. 40 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°45'00" N., 95°45'30" W.
Not: Harold Lake.

We would appreciate receiving any comments you care to make concerning this name change.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 27 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to the Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Mr. Munroe, Secretary of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, has written us that a preliminary examination of the Cypress Lake - Otter Track Lake controversy will soon be completed. We have notified him that we will defer action pending the report of the Canadian Board.

We will keep you current with further developments of this name change.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 11 1961

*Entered in 5x8
co. file
+ 3x5 alph. file
PNB
8-17-62*

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to the Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its August 10 meeting, the Domestic Names Committee approved the name "Townline Lake" in Lake County. Because this name had been erroneously published in the Sixth Report as "Towline Lake," as you noted in your letter of April 18, a new decision seemed in order.

The name and description will appear in Decision List 6102 as follows:

*Townline Lake: lake about 0.2 mile long, in Superior National Forest about 0.3 mile south of Polly Lake, 0.6 mile north of Kawasachong Lake, and about 35 miles east of Ely; Lake County, Minnesota; sec. 4, T. 62 N., R. 6 W., and sec. 33, T. 63 N., R. 6 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°53'30" N., 91°06'00" W. Not: Towline Lake [former decision].

Thank you for bringing this error to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. Baird

for J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 9 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist,
Deputy to the Secretary,
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for your letter of September 22, indicating strong local feeling concerning the names Brule River and South Brule River. This will be pointed out to the Domestic Names Committee when these names are further considered.

As you probably know, it is normal procedure for some member agencies to defer, for further investigation, a name located within their jurisdiction. This investigation, usually by local field personnel, generally reflects local usage and should lend further support to the proposal.

We will keep you informed of any action on these names.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

September 22, 1961

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Board on Geographic Names, Domestic Names
United States Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

May I comment on one point in your letter of September 20 regarding the names submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board for Superior National Forest.

We note that action on the names Brule River and South Brule River was redeferred at the request of the U.S. Forest Service. I think you should know that the state board has received more mail on this name change than on any other proposed in my years of service. Local feeling is definitely against the Arrowhead usage, and that feeling runs high in some quarters. This is, in short, the "hottest" Minnesota decision pending. Brule is one of the very oldest names on the Minnesota map; its usage goes back to the fur trade days several centuries ago. If the duplication with the Brule in Wisconsin is of concern to your board, perhaps adoption of the name Bois Brulé (the old French name for the Minnesota stream) would prove an acceptable out. I think you should know, however, that it seems very unlikely that the state's residents are going to accept Arrowhead as the name of this stream.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

JDH:pns



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 20 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its September 14 meeting the Domestic Names Committee approved for Federal usage, 19 names that were submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board earlier this year. These names will be published in Decision List 6103 and the entries will read as shown on the enclosed portion of Docket List 29.

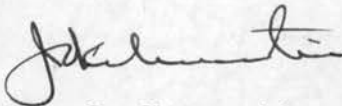
The approved names are as follows:

Completed Cook County
 ✓ Caribou Lake
" ✓ Chuck Lake
" ✓ East Otter Lake
" ✓ Holly Lake
 Todo Iron Lake
Completed ✓ Little Caribou Lake
 Todo Little Iron Lake
Completed ✓ Mistletoe Lake
" ✓ North Temperance Lake
" ✓ South Temperance Lake
" ✓ Temperance River Lake

Completed Lake County
 ✓ Chow Lake
" ✓ Circle Lake
" ✓ Faith Lake
" ✓ Fran Lake
" ✓ Gijikiki Lake
 Entd Makwa Lake
" ✓ Tin Can Mike Lake
" ✓ Woodcock Lake

Action on the names Brule River and South Brule River was further redeferred at the request of the U. S. Forest Service. We will notify you of the Board's action concerning these names.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. O. Kilmartin', written in a cursive style.

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 20 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its September 14 meeting the Domestic Names Committee approved for Federal usage, 19 names that were submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board earlier this year. These names will be published in Decision List 6103 and the entries will read as shown on the enclosed portion of Docket List 29.

The approved names are as follows:

Cook County

Caribou Lake
Chuck Lake
East Otter Lake
Holly Lake
Iron Lake
Little Caribou Lake
Little Iron Lake
Mistletoe Lake
North Temperance Lake
South Temperance Lake
Temperance River Lake

Lake County

Chow Lake
Circle Lake
Faith Lake
Fran Lake
Gijikiki Lake
Makwa Lake
Tin Can Mike Lake
Woodcock Lake

Action on the names Brule River and South Brule River was further redeferred at the request of the U. S. Forest Service. We will notify you of the Board's action concerning these names.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 17 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are pleased to inform you that at its October 12 meeting the Domestic Names Committee approved, for Federal usage, six names that were submitted by the Minnesota Board in letters of February 21 and April 18.

