



[Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.](#)

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

JAN 10 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The following Minnesota names were approved for Federal use at a recent meeting of the Board on Geographic Names.

Canal Lake	Organ Lake
Diamond Lake	Ripple Lake
Hogback Lake	Topper Lake

These decisions will be published in Decision List 6301, and the entries will read as shown in the portion of Docket List 46 mailed to you with our letter of September 29.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

March 7, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

I have checked the enclosed Docket List 51 against the records of the Minnesota Geographic Board. You will find the results written on the list in ink. I have added a few other names by which the features have been known at some time and which are not now in use.

The only serious error is in the matter of Hemund Lake. This is definitely wrong. The feature was named for a well-known pioneer settler of Swiss extraction -- Samuel Remund.

Sincerely yours,

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



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

FEB 26 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The name problems listed on the enclosed Minnesota portion of Docket List 51 were encountered by the U. S. Geological Survey during mapping operations. The quadrangle maps are currently in the editing stage of production, and decisions by the Board on Geographic Names are desired prior to publication.

We would appreciate learning the views of the Minnesota State Geographic Board concerning these name controversies.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

Minnesota Board

Docket List No. 52
(107 Names)

March 12, 1963
(For consideration at
April 9, 1963 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

March 12, 1963

MICHIGAN (Cont.)

Posey Creek: stream about 6 miles long, heading at about $41^{\circ}58' N.$, $84^{\circ}27' W.$ and flowing generally eastward to Bean Creek about 0.9 mile southwest of Addison and 8.7 miles north of Hudson; Hillsdale and Lenawee Counties; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 6 S., R. 1 E., Michigan meridian; $41^{\circ}58'50'' N.$, $84^{\circ}21'42'' W.$ Not: Posy Creek. USGS, FORT WAYNE 1:250; misspelled on county sources; recommended spelling verified by county drain commissioner and county engineer; not in a USNF.

MINNESOTA

✓ Crooked Creek: stream about 5 miles long, heading at the junction of its East Fork and West Fork and flowing generally south-southeastward to the Saint Croix River about 19.5 miles southeast of Sandstone and 10.1 miles northwest of Webster, Wisconsin; Pine County; $45^{\circ}59'00'' N.$, $92^{\circ}30'55'' W.$ Not: Crooked River. USGS, DULUTH AND STILLWATER 1:250; to clarify application relative to East Fork Crooked Creek [q.v.] and West Fork Crooked Creek [q.v.]; not in a USNF.

✓ East Fork Crooked Creek: stream about 19 miles long, heading in a marshy area at about $46^{\circ}16' N.$, $92^{\circ}32' W.$ and flowing generally southward to join West Fork Crooked Creek to form Crooked Creek about 16 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; sec. 12, T. 41 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; $46^{\circ}02'38'' N.$, $92^{\circ}33'45'' W.$ Not: Crooked Creek [q.v.], East Branch Crooked Creek, East Fork Crooked River. USGS, DULUTH 1:250; to clarify application; AMS and State Base extend Crooked Creek up this feature; AMS uses "River" in place of "Creek"; not in a USNF.

March 12, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

✓ Hearding Island: island about 0.3 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, just west of Minnesota Point in Superior Bay at Duluth; named to commemorate William H. Hearing, U.S. Army engineer, under whose leadership, in 1861, the first comprehensive survey of the Duluth-Superior Harbor was made; Saint Louis County; sec. 2, T. 49 N., R. 14 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°45'30" N., 92°05'00" W. Not: Bird Island, Harbor Island.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DULUTH

1:24; feature is unnamed on Federal maps; variants were in limited local use; named for W.H. Hearing, a U.S. Army engineer, who supervised the surveying of western end of Lake Superior, including Duluth Harbor, and whose records still form the basis of present charts; approved by USCE and City Council of Duluth; not in USNF.

✓ Jamar Lake: lake about 0.3 mile across, about 5.9 miles northwest of Danbury, Wisconsin, and about 19.5 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; sec. 10, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°03'10" N., 92°28'20" W. Not: Greigs Lake.

Weshow
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; change of name; The Lake Superior Boy Scout Council purchased the Greig estate, which surrounds the lake, and renamed the feature Jamar Lake; not in a USNF.

What is origin of new name, please?

OK ✓ Keene Lake: lake about 0.12 mile across, about 0.8 mile east of Lena Lake, 5 miles northwest of Danbury, Wisconsin, and 20.5 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; secs. 11, and 14, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°02'30" N., 92°27'22" W. Not: Keen Lake.

USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use; reported that the feature was named for a former lumberman of this area; not in a USNF.

✓ Kenney Brook: stream about 3.3 miles long, heading in Lake Five and flowing generally south-southwestward to Crooked Creek about 18 miles east-southeast of Sandstone and 7.8 miles west of Danbury, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 19, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°00'54" N., 92°31'55" W. Not: Kenny's Creek, Kennys Creek.

USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use for 60 years; named for a man named "Kenney"; variants are Pine County Plat Book and road map; not in a USNF.

March 12, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

we show → Kenney Lake: lake about 0.4 miles long and 0.1 mile wide, along the course of Kenney Brook just south of McGowan Lake about 18 miles east-southeast of Sandstone and 7.3 miles west-northwest of Danbury, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 17, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°02'13" N., 92°31'00" W.

Not: Kenivey Lake.

USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use for 40 years; county map shows the variant; not in a USNF.

we show → Sandy Lake: lake about 0.4 mile across, about 1 mile north-northwest of the center of Blue Lake and 6.5 miles south-southeast of Princeton; Sherburne County; secs. 25 and 36, T. 35 N., R. 26 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°29'10" N., 93°31'05" W. Not: Sand Lake.

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; AMS and County maps are only variants; USGS, Upham Minn. Geog. Names, and Minn. Dept. of Conservation show recommended name; not in a USNF.

we show → Trott Brook: stream about 13.5 miles long, heading in Eagle Lake in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 33 N., R. 26 W. and flowing generally southward, then east-southeastward, to the Rum River about 6 miles north of Anoka; Anoka and Sherburne Counties; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 32 N., R. 25 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°17'14" N., 93°24'13" W. Not: Trout Brook.

yes OK → USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; older USGS and Anoka County map show the variant; Sherburne County map, and Upham, "Minn. Geog. Names" show the recommended name; AMS map shows "Trott" for the upper portion and "Trout" for lower portion of stream; reported named for Joseph Trott, the area's earliest settler; not in a USNF.

yes ✓ Twin Lakes: two lakes, each about 0.3 mile across, about 3.7 miles northeast of the village of Elk River; Anoka and Sherburne Counties; 45°20'00" N., 93°30'30" W. Not: Twin Lake. ✓

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; name reported in local use; variant is shown on most maps; recommended name applies to the pair of lakes.

March 12, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

✓ West Fork Crooked Creek: stream about 16 miles long, heading in a marshy area at about 46°13'15" N., 92°34'55" W. and flowing generally south-southeastward to join East Fork Crooked Creek to form Crooked Creek about 16 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; sec. 12, T. 41 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°02'38" N., 92°33'45" W. Not: Crooked Creek [q.v.], West Branch Crooked Creek, West Fork Crooked River.

USGS, DULUTH 1:250; to clarify application and name choice; Minn. State Road Map extends Crooked Creek up this branch; AMS uses "River" in place of "Creek"; not in a USNF.

we show → Wilbur Brook: stream about 4 miles long, heading in a marshy area in sec. 23, T. 41 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward, then eastward, to Crooked Creek about 18.5 miles east-southeast of Sandstone and 7.7 miles west of Danbury, Wisconsin; Pine County; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°00'10" N., 92°31'45" W. Not: Wilbur Creek.

USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use for 20 years; county map is the only variant; not in a USNF.

✓ Wolf Creek: stream about 4.6 miles long, heading in a marshy area at about 46°11'07" N., 92°38'31" W. and flowing generally south-southeastward to West Fork Crooked Creek about 11.7 miles east of Sandstone; Pine County; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 42 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°07'32" N., 92°37'11" W. Not: West Fork Crooked Creek [q.v.], West Fork Crooked River.

DGN, DULUTH 1:250; to clarify application relative to Crooked Creek drainage; AMS extends "West Fork" up this feature; not in a USNF.



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

APR 1 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for your comments on the Minnesota names listed on Docket List 51 enclosed with your letter of March 7. Your review of these names and descriptions has been of considerable help, and we will bring your comments to the attention of the Board on Geographic Names when the names are considered at the May meeting.

The enclosed portion of Docket List 52 contains 13 other Minnesota names. We would appreciate learning the views of the Minnesota Board concerning these name conflicts and will request that action be deferred pending receipt of your reply.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

April 15, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed is Docket List 52 for Minnesota which we have checked against the records of the Minnesota Geographic Board. My comments -- few in number -- are written in the margins.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

Minnesota Board

Docket List No. 53
(126 Names)

April 9, 1963
(For consideration at
May 14, 1963 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



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

APR 18 1963

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 53 is for the use of the Minnesota State Geographic Board. We will request that action on these names be deferred pending receipt of your comments.

The following Minnesota names were approved for Federal use at the April 9 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names.

Bear Lake	Meadow Lake
Cottonwood River	Moosehead Lake
East Pokegama Creek	Pokegama Creek
Echo Lake (Not: Pickeral Lake)	Portage River
Hanging Horn Lake	Remund Lake (Not: Hemund Lake)
Locke Lake	Lake Twentynine

These decisions are in agreement with the records of the Minnesota Board as noted in your letter of March 7, and they will appear in Decision List 6301.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

May 8, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed is the portion of Docket List No. 53 which you asked
me to review. My comments are written on the sheet in blue pencil.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

Docket List No. 54
(116 Names)

May 14, 1963
(For consideration at
June 11, 1963 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

May 14, 1963

MICHIGAN (Cont.)

Tull Lake: irregularly shaped lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, about 1 mile south of Pontiac Lake and 8.8 miles west of Pontiac; Oakland County; secs. 23 and 24, T. 3 N., R. 8 E., Michigan meridian; 42°39' N., 83°28' W. Not: Oxbow Lake [q.v.], Twin Lakes.

OAKLAND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, CLARKSTON 1:24; previously unnamed feature; variant is misspelled on a County map; not in USNF; "Twin Lakes" is in weak local usage.

MINNESOTA

✓ Bakers Lake: north-northwest and south-southeast trending lake about 2.6 miles long and 0.3 mile wide, about 2.7 miles south of Brownton; reported to be named for Augustus C. Baker who settled near here as a farmer in 1865; McLeod County; secs. 7, 8, 17, 18, and 20, T. 114 N., R. 29 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°40'45" N., 94°20'50" W. Not: Baker Lake, Baker's Lake, *Armed Lake*. DGN, WINTHROP 1:62; to establish spelling; Minn. State Hist. Soc. Collections, Vol. XV11, shows Baker's Lake; AMS, County, and State maps show "Bakers" while USGS quad shows Baker; not in a USNF.

We show a Big Kandiyohi, a name by which it has been known since the 1870s

✓ Kandiyohi Lake: lake about 3.8 miles long and 1.7 miles wide, about 11 miles southwest of Atwater; reported to be a Dakato or Sioux Indian name meaning "where the buffalo fish come"; Kandiyohi County; 45°00' N., 94°56' W. Not: Big Kandiyohi Lake. USGS (BSM) ATWATER AND OLIVIA 1:62; latest map usage; there is a Little Kandiyohi Lake about 4.5 miles north of this feature.

OK

✓ Titlow Lake: northeast-southwest trending lake about 2 miles long and 0.8 mile wide, just northeast of Gaylord; Sibley County; secs. 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29, T. 113 N., R. 28 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°34' N., 94°12' W. Not: Titloe Lake. DGN, GAYLORD 1:62; for clarification of spelling; Minn. Hist. Soc. Collections Vol. 17, AMS, County, and Rand McNally maps show recommended name; variant on USGS quadrangle; not in a USNF.

June 11,
March 12, 1963

WISCONSIN

OK ✓ Alma, Lake: lake about 0.2 mile across, about 6 miles west of Danbury, Wisconsin, and 26 miles east-northeast of Pine City; Pine County; secs. 28 and 33, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°59'59" N., 92°29'30" W. Not: Larson Lake.

USGS, DULUTH AND STILLWATER 1:250; name reported in local use for more than fifty years; older USGS map has the only variant; not in a USNF.

Black Brook Flowage: reservoir about 2.5 miles long and 0.1 mile wide, formed by damming the course of the Apple River about 3.8 miles southwest of Amery; so named for the township in which it lies; Polk County; secs. 7, 8, 9, 17, and 18, T. 32 N., R. 16 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°15'50" N., 92°24'10" W. [at dam].

WISC. STATE GEOG. BD., BALSAM LAKE 1:62; proposed new name for a previously unnamed feature; approved by the Polk County Board; not in a USNF.

Blom Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.7 mile wide, about 4 miles north-northwest of Frederic; Polk County; secs. 4 and 5, T. 37 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°43'15" N., 92°29'15" W. Not: Bloom Lake.

WISC. STATE GEOG. BD., FREDERIC 1:62; submitted as approved by the Polk County Board; not in a USNF.

Briar Lake: lake about 0.2 mile long and 0.15 mile wide, about 0.1 mile south of Baker Lake and 9.2 miles east-northeast of Frederic; Polk County; sec. 1, T. 37 N., R. 16 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°43'15" N., 92°17'32" W.

WISC. STATE GEOG. BD., FREDERIC 1:62; proposed new name for a previously unnamed feature; approved by the Polk County Bd; not in a USNF.

Church Pine Lake: generally north-south trending lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, about 3.2 miles north-northeast of Cedar Lake and 10 miles southeast of the village of Saint Croix Falls; Polk County; secs. 1 and 12, T. 32 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°16'45" N., 92°32'15" W. Not: Pine Lake.

WISC. STATE GEOG. BD., ST. CROIX FALLS 1:62; submitted to reduce name duplication and approved by the Polk County Bd; variant on USGS map; there are numerous "Pine Lakes" in the area; not in a USNF.



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

MAY 23 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The following Minnesota names were approved for Federal use at the recent meeting of the Board on Geographic Names.

Crooked Creek	Trott Brook
East Fork Crooked Creek	Twin Lakes
Hearding Island	West Fork Crooked Creek
Keene Lake	Wilbur Brook
Sandy Lake	Wolf Creek

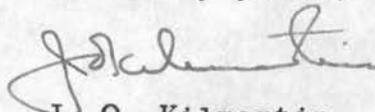
The decisions will be published in Decision List 6302, and the entries will read as shown on Docket List 52.

The annotated copy of Docket List 52, mailed to us with your letter of April 15, is enclosed herewith. We note that you question the names Kenney Lake and Jamar Lake. The name "Kenny" (not: Kenivey) is reported as the correct spelling for the lake feature. The stream that flows through this lake is reportedly shown as "Kenney Brook" on the St. Croix State Park map. The name "Jamar Lake" is reported as the name applied by the Lake Superior Boy Scout Council, who purchased the Grieg estate on which the lake is located. The authorities listed for this proposed name change are:

Mr. Carl Colby, Editor, Pine County Courier,
Sandstone, Minnesota
Mr. Arthur Lausche Jr., Camp Ranger, Route Box 51,
Danbury, Wisconsin

The names Kenney Lake, Kenney Brook, and Jamar Lake were deferred at the Board's meeting. To assure co-ordinated Federal and State usage, we would welcome an investigation and recommendation by the Minnesota Geographic 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.

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

MAY 29 1963

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for your helpful review and return of the Minnesota section of our Docket Lists. We are enclosing two copies of the Minnesota portion of Docket List 54 for the use of the Minnesota Geographic Board in the event that you would like to retain a copy for reference.

The annotated copy of Docket List 53, mailed to us with your letter of May 8, is being returned. The name "Rice Lake," on which you comment in this list, was reported by a U. S. Geological Survey field party as the name preferred locally. The field report indicates that ten local inhabitants were contacted concerning the community name. Mr. Ira M. Cain, Rural Route 3, Owatonna, Minnesota, owner of the Rice Lake Store, is listed among them. The U. S. Post Office Department informs us that their archives contain no record of a post office at "Rice Lake" or "Hobson" in Steele County. Would the Minnesota Board have any objection to the approval of the community name "Rice Lake"?