The approved names are as follows:

Cook County

Brule River
South Brule River

Lake County

Entered Camp Twenty Lake
Ojibway Lake
Section Twelve Lake
Triangle Lake

These decisions will be published in Decision List 6103. The Cook County names will appear as shown in our letter of September 20, while those in Lake County will appear as shown on the enclosed portion of Docket List 31.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV 21 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for your letter of November 8, providing us with information on the application of names for the Watonwan River drainage. Case briefs will be prepared for these names, which will appear on Docket List 37 for consideration of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, at its January meeting. This Docket List will be sent to you for review as soon as it is published.

We will continue to defer the other Minnesota names until we hear from you concerning the results of your Board's December meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

November 8, 1961

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
Dept. of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

The results of our inquiries regarding local usage for the various parts of the Watonwan River are enclosed. We are also sending you a copy of the reply from one of our most reliable correspondents in that area. His information checks with that from other sources here.

The Minnesota Board has postponed its proposed meeting until December. At that time, perhaps we will be able to secure more information for you on the other lakes about which you inquired.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy to
Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 27 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We have been asked to clarify the name application of the three branches of the Watonwan River located in Watonwan and Cottonwood Counties. Enclosed is a sketch map copied from the Army Map Service New Ulm and Fairmont quadrangle maps at 1:250,000-scale.

Are the names, as shown on this map, correct according to local usage? If so, what is the name of the section just west of Madelia, which we have bracketed in red? The Watonwan County map shows this section as part of the North Branch Watonwan River. However, it would seem more logical to extend the Watonwan River itself westward so that it would head at the junction of its North Fork and North Branch. In this way a long cumbersome name can be avoided, such as North Fork North Branch Watonwan River (illogical) or North Branch North Fork Watonwan River. The 1961 Minnesota Highway Map appears to carry the Watonwan River up what is shown on the enclosed sketch map as the South Fork Watonwan River.

Any information you can give us concerning local name usage for the Watonwan River drainage will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

November 3, 1961

Mr. Carl Hage
Madelia, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Hage:

Your brother George suggested that you might be able to help us with a problem.

The United States Board on Geographic Names has asked us to try to ascertain what local usage is for the various parts of the Watonwan River. They are especially eager to pin down the section just west of Madelia, which is bracketed in red on the enclosed map. Would you be kind enough to tell us what the people living in the area call this section of the river?

The National Board says that the section west of Madelia is shown on some maps as the North Branch Watonwan River. The Secretary writes: "However, it would seem more logical to extend the Watonwan River itself westward so that it would head at the junction of its North Fork and North Branch."

Any information you can give us would help the National Board in making its decision about the names of the various sections of the river. We'd appreciate any help you can give us. Please return the enclosed map when you write. Feel free to mark it up any way you like.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Associate Editor

JDH:pns



24 CENTER AVE. N. — PHONE Midway 2-3201 — MADELIA, MINN.
November 6, 1961.

Mrs. June D. Holmquist,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul 1, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Holmquist;

I have your letter of November 3d regarding the names of the various branches of the Watonwan River as it passes through Watonwan County.

I have checked several County Plat Books, one going back as far as 1806 and while they do not all agree, the consensus is as I have marked the enclosed map and this conforms with present local usage. In other words, the middle channel from its source to the Blue Earth River is the Watonwan River, the North channel is the North Fork of the Watonwan River, and the south channel is the South Branch of the Watonwan River.

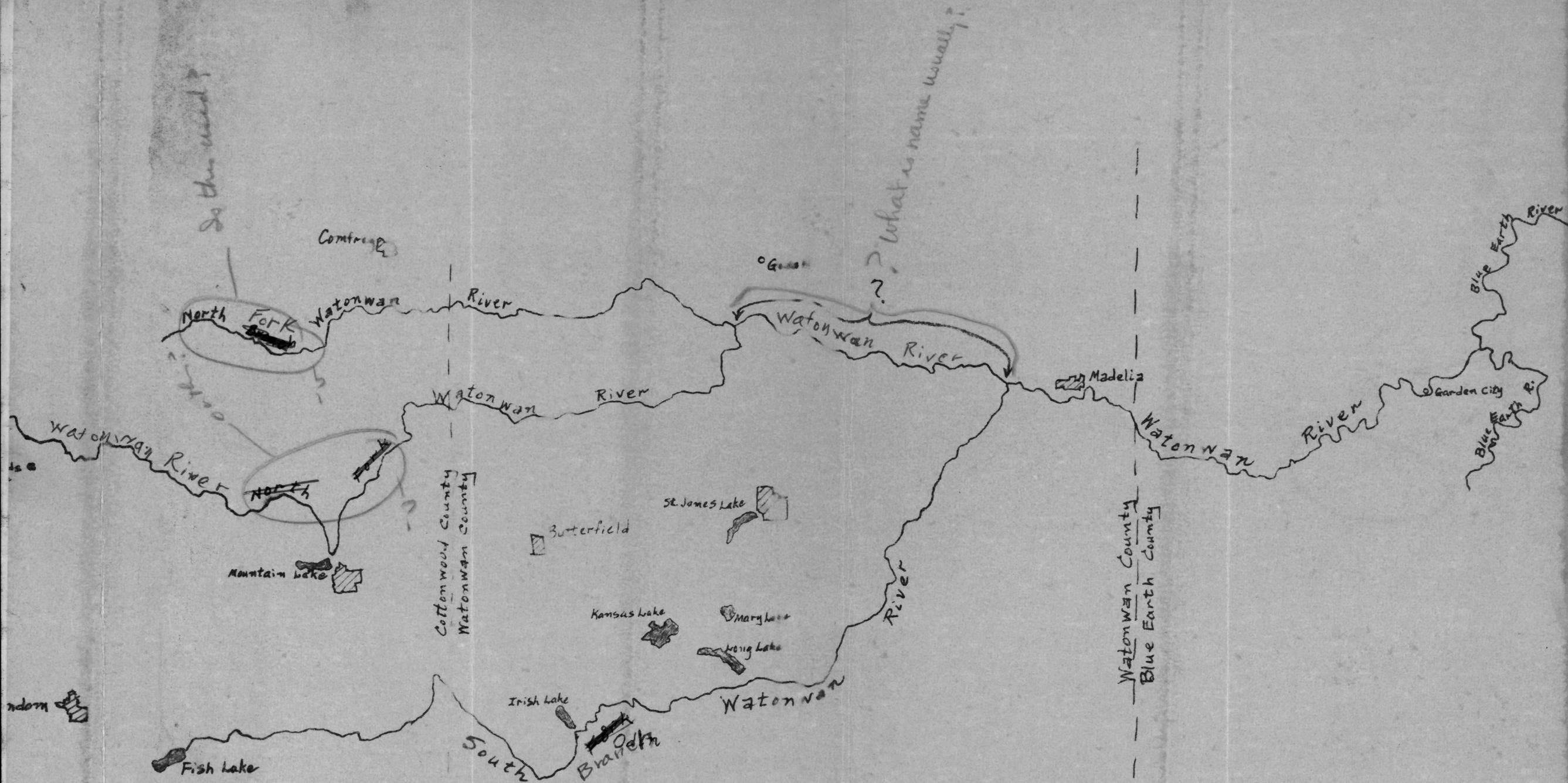
Incidentally, the name Watonwan is a Sioux Indian name meaning "good fish bait".

I trust this gives you the information that you need.

Yours sincerely,

Carl S. Hage
Carl S. Hage

CSH/jh



January 3, 1962

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
Board on Geographic Names
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Reports are slowly coming in on Trieglaff Lake, Lake Margaret, Dolney Lake, Sand Lake and Velvet Lake, and I hope to have something to send you before too long.

About Pigs Eye. Historical evidence and local usage support Pigs Eye. The name is in allusion to Pig's Eye Parrant, a whiskey dealer, who was the first settler in St. Paul. He had a defective eye, hence the nickname. The county and state road map use the singular form because of an earlier decision by your board (USBCN, Sixth Report), which decreed that the name should be Pig Eye *Lake* and Pig Eye Lighthouse. In spite of this decision, however, local usage remains Pigs Eye, and we would support the plural form.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board

JDH/th



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEC 27 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are enclosing, for your review, that portion of Docket List No. 37 concerned with names in Minnesota. These names will be considered by the Domestic Names Committee at its meeting on January 11.

The U. S. Corps of Engineers is initiating a study on the advisability of commercial harbor improvements at Pigs Eye Lake, St. Paul, Minnesota, and has requested an early decision on this name in order to standardize their reports. The name conflict Pigs Eye/Pig Eye is included in the enclosed Docket List. We will appreciate your early attention.