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures 2

Jamar Lake

June 13, 1963

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:

We have not yet completed our inquiries regarding Kenney(?)
Brook on Docket List No. 52 which you returned to me recently.
However, the reports are now in on Jamar Lake.

Mrs. Josiah E. Greene of the St. Louis County Historical Society
write us that the lake in question was named "for Walker Jamar,
Sr., of Duluth, who in 1961 made a gift of \$30,000 to the Lake
Superior Boy Scouts Council to purchase a 680-acre site in Pine
County for a new scout reservation." She refers to the Duluth
Herald of March 9, 1962, which reports the name change from
Greig Lake. Mr. Jamar is still living at 2932 Branch Street in
Duluth. Greig is an old and respected name in the area. Under
the circumstances, the Minnesota Board would not recommend this
change.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

JDH/th

March 12, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

✓ Hearding Island: island about 0.3 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, just west of Minnesota Point in Superior Bay at Duluth; named to commemorate William H. Hearing, U.S. Army engineer, under whose leadership, in 1861, the first comprehensive survey of the Duluth-Superior Harbor was made; Saint Louis County; sec. 2, T. 49 N., R. 14 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°45'30" N., 92°05'00" W. Not: Bird Island, Harbor Island. ST. LOUIS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DULUTH 1:24; feature is unnamed on Federal maps; variants were in limited local use; named for W.H. Hearing, a U.S. Army engineer, who supervised the surveying of western end of Lake Superior, including Duluth Harbor, and whose records still form the basis of present charts; approved by USCE and City Council of Duluth; not in USNF.

✓ Jamar Lake: lake about 0.3 mile across, about 5.9 miles northwest of Danbury, Wisconsin, and about 19.5 miles east-southeast of Sandstone, Pine County; sec. 10, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°03'10" N., 92°28'20" W. Not: Greig Lake. *we show Lake*
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; change of name; The Lake Superior Boy Scout Council purchased the Greig estate, which surrounds the lake, and renamed the feature Jamar Lake; not in a USNF.

OK Keene Lake: lake about 0.12 mile across, about 0.8 mile east of Lena Lake, 5 miles northwest of Danbury, Wisconsin, and 20.5 miles east-southeast of Sandstone, Pine County; secs. 11, and 14, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°02'30" N., 92°27'22" W. Not: Keen Lake.
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use; reported that the feature was named for a former lumberman of this area; not in a USNF.

✓ Kenney Brook: stream about 3.3 miles long, heading in Lake Five and flowing generally south-southwestward to Crooked Creek about 18 miles east-southeast of Sandstone and 7.8 miles west of Danbury, Wisconsin, Pine County; sec. 19, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°00'54" N., 92°31'55" W. Not: Kenny's Creek, Kennys Creek.
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use for 60 years; named for a man named "Kenney"; variants are Pine County Plat Book and road map; not in a USNF.

*What is
right
of new
name,
please?*

*See: Who's Who
p. 468*

March 12, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

we show → **Kenney Lake**: lake about 0.4 miles long and 0.1 mile wide, along the course of Kenney Brook just south of McGowan Lake about 18 miles east-southeast of Sandstone and 7.3 miles west-northwest of Danbury, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 17, T. 41 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°02'13" N., 93°31'00" W.

Not: Kenney Lake

USGS, DULUTH 1:250; name reported in local use for 40 years; county map shows the variant; not in a USNF.

we show → **Sandy Lake**: lake about 0.4 mile across, about 1 mile north-northwest of the center of Blue Lake and 6.5 miles south-southeast of Princeton; Sherburne County; secs. 25 and 36, T. 35 N., R. 26 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°29'10" N., 93°31'05" W. Not: Sand Lake.

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; AMS and County maps are only variants; USGS, Upham Minn. Geog. Names, and Minn. Dept. of Conservation show recommended name; not in a USNF.

we show → **Trott Brook**: stream about 13.5 miles long, heading in Eagle Lake in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, T. 33 N., R. 26 W. and flowing generally southward, then east-southeastward, to the Rum River about 6 miles north of Anoka; Anoka and Sherburne Counties; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 33 N., R. 26 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°17'14" N., 93°24'13" W. Not: Trout Brook.

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; older USGS and Anoka County map show the variant; Sherburne County map, and Upham, "Minn. Geog. Names" show the recommended name; AMS map shows "Trott" for the upper portion and "Trout" for lower portion of stream; reported named for Joseph Trott, the area's earliest settler; not in a USNF.

yes ok → **Twin Lakes**: two lakes, each about 0.3 mile across, about 3.7 miles northeast of the village of Elk River; Anoka and Sherburne Counties; 45°29'00" N., 93°30'30" W. Not: Twin Lake. ✓

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; name reported in local use; variant is shown on most maps; recommended name applies to the pair of lakes. ✓



THE St. Louis County HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AFFILIATED WITH THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2228 EAST SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH 12, MINN.

MRS. JOSIAH ENSIGN GREENE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY RA 4-1821

June 11, 1963

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DULUTH

Dear June:

Glad to be of help about the Boy Scout site and the name "Jamar". According to our records, Walker Jamar, Sr., made a gift of \$30,000 to the Lake Superior Boy Scouts Council in late 1961 for purchase of a 680 acre site in Pine County for a new scout reservation. It paid only part of the cost, but it was the major gift toward it. The acknowledgments to Mr. Jamar at the time spoke of him as "one of the few men in the nation who has been involved in scouting almost since its beginning in the United States." A clipping of March 9, 1962, DULUTH HERALD, refers to an 80 acre lake on the property whose name was to be changed from Greig (referring to the estate of Sheridan Greig, long time game warden, from whom it was acquired) to "Lake Jamar".

Mr. Jamar is indeed living here - Walker Jamar, Sr., 2932 Branch Street, Duluth 12. I think he is largely retired from the sheet metal firm of Walker Jamar Co., Inc., now, but he is and has been a prominent Duluthian. His son, Walker Jamar, Jr., has recently completed his term on the City Council and is also in the business firm. The senior Mr. Jamar has given us some interesting items, too - NOT in the \$30,000 class!

Request for you - Arch was in yesterday, and I am searching for a St. Louis County map on which, several years back, John Fritzen indicated proposed historic sites for marking. His notes were in red pencil, accompanied by yellow sheets with a list of the sites. I have a very vague recollection of letting Arch borrow it; Arch has an equally vague idea it may have landed in your office. We now need it: Arch will be looking for it down there - we hope it turns up soon! Does it sound familiar to you? It was nice to catch a glimpse of you, brief as it was, on annual meeting day. Duluth had switched to a 35° north-east storm by the time I got back that night which gave me the worst laryngitis and cold in years, so my other reactions to the day are mixed! Coming up soon to cool off????

Sincerely,

* "WHERE MINNESOTA'S HISTORY BEGINS"

June 3, 1963

Mrs. Josiah J. Greene, Executive Secretary
St. Louis County Historical Society
2228 East Superior Street
Duluth 12, Minnesota

Dear Elizabeth:

We have an inquiry from the United States Board on Geographic Names which I hope you can help me with. The Lake Superior Boy Scout Council purchased the old Craig estate in Pine County northwest of Dargary. The organization has petitioned to change the name of the lake on that property from Craig Lake to Jamar Lake.

My questions are: Is the lake named for Walker Jamar of St. Louis County? Is Mr. Jamar still living?

Your assistance will be appreciated.

Best regards,

Mrs. June D. Holquist
Associate Editor



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

JUN 14 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The names Perch Lake and Whisper Lake in St. Louis County, Minnesota, were approved for Federal use at the June 11 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. The entries published in Decision List 6302 will read as shown on the portion of Docket List 53 mailed you earlier.

Action was deferred on the Minnesota names on Docket Lists 52 and 54 and on the name "Rice Lake" on Docket List 53, pending receipt of the comments of 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.

JUN 18 1963

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 55 is for the use of the Minnesota Geographic Board. We would appreciate any comments you should make.

These names are scheduled for consideration at the July 9 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. However, we will request that action be deferred pending receipt of your comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

June 26, 1963

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:

Enclosed are Docket Lists Nos. 54 and 55 with our comments.

I think this disposes of your inquiries to date with the exception of those involving Kenney Lake (List 52) and Rice Lake (List 53), for which the reports are not yet all in.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

JDH/th
encl

Publications Department
Minnesota Historical Society

Mr. Odquist
Mr. Frellsen

June 26, 1963

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

Geographic Names

We have an inquiry from the U. S. Board on Geographic Names regarding Kenney Lake in Pine County and Rice Lake, a community near Owatonna.

In the matter of Kenney Lake, the Minnesota Board's records show it as Kenivey Lake, sometimes as Kennedy, and possibly named for one Dougald Kennedy, a Scot who logged on the Snake River in the 1850s. (History of Washington County, 292.) What do your records show regarding this name?

About Rice Lake, the Board's records show it as Hobson, named for a pioneer postmaster there. What do your records show on this one?

Please send your comments to me as quickly as possible.

DEPARTMENT Conservation - Waters**Office Memorandum**

TO : Mrs. June Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board -
Minnesota Historical Society

FROM : Sidney A. Frellsen, Director

DATE: July 8, 1963

SUBJECT: Geographic Names
Pine and Steele Counties

A search of files and references in the office for the names of the lakes in Pine and Steele Counties to which you referred in your memorandum of June 26, 1963 revealed a Kenivey Lake located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 17, Township 41 West, Range 17 West, Pine County and a Rice Lake in Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, Township 107 N., Range 19 W., Steele County with part of the lake extending into Dodge County.

We have no record of a Kenney Lake in Pine County nor do we have a record of a Hobson Lake in Steele County.

Geographic Names of Minnesota Bulletin 17, Minnesota Historical Society states that Rice Lake in Steele County was named for its Wild Rice. Other references searched were:

Minnesota County Highway Maps

Volumes 1 and 2, Geologic & Natural History of
Minnesota

Gazatteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota

Sounding Maps and Waterfowl Survey Maps lists

Government Land Office Plats

U.S. Geological Survey Preliminary Quadrangle Maps

Division of Waters Preliminary Inventory of Lakes



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

JUL 17 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The following names in Minnesota were approved for Federal use at the July 9 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names.

Docket List 52
Lake Alma

Docket List 53
Bakers Lake
Big Kandiyohi Lake (Not: Kandiyohi Lake)
Titlow Lake

Docket List 55
Middle Branch Rush River
Rush River

The decisions will be published in Decision List 6302, and the entries will read as shown on the Docket Lists.

The proposed name "Jamar Lake" on Docket List 52 was not approved in accordance with the recommendation of the Minnesota Board in your letter of June 13. Federal maps will continue to show the official standard geographic name "Greigs Lake" for the feature.

Action on the names "Kenney Brook" and "Kenney Lake," on Docket List 52, and "Rice Lake," on Docket List 53, was deferred pending receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

DEPARTMENT Highway

Office Memorandum

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

FROM : Carl Odquist
Planning Survey Engineer

SUBJECT: Geographic Names - Kenivey Lake - Rice Lake

DATE: July 22, 1963

Kenivey Lake

This lake is shown on our maps as Kenivey Lake and all our references show it thus.

All residents of Pine County interviewed say that this lake is called "Kenny Lake" and that it has always been called that. Mr. Henry J. Krammer, who has lived on property adjacent to the lake for approximately 65 years, says that the name of the lake is "Kenny Lake" and that he has never heard it referred to by any other name.

Rice Lake

All our references show that Rice Lake and Hobson are separate communities.

The community now known as Rice Lake is in the center of Section 6, T107N, R18W and was platted as Rice Lake in Section 6 in 1857. Rice Lake is not shown by name on any of our maps.

Hobson is shown on our general highway maps of Steele and Dodge Counties on the county line in the township to the north of Rice Lake.

A map in "The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota 1872-1882" show Hobson and Rice Lake as separate communities.

"A Chronicle of Claremont Township and Village" edited by Jessie Marsh Bowen refers to Rice Lake and Hobson as separate communities.

cc: W. Ebert
R. Amundson



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

JUL 23 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed two copies of the Minnesota portion of Docket List 56 are for the use of the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names. Many of the name problems shown were discovered in the course of the current revision of the 1:500,000-scale Minnesota State base map by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The names are scheduled for consideration at the August 13 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. However, we will request that action be deferred pending receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures

August 1, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed is Docket List no. 56 which you sent to me for review. You will find my penciled comments in the margins. The only case in which we are in real conflict seems to be Vermilion Lake, a name which received the approval of the state board in 1940.

We have at last received reports on Kenney Brook and Lake and Rice Lake on Docket List no. 53. I am enclosing a copy of the report prepared by the Minnesota Highway Department which summarizes the findings of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Dept. of Conservation as well. We hope that this information will clarify the matter for you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Sec.
Minnesota Geographic Board

2 Encl.

Docket List No. 56
(110 Names)

✓
July 9, 1963
(For consideration at
August 13, 1963 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

July 9, 1963

DELAWARE (Cont.)

† Delaware River: stream about 270 miles long, heading at the junction of its East and West Branches, just south of Hancock, New York, and flowing generally southward to Delaware Bay between Liston Point, Delaware, and the mouth of Hope Creek, New Jersey, about 22 miles south of Wilmington, Delaware; it forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and Delaware and New Jersey; $39^{\circ}25'36''$ N., $75^{\circ}31'38''$ W. Not: South River, Zuydt Revier.

DEL. GAZ. WILMINGTON 1:250; submitted to clarify mouth of river; see map on page no. 4

Pocomoke River: see under Maryland.

MARYLAND

Pocomoke River: stream about 55 miles long, heading in Delaware at about $38^{\circ}33'20''$ N., $75^{\circ}24'15''$ W. and flowing generally south-southwestward, into Maryland, to Pocomoke Sound in Chesapeake Bay about 8 miles southwest of Pocomoke City; the last 3 miles of this stream form the Maryland-Virginia boundary; $37^{\circ}57'55''$ N., $75^{\circ}39'00''$ W. Not: Newfound Branch [in part].

DEL. GAZETTEER SALISBURY 1:250; submitted to clarify headwaters which varies on Federal maps; not in USNF.

MINNESOTA

✓ Baker: village about 7.5 miles northwest of Barnesville and 15 miles southeast of Moorhead; Clay County; sec. 1, T. 137 N., R. 47 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ}42'40''$ N., $96^{\circ}33'25''$ W. Not: Navan. DGN (BSM), FARGO 1:125; clarification of name usage; Baker is predominant map and publication usage; variant on older USGS map; not in USNF.

Ⓢ Colby Lake: lake about 2.5 miles long and 0.5 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, about 3.8 miles east of Aurora; Saint Louis County; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 58 N., R. 14 W., fourth principal meridian; $47^{\circ}31'30''$ N., $92^{\circ}09'15''$ W. Not: North Partridge Lake, Partridge Lake.

DGN (BSM), AURORA 1:24; clarification of name usage; Colby Lake shown on USGS, County, and State maps; variants on AMS and USFS maps.

OK
named for
Jester H. Baker

Official name
approved by
MGB 12-2-1948
by US Board
decisions rendered
between July 1, 1941
+ Dec 31, 1948
NO. Docket no.
G-GB 115
133-5/2

July 9, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

State usage shows Dumbell consistently

Dumbbell Lake: irregularly shaped lake about 1.5 miles long and 0.6 mile wide, in Superior National Forest, about 3.6 miles east of Isabella and 22 miles north of Silver Bay; Lake County; sec. 1, T. 59 N., R. 8 W., sec. 31, T. 60 N., R. 7 W., and secs. 6 and 7, T. 59 N., R. 7 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°37'15" N., 91°16'30" W. Not: Dumbell Lake.

DGN (BSM), ISABELLA 1:62; recommended name shown only on USGS; variant spelling shown on the AMS, county, road, and USFS maps; GPO Style Manual and Webster's New World Dictionary list "Dumbbell".

Dumbbell River: stream about 12.5 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading in Dumbbell Lake in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 60 N., R. 7 W. and flowing generally north-northeastward to Island River about 13 miles northeast of Isabella and 32 miles north of Silver Bay; Lake County; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 61 N., R. 7 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°45'44" N., 91°12'57" W. Not: Dumbell River.

DGN, ISABELLA AND CRAMER 1:62 and PERENT LAKE 1:24; in connection with Dumbbell Lake [q.v.].