We have recently received a letter from the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names concerning the name Cypress Lake. Their investigation indicates that Canadian usage is for Cypress Lake and they have voted to retain that name. The letter, however, states that this appears to be an instance where American and Canadian usage differ. This conflict was discussed at the Domestic Names Committee meeting on December 14, and action was deferred pending investigation of local usage by a member agency. We shall keep you advised of future action.

The names Trieglaff Lake, Lake Margaret, Dolney Lake, Sand Lake, and Velvet Lake, mentioned in our letter of September 28, were redeferred pending receipt of the investigation by the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures

Docket List No. 37
(105 Names)

December 14, 1961
(For consideration at
January 11, 1962 meeting)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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 "Not." 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.

An asterisk (*) preceding a name indicates that a name previously approved by the Board is to be reconsidered.

A dagger (†) indicates that the text of a previous decision is to be reconsidered.

If one or more words in a name before the colon at the beginning of a description 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

December 14, 1961

LOUISIANA (Cont.)

Snaggy Lake: oxbow lake trending generally north-south about 2 miles; it is about 7 miles south-southwest of Jonesville; Catahoula Parish; secs. 4, 9, and 16, T. 6 N., R. 6 E., Louisiana meridian; 31°31'00" N., 91°52'15" W. Not Cypress Lake, Garrett Lake.

USGS, JONESVILLE 1:62; local usage with variations on some Federal publications; not in USNF.

MINNESOTA

North Fork Watonwan River: stream about 23 miles long, heading in sec. 28, T. 107 N., R. 35 W., about 7 miles east of Jeffers, and flowing generally eastward to the Watonwan River about 2.5 miles south-southeast of Godahl and 12 miles west of Madelia; Cottonwood and Watonwan Counties; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 107 N., R. 32 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°04'38" N., 94°39'26" W. Not: North Branch North Fork Watonwan River, North Branch Watonwan River, North Fork River.

ARCHIVES, AMS NEW ULM 1:250; name and its application verified by the Minnesota Geog. Bd.; not in USNF.

Pigs Eye Island Number One: island about 0.8 mile long and 0.15 mile wide, in the Mississippi River within the southeastern limits of Saint Paul; the southern end is about 0.4 mile west of Pigs Eye Lake; Ramsey County; secs. 9 and 16, T. 28 N., R. 22 W., fourth principal meridian; 44°55'07" N., 93°02'53" W. Not: Pig Eye Island Number One.

C. of E., U. S. ARMY, ST. PAUL EAST 1:24; in connection with Pigs Eye Lake [q.v.]; not in USNF.

Pigs Eye Island Number Two: island about 0.25 mile long, in the Mississippi River within the southeastern limits of Saint Paul and about 0.5 mile south of Pigs Eye Lake; Ramsey County; sec. 22, T. 28 N., R. 22 W., fourth principal meridian; 44°53'51" N., 93°01'50" W. Not: Pig Eye Island Number Two.

C. of E., U. S. ARMY, ST. PAUL EAST 1:24; in connection with Pigs Eye Lake [q.v.]; not in USNF.

December 14, 1961

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Pigs Eye Lake: lake about 2 miles long and 0.8 mile wide, in southeastern Saint Paul on the east side of the Mississippi River; Ramsey County; secs. 10, 11, 14, 15, and 23, T. 28 N., R. 22 W., fourth principal meridian; 44°54'55" N., 93°01'40" W. Not: Pig Eye Lake.

C. of E., U. S. ARMY, ST. PAUL EAST 1:24; U. S. Corps of Engineers needs this name for use in a survey study for possible harbor improvements at this lake; C. of E. has used plural form since 1895 and advise that this is local usage; historical evidence appears to back this up, but USGS, county, and State Road map use the singular form; not in USNF.

South Branch Watonwan River: stream about 45 miles long, heading in Fish Lake, about 4 miles southeast of Windom, and flowing generally eastward, then northeastward, to the Watonwan River about 2 miles west of Madelia; Cottonwood, Martin, and Watonwan Counties; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, T. 107 N., R. 30 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°02'57" N., 94°27'47" W. Not: South Fork Watonwan River.

DGN, AMS NEW ULM and FAIRMONT 1:250; to determine the extent of the Watonwan River and its forks [q.v.]; though all map information gives this as "South Fork", the Minnesota Geog. Bd. writes that "Branch" is local usage; not in USNF.