State usage Fanny

Fannie, Lake: irregular-shaped lake about 0.9 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, about 0.9 mile southeast of Cambridge; Isanti County; secs. 2 and 3, T. 35 N., R. 23 W. and secs. 34 and 35, T. 36 N., R. 23 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°33'15" N., 93°11'15" W. Not: Fanny Lake, Lake Fanny.

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; name is reportedly spelled in the 1928 edition of "Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota" and on a Minnesota Conservation Dept. chart; also verified by residents living on the lake; not in USNF.

Garrison: village on the west shore of Mille Lacs Lake about 3 miles southwest of Nichols; Crow Wing County; sec. 13, T. 44 N., R. 28 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°17'40" N., 93°49'36" W. Not: Midland.

DGN (BSM), DULUTH 1:250; predominant map and publication usage; Post Office, Census and State and AMS maps use recommended name; variant on older USGS map; not in a USNF.

July 9, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

✓ Hinsdale: locality about 4 miles south-southeast of Embarrass and 6.5 miles north-northeast of Aurora; Saint Louis County; N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, T. 59 N., R. 14 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°36'04" N., 92°08'54" W. Not: Hinesdale.

USGS, AURORA 1:24; spelling used by Official Guide of Rys. and on Superior Nat. For. map; not a p.o.; not in USNF.

✓ Kragnes: settlement about 8 miles north-northeast of Moorhead; Clay County; sec. 34, T. 141 N., R. 48 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°59'18" N., 96°45'05" W. Not: Kragness.

DGN (BSM), FARGO 1:250; clarification of name spelling; Kragnes is predominant map usage; variant on older USGS map; not in USNF.

† Little Fork River: stream about 132 miles long, heading in Lost Lake Swamp, about 1.7 miles west of Lost Lake and 9.5 miles west of Tower, and flowing generally northwestward to the Rainy River about 9.5 miles southwest of the city of International Falls; Koochiching and Saint Louis Counties; sec. 29, T. 70 N., R. 25 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°31'40" N., 93°35'15" W. Not: Little Fork of Rainy River, Littlefork River, Ningtawonani, North Branch Little Fork River.

DGN (BSM), HIBBING AND INTERNATIONAL FALLS 1:250; application; 1922 Decision revised; predominant map usage; controversy concerns the upper course of Little Fork River; recommended application on USGS, AMS, USFS, and County maps; variants on older USGS, Bureau of Public Rds., and McNally maps; not in USNF.

✓ Nichols Lake: lake about 1.4 miles long and 0.7 mile wide about 2.1 miles east of Payne and 29 miles south of Virginia; Saint Louis County; secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 53 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°05'30" N., 92°32'15" W. Not: Lake Nichols, Nicholas Lake, *Nichol Lake*

DGN (BSM), PAYNE 1:24; clarification of name usage, Nichols Lake on State Water Resources Bd. & County maps and in Upham's Minn. Geog. Names, variants on USGS, AMS, and State maps; not in USNF.

July 9, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

✓ North Branch Sunrise River: stream about 18 miles long, heading about 4.7 miles southeast of Isanti, at about 45°27'40" N., 93°09'30" W., and trending generally east-northeastward to the Sunrise River about 1.5 miles south-southwest of Sunrise and 5.5 miles east-northeast of the village of North Branch; Chisago and Isanti Counties; N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, T. 35 N., R. 20 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°31'37" N., 92°52'00" W. Not: Hay Creek, North Branch of Sunrise River, North Branch of the Sunrise River.

USGS, STILLWATER 1:250; variant name appears to be a definite error on AMS 1:250, since this name is not used locally and "North Branch" has been in use many years; not in USNF.

✓ Rice River: stream about 13 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading in Big Rice Lake and flowing generally west-northwestward to South Branch Little Fork River about 9 miles south of Cook and 15 miles north-northwest of Virginia; Saint Louis County; sec. 32, T. 61 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°43'21" N., 92°40'04" W. Not: South Branch Little Fork River [q.v.].

DGN (BSM), BRITT AND IDINGTON 1:24; application; predominant map usage; relative to South Branch Little Fork River case [q.v.]; recommended application shown on AMS and County maps, variant on USGS map.

✓ Rustad: settlement about 10 miles south-southeast of Moorhead; named for Samuel Rustad, an early day merchant in the area; Clay County; sec. 28, T. 138 N., R. 48 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°44'00" N., 96°44'40" W. Not: Elmer Station, Kurtz. *Norwegian*

DGN (BSM), FARGO 1:125; clarification of name usage; recommended name is predominant map and publication usage; variant on older USGS map; not in USNF.

✓ South Branch Little Fork River: stream about 30 miles long, heading in Superior National Forest in Little Sand Lake, in sec. 20, T. 60 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian, and flowing generally north-northwestward to the Little Fork River about 3.9 miles west-southwest of Cook; Saint Louis County; 47°50'30" N., 92°46'10" W. Not: Little Fork River [q.v.], Rice River [q.v.], South Branch of the Little Fork of Rainy River.

July 9, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

✓ South Branch Little Fork River (Cont.)

DGN (BSM), HIBBING 1:250; application; predominant map usage; relative to Little Fork River case [q.v.]; recommended application shown on AMS, Bureau of Public Rds., and County maps; variants on USGS and USFS maps.

✓ South Branch Sunrise River: stream about 10 miles long, heading in Coon Lake, at about 45°19'18" N., 93°07'56" W., and flowing generally east-northeastward to the Sunrise River about 2 miles northeast of Wyoming and 4 miles west-southwest of Chisago City; Anoka and Chisago Counties; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, T. 33 N., R. 21 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°21'27" N., 92°58'15" W.

USGS, FOREST LAKE AND ISANTI 1:62; in connection with Sunrise River and its North and West Branches, q.v.; not in USNF.

✓ Stephens Creek: stream about 2.4 miles long, heading at about 47°34'46" N., 92°12'30" W. and flowing generally south-southeastward to Second Creek about 2.4 miles northeast of Aurora; Saint Louis County; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, T. 59 N., R. 15 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°33'26" N., 92°12'13" W. Not: Stevens Creek.

USGS, AURORA 1:24; spelling verified by Asst. Supt. of the Stephens Mine (adjacent), a retired guide and trapper of the area, and two Duluth mining engineers; named for a Mr. Stephens who once owned the land; shown on Nat. Forest map, but not in a Nat. For.

✓ Sunrise River: stream about 36 miles long, heading in Forest Lake, at about 45°17'24" N., 92°58'27" W., and flowing generally north-northeastward to the Saint Croix River about 1.4 miles north-northwest of Sunrise and 6.8 miles northeast of the village of North Branch; Chisago and Washington Counties; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 36 N., R. 20 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°34'00" N., 92°51'45" W. Not: South Branch Sunrise River.

USGS, RUSH CITY AND FOREST LAKE 1:62; application, in connection with the North, South, and West Branches of Sunrise River [q.v.]; not in USNF.

July 9, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

State usage is strongly for Vermilion Lake + that forming the name received approval from the MGB on 12-2-1940

Vermilion, Lake: lake about 24 miles long and 5 miles wide, partly in Superior National Forest, about 25 miles north of Virginia; Saint Louis County; 47°46'00" N., 92°40'00" W. [northwest end], 47°51'30" N., 92°11'30" W. [southeast end]. Not: Vermilion Lake. DGN (BSM), HIBBING 1:250; clarification of name usage; latest USGS and County maps use Lake Vermilion, while AMS, USFS, State Highway, and McNally maps use Vermilion Lake.

West Branch Sunrise River: stream about 15 miles long, heading about 6.5 miles east-southeast of Isanti, at about 45°27'35" N., 93°07'10" W., and flowing generally south-southeastward, through Typo Lake and Martin Lake, then eastward to the Sunrise River about 1.1 miles southeast of Stacy and 3.8 miles west-northwest of Chisago City; Anoka, Chisago, and Isanti Counties; sec. 33, T. 34 N., R. 21 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°23'25" N., 92°57'50" W. USGS, FOREST LAKE and ISANTI 1:62; application, in connection with Sunrise River and its North and South Branches, q.v.; not in USNF.

Whiteface Reservoir: reservoir about 5.8 miles long and 3 miles wide, partly in Superior National Forest, formed by damming the waters of Whiteface River about 17 miles south-southeast of Aurora; Saint Louis County; sec. 2, T. 55 N., R. 15 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°16'38" N., 92°12'18" W. [at dam]. Not: Minnesota Power and Light Company Reservoir, White Face River Reservoir, Whiteface River Reservoir. DGN (BSM), MARKHAM 1:62; clarification of name usage; the recommended name, Whiteface Reservoir, is USGS and USC & GS map usage; variants are on USFS, AMS, B.P.R., and County maps.



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

AUG 21 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The following names in Minnesota, listed on Docket List 56, were approved for Federal use at the recent meeting of the Board on Geographic Names:

Baker	North Branch Sunrise River
† Colby Lake	Rice River
Dumbbell Lake	Rustad
Dumbbell River	South Branch Little Fork River
Fannie, Lake	South Branch Sunrise River
Garrison	Stephens Creek
Hinsdale	Sunrise River
Kragnes	Vermilion Lake
† Little Fork River	West Branch Sunrise River
Nichols Lake	Whiteface Reservoir

The name Vermilion Lake (not: Lake Vermilion) was approved because of the preferences of the Minnesota State Geographic Board as expressed in your letter of August 1. The above decisions will be published in Decision List No. 6302 and the entries will read as shown in the Docket List.

Thank you for your continuing efforts to help us resolve these name problems.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

September 13, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed is a copy of Docket List 57 which you sent me recently. You will find the results of a check of the Minnesota Geographic Board's records indicated in the margins.

In the matter of Waterman Lake, we show Wassermann to be the name in use. The feature was named for Michael Wassermann, an early settler in the area.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

JDH:s



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

SEP 4 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed copies of Docket List 57 are for the use of the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names. A recent unit move to new quarters caused the delay in forwarding them to you.

The Docket List is scheduled for consideration at the meeting on September 10. However, we will request that action on the names be deferred at that meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures 2

Docket List No. 57
(80 Names)

August 13, 1963
For consideration at
September ~~8~~, 1963 meeting
10

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

August 13, 1963

LOUISIANA (Cont.)

USGS, LECOMPTE 1:62; to establish name and application relative to Coulee du Pechuer cast [q.v.]; name reported in local use; not in a USNF.

MINNESOTA

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

So named by SGB 12-2-1941

USGS, AURORA 1:24; name reported in local use; variants on USGS, AMS, and county maps; Superior Nat'l. Forest map and Minn. Geog. Names show the recommended name; not in a USNF.

McMahon Lake: lake about 0.5 mile across, about 5.5 miles south of Prior Lake and 9.5 miles northeast of New Prague; Scott County; sec. 36, T. 114 N., R. 22 W. and sec. 1, T. 113 N., R. 22 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°37'58" N., 93°24'47" W. Not: Carl's Lake, Karls Lake, *or Carl's Lake*

OK

DGN (BSM), PRIOR LAKE, 1:62; to establish Federal usage; "Karls Lake" appears on USGS quadrangle; not in a USNF.

Tustin, Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.4 mile wide, about 1.5 miles north of Lake Elysian and about 4.5 miles west-southwest of Waterville; LeSueur County; 44°12'30" N., 93°39'50" W. Not: Perch Lake, Tustin Lake, *Lake Custan*

OK

DGN (BSM), SAINT PAUL, 1:250; to establish Federal usage; variants on AMS and County maps; not in a USNF; recommended name shown in Upham's Minn. Geog. Names.

Wasserman
Waterman Lake: lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, about 3.4 miles south-southwest of Lake Minnetonka and 4.9 miles northwest of Chaska; name derives from Michael Wassermann, an early settler in the area; Carver County; sec. 23, T. 116 N., R. 24 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°50'26" N., 93°40'27" W. Not: Wasserman Lake, Watermann Lake.

Wg Show

DGN (BSM), LAKE MINNETONKA, 1:62; to establish Federal usage; not in a USNF.

*Waterman
Watermann's
Watermann
Watermans
Waterman's*



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

OCT 11 1963

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The names Little Mesaba Lake, McMahon Lake, Lake Tustin, and Wassermann Lake for features in Minnesota were approved for Federal use at the recent meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. These decisions will be published in Decision List 6303 and the entries will read as shown on the enclosed annotated portion of Docket List 57.

The name Wassermann Lake, not Waterman Lake as recommended on the Docket List, was approved on the basis of evidence furnished in your letter of September 13.

Sincerely yours,

A. F. Striker
For J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

Docket List No. 57
(80 Names)

August 13, 1963
For consideration at
September 9, 1963 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

August 13, 1963

LOUISIANA (Cont.)

USGS, LECOMPTE 1:62; to establish name and application relative to Coulee du Pechuer cast [q.v.]; name reported in local use; not in a USNF.

MINNESOTA

Do named by the Minn. Geog. Bd. in a decision dated Dec. 2, 1941

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

USGS, AURORA 1:24; name reported in local use; variants on USGS, AMS, and county maps; Superior Nat'l. Forest map and Minn. Geog. Names show the recommended name; not in a USNF.

OK

McMahon Lake: lake about 0.5 mile across, about 5.5 miles south of Prior Lake and 9.5 miles northeast of New Prague; Scott County; sec. 36, T. 114 N., R. 22 W. and sec. 1, T. 113 N., R. 22 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°37'58" N., 93°24'47" W. Not: Carl's Lake, Karls Lake, or Carlo Lake.

DGN (BSM), PRIOR LAKE, 1:62; to establish Federal usage; "Karls Lake" appears on USGS quadrangle; not in a USNF.

OK

Tustin, Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.4 mile wide, about 1.5 miles north of Lake Elysian and about 4.5 miles west-southwest of Waterville; LeSueur County; 44°12'30" N., 93°39'50" W. Not: Perch Lake, Tustin Lake, or Lake Custan.

DGN (BSM), SAINT PAUL, 1:250; to establish Federal usage; variants on AMS and County maps; not in a USNF; recommended name shown in Upham's Minn. Geog. Names.

we show

Wassermann

Waterman Lake: lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, about 3.4 miles south-southwest of Lake Minnetonka and 4.9 miles northwest of Chaska; name derives from Michael Wassermann, an early settler in the area; Carver County; sec. 23, T. 116 N., R. 24 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°50'26" N., 93°40'27" W.

Not: Wasserman Lake, Watermann Lake,

DGN (BSM), LAKE MINNETONKA, 1:62; to establish Federal usage; not in a USNF.

*Waterman, Watermans,
Waterman's, Watermann's,
Watermanns*

January 21, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

I am sorry that the press of other duties has prevented us from completing the checking of Pocket List #1 which you sent to us recently. Although this may take some little time, be assured that we will forward it to you as soon as the results are assembled.

Meanwhile, would you be good enough to answer a question for us. In a book that is soon to be published, the author states that the names of Pancake and Gull Islands near the north shore of Lake Superior (Minnesota) were changed about 1957 at the request of the Great Lakes Ship Masters Association to Pellet and Beaver Islands (respectively), because of the duplication of these names elsewhere on the lake. We have recorded your board's decision (List 570L) in May, 1957, regarding the change of name to Pellet Island, but we have no record of a decision to change the other one to Beaver. Could you straighten us out on this?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. June W. Holquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society

Silver Bay Chapter



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

FEB 12 1964

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 January 21. We will ask that action on names in Minnesota be deferred pending receipt of the results of your investigation.

The name Pellet Island was approved for Federal use in June 1955, and the decision was published in Decision List 5701 as you noted in your letter. A decision for this name was requested by the Coast Guard in order to facilitate identification of a private navigational aid constructed on this previously unnamed island. The name Pellet Island was suggested by a representative of the owner "...inasmuch as taconite pellets will be processed at the Reserve Mining Co. plant..." No conflict with the name Gull Island (or Islands) is shown. However, the portion of a Lake Survey chart that accompanied the name proposal is annotated "Gull Is. Lt. Fl.G."