Watonwan River: stream about 73 miles long, heading in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 106 N., R. 36 W., about 2.7 miles south of Jeffers, and flowing circuitously, but generally eastward, to the Blue Earth River about 2.4 miles northeast of Garden City; Blue Earth, Cottonwood, and Watonwan Counties; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 107 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°04'15" N., 94°07'32" W. Not: North Fork Watonwan River, South Fork Watonwan River.

ARCHIVES, AMS NEW ULM and FAIRMONT 1:250; to determine extent of main stream and its forks [q.v.]; application verified by Minnesota Geog. Bd.; not in USNF.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JAN 16 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The Domestic Names Committee, at its meeting on January 11, approved the following six names in Minnesota for Federal use:

North Fork Watonwan River
Pigs Eye Island Number One
Pigs Eye Island Number Two
Pigs Eye Lake
South Fork Watonwan River
Watonwan River

Although the South Branch Watonwan River was reported as local usage, the Committee felt that the use of the term "Fork", consistent with the other main tributary of this river, would afford less chance for confusion in Federal publications.

The above names will be published in Decision List 6201 and descriptions, excepting one, will be as shown in the portion of Docket List 37 mailed to you with our letter of December 27. The historical evidence furnished in your letter of January 3, has enabled us to append the following to the description for *Pigs Eye Island:

..."Named for Pierre Parrant, the first settler of St. Paul, who settled on this lake about 1842 and who was named "Pig's Eye" because of a defective eye ..."

Such clues to historical derivation are welcomed by many users of our Decision Lists.

Action on the five names on Docket List 35 was further deferred pending results of the investigation by the Minnesota Board. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. O. Kilmartin', with a stylized, cursive script.

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

May 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

The following names submitted to this board by the United States Forest Service were also approved on May 2. All lie in Cook County and were approved as submitted. [Additional actions taken by the State Board at this meeting will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be processed.]

1. Bally Creek: stream about 4.6 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 2 miles south of Devil Track Lake and 5.2 miles northwest of the center of Grand Marais in sec. 10, T. 61 N., R. 1 W, 4th principal meridian; $47^{\circ}47'16''$ N., $90^{\circ}25'48''$ W. and flowing westward to the Cascade River about 6 miles above its entry into Lake Superior; Cook County; SE $1/4$ sec. 12, T. 61 N, R. 2 W. 4th principal meridian; $47^{\circ}46'48''$ N., $90^{\circ}31'18''$ W. Not: Baldy Creek Blackwell Creek. [Previous decision; description corrected.]
2. East Pipe Lake: lake about .8 mile long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 110 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 8.3 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.0 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 3 and 4, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 34, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; $47^{\circ}53'10''$ N., $90^{\circ}41'39''$ W. [Confirm well-established name.]
3. Kinogami Lake: lake about 2.1 miles long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 115 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles west of Cascade Lake and 14.9 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County, secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian $47^{\circ}51'43''$ N., $90^{\circ}43'22''$ W. Not: Long Lake, Willow Lake. [Word selected means "long waters" in Cree.]
4. Omega Lake: lake about 1.9 miles long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 145 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.6 miles south of the Minnesota-Ontario border and 4.9 miles east of Long Island Lake; Cook County; secs. 19 and 30, T. 64 N., R. 2 W., and secs 23, 24, and 25, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; $48^{\circ}00'23''$ N., $90^{\circ}38'29''$ W. Not: Onega Lake. [Spelling correction; Alpha and Beta Lakes in adjoining section 18.]
5. Pipe Lake: lake about 1.7 miles long and .3 mile wide, comprising about 301 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.9 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 16.7 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 4 and 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; $47^{\circ}52'58''$ N., $90^{\circ}43'27''$ W. Not: Middle Pipe Lake, Mid. Pipe Lake, Mid Pipe Lake, Midpipe Lake.
6. Stem Lake: lake about .7 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 40 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 5.2 miles east of Sawbill

May 7, 1962

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

7. Sundling Creek: stream about 6.0 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 3 miles south of Devil Track Lake and 4.3 miles west-northwest of the center of Grand Marais in sec. 11, T. 61 N., R. 1 W., 4th principal meridian, 47°46'32" N., 90°24'58" W., and flowing westward to the Cascade River about 4.75 miles above its entry into Lake Superior; Cook County; SE 1/4 sec. 13, T. 61 N., R. 2 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°45'52" N., 90°31'17" W. Not Bally Creek. [Former decision; description corrected.]
8. West Pipe Lake: lake about .3 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 18 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.1 miles east of Sawbill Lake, and 17.2 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County, sec. 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian, 47°53'18" N., 90°44'32" W. [Confirm well-established name.]