There is no record in our files that the name controversy Pancake Island/Beaver Island has been previously brought to the attention of the Board on Geographic Names. We find that the name Pancake Island appears on the Silver Bay, 1:62,500-scale quadrangle map published by the Geological Survey, while the name Beaver Island is shown on the pilot, charts, and light lists published by the Lake Survey. The Two Harbors 1:250,000-scale map compiled by the Army Map Service shows this island and Pellet Island as comprising the Beaver Islands. We would welcome an investigation and recommendation by the Minnesota Geographic Board to help resolve this name conflict.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

INDIANA FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

606 INDIANA STATE OFFICE BUILDING
100 NORTH SENATE AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

TELEPHONE: MELROSE 3-5267

March 10, 1964

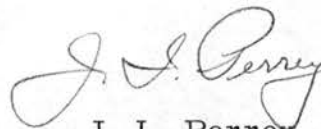
Mrs. Dune D. Holmquist, Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Enclosed is a copy of the Findings of the Indiana Board on Geographic Names for the period July 1962 through June 1963. This is the second of a series of reports that the Indiana Board expects to publish annually.

If similar reports are published by your state we will appreciate being placed on the mailing list to receive them.

Very truly yours,



J. I. Perrey
Chairman

JIP:gm
enclose List No. 2

March 11, 1964

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Board on Geographic Names
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed are the truly confused results of our inquiries regarding Sand and Hay Creeks on your Docket Lists 59 and 61. Map no. 1 will show the sources consulted by the Minn. Highway Dept. and the varied results. Map no. 2 contains the recommendations of the Minnesota Division of Waters for dealing with the confusion, and the letter which accompanied this map.

Happily there is no confusion about Silver Creek on Docket List 59. We are all agreed that this is the name in use.

The Minnesota Geographic Board will not meet until the fall of 1964. If you wish it to review the matter at that time, I shall be glad to place it on the agenda. If, on the other hand, your Board feels that it should act now to straighten out the confusion, we have no objection. We hope that the enclosed information will be of some help.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

M E M O

Publications - Historical Society

Mr. Carl Odquist - Highway Department

February 24, 1964

June D. Holmquist, Deputy Sec'y
Minnesota Geographic Board, Minn. Historical Society
Geographic Names

The Minnesota Geographic Board has received an inquiry from the United States Board concerning the names of certain Minnesota streams on the attached sheets. Will you be good enough to check your records and advise me of your findings as soon as possible, please?

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Sec'y
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society

Same memo to:

Mr. Sidney A. Frellsen
Division of Waters
Centennial Office Building



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

March 2, 1964

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

Re: Geographic Names

Dear Madam:

In response to your memo of February 24, 1964 we have checked our source material and have found the following:

Silver Creek, tributary to Kettle River, Carlton County.

Name used on 1961 Moose Lake quadrangle map (M-18) and on 1936 edition of MHD Planning map. Upham and Winchell and 1950 MHD map use Otter Brook but Upham states it has recently been changed to Silver Creek. This appears to be the locally used and logical name as the lower 3 miles, approximately, is in Silver Township.

Big Sand Creek, tributary to St. Croix River, Pine County.

Name used on Bruno, Grantsburg and Cloverdale preliminary quadrangle maps (M-19, N-19, O-19) except for the stretch below the point where the Little Sand Creek joins it which is labeled simply "Sand Creek". It would be in accordance with our usual policy to omit the "Big" and use the name "Sand Creek" and that would appear to be the locally used name as there is shown on the Cloverdale preliminary quadrangle map a Sand Creek Chapel in Section 11-42-19. The MHD as well as Upham and Winchell use the term River instead of Creek and omit the word Big.

Hay Creek, tributary to Big Sand Creek in Section 19-40-18, Pine County.

No variations in names usage found.

Hay Creek, tributary to Little Sand Creek in Section 31-42-18, Pine County.

1950 MHD Planning map shows this as the main stem of Little Sand Creek as does the Hydrologic Atlas of Minnesota.

Mrs. June Holmquist
Re: Geographic Names

2.

March 2, 1964

Little Sand Creek, tributary to Big Sand Creek in Section
12-40-19, Pine County.

This name is used on 1950 MHD Planning map and in
the Hydrologic Atlas of Minnesota. Upham and
Winchell call it the East Fork of the Sand River.

Little Sand Creek, tributary to Big Sand Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 27-42-19, Pine County.

Not named on 1950 MHD Planning map nor the Hydrologic
Atlas of Minnesota nor by Winchell and not mentioned
by Upham.

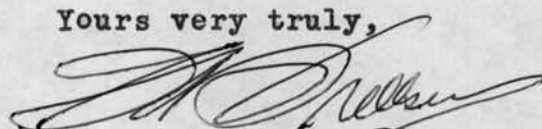
Our recommendations are contained on the attached sketch map
dated 2-28-64.

Both Hay Creek names as well as one Little Sand Creek have been
changed to eliminate duplication. There are two other Hay
Creeks in the county, one joining the Snake River in Section
18-28-22 and the other joining the Tamarack River in Section
31-42-16.

The name "Partridge" is taken from the name of the township in
which the creek rises.

The name "Clover" is taken from the name of the township in which
it rises as well as a church in Section 9 and a cemetery in
Section 21 of the township.

Yours very truly,



Sidney A. Frellsen, Director
Division of Waters

Enc.



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

JAN 8 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed portions of Docket List 61 are for the use of the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names. The names are scheduled for consideration at the January 14 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names; however, we will request that action be deferred pending receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board.

The duplication of the names "Hay Creek" and "Little Sand Creek," for tributaries of "Big Sand Creek," was reported as local usage by a U.S. Geological Survey field party. The Board has avoided approval of such name duplication in the past. We would welcome an investigation and recommendation by the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures 2

Docket List No. 61
(133 Names)

December 10, 1963
For consideration at
January 14, 1964 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 10, 1963

MINNESOTA

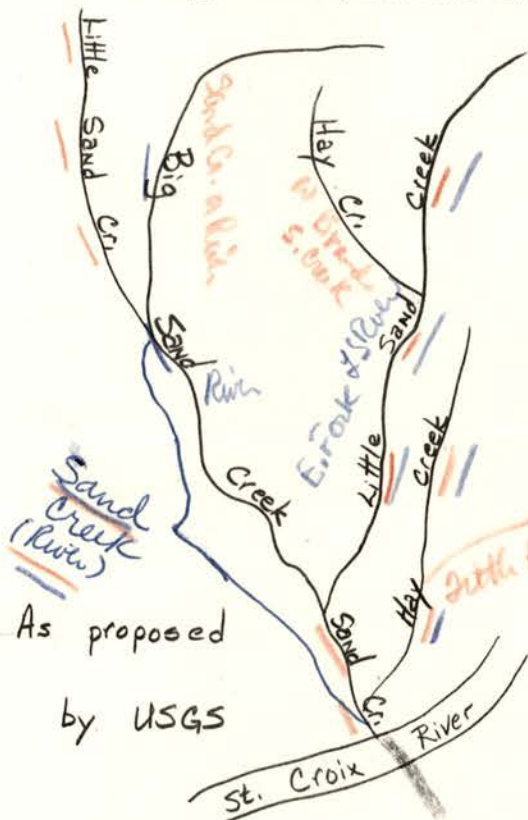
Big Sand Creek: stream about 40 miles long, heading in sec. 19, T. 44 N., R. 17 W. and flowing generally southward to the Saint Croix River about 7.5 miles southeast of Cloverdale and 11 miles north of Grantsburg, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 19, T. 40 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°56'03" N., 92°38'24" W.
Not: Sand Creek, Sand River.

USGS, DULUTH and STILLWATER 1:250; to clarify name and application; the staff is not in accord with GS in labeling about 4 miles of the lower part of this watercourse "Sand Creek;" not in a USNF; see map.

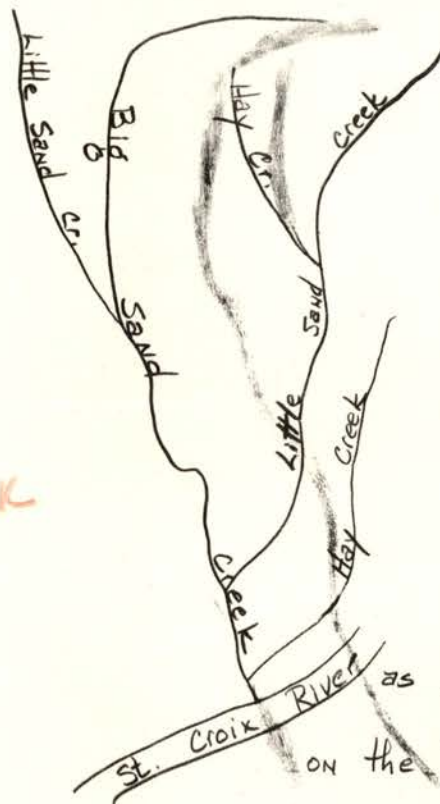
Hay Creek: stream about 10 miles long, heading in S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 10, T. 41 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward to Big Sand Creek about 11 miles north-northeast of Grantsburg, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 19, T. 40 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°56'06" N., 92°38'30" W.