We assume that the Milwaukee office of the Forest Service will forward confirming recommendations and maps locating these features.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAY 15 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At a recent meeting of the Domestic Names Committee the names Trieglaff Lake, Lake Margaret, Dolney Lake, Sand Lake, and Velvet Lake were withdrawn from Docket List No. 35 in order to clear that List. These names will be resubmitted to the Committee on Docket List No. 43 with the minor additions noted in your letter of May 7. We will forward a copy of this docket when it is available.

The eight (8) names in Superior National Forest approved at the May 2 meeting of the Minnesota State Board will be processed for presentation to the Committee at an early meeting. Thank you for the accurate descriptions furnished with these names.

We will notify you of any action concerning these, and other, Minnesota names.

Sincerely yours,

J.O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAY 28 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to the Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At a recent meeting, the Board on Geographic Names decided to reaffirm its former decision in favor of the name Cypress Lake; not Otter Track Lake as recommended in your letter of February 10, 1961.

The name Cypress Lake has appeared on United States and Canadian maps since 1863 and was used in the descriptions and maps of the International Boundary Commission. The Canadian "Geographic Board" also reports that Canadian usage is Cypress Lake

Because of the extenuating circumstances of international and statutory implications, and long map usage, the Board bypassed its normal policy of following local usage. We are sorry that the decision is not more favorable as far as Minnesota is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 13 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota State Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The following Minnesota names were approved by the Domestic Names Committee at its meeting on July 12.

Alpha Lake
Beta Lake
Dolney Lake
East Pipe Lake
Lake Margaret
Omega Lake

Sand Lake
Stem Lake
Trieglaff Lake
Velvet Lake
West Pipe Lake

These decisions will be published in Decision List 6202, and the entries will read as shown in Docket List 43.

Action on the names Devil Track Lake, Devil Track River, and Little Devil Track River was deferred pending investigation by the Minnesota Geographic Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 26 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed portion of Docket List 46, forwarded for your review, includes ten Minnesota names to be considered by the Domestic Names Committee at its meeting in October. These names, excluding Diamond Lake, were submitted by the Minnesota Geographic Board in your letter of August 15. The case brief for Diamond Lake was prepared in order to establish the location of this feature.

Thank you for the results of your investigation of the names Devil Track Lake, Devil Track River, and Little Devil Track River also furnished in your letter. Action on these names was deferred at the Committee's meeting on September 13. However, we shall request that they be approved at the October meeting if no objections are received from the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 18 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota State Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are enclosing the portion of Docket List 43 pertaining to names in Minnesota for your review.

The names Bally Creek, Kinogami Lake, Pipe Lake, and Sundling Creek, submitted in your letter of May 7, were approved by the Domestic Names Committee at its meeting on June 14. This early action was taken in order to allow U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps, currently being published, to reflect these decisions. The remaining names on the Docket List will be considered by the Committee at its meeting in July.

The names Devil Track Lake, Devil Track River, and Little Devil Track River have not previously been brought to your attention. We will request that action be deferred pending the receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board concerning these names.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 22 1962

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed portion of Docket List 47 contains three Minnesota names to be considered by the Domestic Names Committee at its meeting in November. We would appreciate your review and comments.

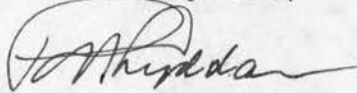
The following names were approved for Federal use at the Committee's meeting on October 11.

Docket List 43
Devil Track Lake
Devil Track River
Little Devil Track River

Docket List 46
Crest Lake
Ripple River
Snelling Lake
Surber Lake

The above decisions will be published in Decision List 6203, and the entries will read as shown in the Docket Lists. Action on the six names remaining on Docket List 46 was deferred to the November meeting.

Sincerely yours,

for 
J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

Minnesota

Docket List No. 47
(84 Names)
October 11, 1962
(For consideration at
November 8, 1962 meeting)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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 "Not." 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.

An asterisk (*) preceding a name indicates that a name previously approved by the Board is to be reconsidered.

A dagger (†) indicates that the text of a previous decision is to be reconsidered.

If one or more words in a name before the colon at the beginning of a description 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

October 24, 1962

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed are my comments on a portion of Docket
List 47 which we received for review in your
letter of October 22.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

JDH/th
encl