USGS, DULUTH and STILLWATER 1:250; to clarify name and application; not in a USNF; see map.

201



As proposed
by USGS



as shown
on the Docket

1936 MDH highway maps
hydrologic atlas
Winchell
Fix plans

December 10, 1963

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Hay Creek: stream about 4.4 miles long, heading in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 42 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward to Little Sand Creek about 7.1 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 42 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°05'03" N., 92°40'28" W. Not: Little Sand Creek [q.v.].
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; to clarify name and application; not in a USNF; see map.

Little Sand Creek: stream about 14 miles long, heading in sec. 17, T. 42 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward to Big Sand Creek about 4.8 miles southeast of Cloverdale and 17.5 miles northeast of Pine City; Pine County; sec. 12, T. 40 N., R. 19 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°58'05" N., 92°40'07" W.
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; to clarify name and application; not in a USNF; see map.

Little Sand Creek: stream about 8 miles long, heading in sec. 23, T. 43 N., R. 19 W. and flowing generally southward to Big Sand Creek about 7 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, T. 42 N., R. 19 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°05'48" N., 92°43'30" W.
USGS, DULUTH 1:250; to clarify name and application; not in a USNF; see map.

MONTANA

Judith River: stream about 95 miles long, heading in Lewis and Clark National Forest at the confluence of its Middle and Lost Forks, at about 46°50'25" N., 110°22'30" W., and flowing generally north-eastward, then northward, to the Missouri River about 47 miles north-northwest of Lewistown; Fergus and Judith Basin Counties; 47°44'07" N., 109°38'44" W. Not: Middle Fork Judith River.
DGN, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, ROUNDUP, and LEWISTOWN 1:250; to define this stream for Federal usage, especially in its headwater portion; see map.

Office Memorandum

DEPARTMENT Highway

TO : Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy Sec'y.
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society

DATE: March 6, 1964

FROM : Carl Odquist

SUBJECT: Geographic Names

SILVER CREEK


Stream is named "Silver Creek" by:

- 1) Highway Department 1936 County Map series
- 2) Division of Forestry Fire Plans

All of our other references give the name of this stream as "Otter Brook" and it is shown as such on our current county map series.

However, we believe that the present local usage is "Silver Creek".

Attached, our sketches showing the various names used by our references for the "Sand Creek" drainage system. We have not been able to check out the local usage on this system, and have no opinion as to what the present usages are.





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

MAR 30 1964

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We would welcome your comments on the entry for Mooney Lake in Minnesota shown on the enclosed portion of Docket List 64. The name is to be considered by the Board on Geographic Names at its meeting scheduled for April 14.

Thank you for your investigation of the confusion with "Sands" and "Hays" on Docket List 61. The information forwarded with your letter of March 11 will be brought to the attention of the Board at its next meeting. The Board would like to resolve the matter as soon as possible. Several maps of the Geological Survey topographic series are being withheld from publication pending decisions by the Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

April 3, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Our records show Mooney as the name in use for the lake listed on the enclosed portion of Docket List 64. You might also wish to dispose of the various variant spellings we show in making your decision. They are penned on the sheet.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board



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

MAY 8 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for bringing to our attention the error in the description for Hinsdale as published in Decision List 6302.

As the case was submitted to the Board, the feature in question was described as a railroad siding, and in the decision list as a locality. After reviewing the case, it appears that the feature may be classified as a settlement and is actually located in both sec. 8 and sec. 17.

The revised description will read as follows:

†Hinsdale: settlement about 4 miles south-southeast of Embarrass and 6.5 miles north-northeast of Aurora; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; secs. 8 and 17, T. 59 N., R. 14 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°36'04" N., 92°08'30" W. Not: Hinesdale.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

April 27, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Perhaps we should call your attention to an apparent discrepancy in the location given for Hinesdale in Decision List 6302. Our records show this settlement in St. Louis County, T. 59 N., R. 14 W., south 1/2 of section 8, rather than the north 1/2 of sec. 17 as you have it. The schoolhouse about which the settlement centers appears to be definitely in section 8.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

JDH:pns



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

JUN 2 1964

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The following names in Minnesota were recently approved
for Federal use by the Board on Geographic Names:

Docket List 59
Silver Creek

Docket List 61
Sand Creek Partridge Creek
Hay Creek Clover Creek
Little Sand Creek

Docket List 64
Mooney Lake

The decisions for Silver Creek and Mooney Lake will be published as shown on the Docket Lists. The decisions for the stream names approved on Docket List 61 will be published as shown on the enclosed lists. You will note that the approved descriptions follow in most part the recommendations of the Minnesota Division of Waters forwarded with your letter of March 11.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

Names Approved by the Board on Geographic Names on

Docket List 61

MINNESOTA

Clover Creek: stream about 10 miles long, heading in S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 10, T. 41 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward to Sand Creek about 11 miles north-northeast of Grantsburg, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 19, T. 40 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°56'06" N., 92°38'30" W. Not: Hay Creek [q.v.].

Hay Creek: stream about 4.4 miles long, heading in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 42 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward to Little Sand Creek about 7.1 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 42 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°05'03" N., 92°40'28" W. Not: Little Sand Creek [q.v.].

Little Sand Creek: stream about 14 miles long, heading in sec. 17, T. 42 N., R. 18 W. and flowing generally southward to Sand Creek about 4.8 miles southeast of Cloverdale and 17.5 miles northeast of Pine City; Pine County; sec. 12, T. 40 N., R. 19 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°58'05" N., 92°40'07" W.

Partridge Creek: stream about 8 miles long, heading in sec. 23, T. 43 N., R. 19 W. and flowing generally southward to Sand Creek about 7 miles east-southeast of Sandstone; Pine County; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, T. 42 N., R. 19 W., fourth principal meridian; 46°05'48" N., 92°43'30" W. Not: Little Sand Creek [q.v.].

Sand Creek: stream about 40 miles long, heading in sec. 19, T. 44 N., R. 17 W. and flowing generally southward to the Saint Croix River about 7.5 miles southeast of Cloverdale and 11 miles north of Grantsburg, Wisconsin; Pine County; sec. 19, T. 40 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian; 45°56'03" N., 92°38'24" W. Not: Big Sand Creek, Sand River.

August 19, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

The following names were approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board at a meeting held on January 2, 1964. All have been approved by the county boards concerned.

LIZZIE LAKE. In Cass and Crow Wing counties, T. 138-139 N., R. 29 W., secs. 2, 3, 34, 35. Not Jule, Gail, Jale, Jake, Jute, or Jail Lake. Named for a homesteader's wife and the name in use.

JAIL LAKE. In Cass and Crow Wing counties, T. 138-139, R. 29 W., secs. 1, 2, 36. Not Big Rice, Gail, Big Lake, or Rice Lake. According to one historian the lake received its name from the following accident. During a spring in the 1890s, a caretaker was left in charge of the Smith Brothers lumber camp to look after the oxen. He went to town but propped the barn door open so the animals could go in and out. Two oxen tried to get out at once. They became wedged in the doorway and neither could move. The two oxen died and the lake beside the camp was named Jail Lake. Another version of the story has it that all the men in the camp went into town and wound up in jail. While they were there, the ice melted and rotted to the point where the entire camp disappeared into the lake.

CLOUGH LAKE. In Crow Wing County, T. 138 N., R. 29 W., secs. 10, 11. Not Sweet nor Swede Lake. A Crow Wing County historian reports that this lake was named for Minnesota Governor David M. Clough who once had lumber camps in the area.

MINNETOGA LAKE. In Hennepin County, village of Minnetonka, T. 117 N., R. 22 W., secs. 26, 27, 34, 35. Not Mud Lake, not Wynn Lake. To eliminate duplication of Mud Lake.

RICHFIELD LAKE. In Hennepin County, village of Richfield, T. 28 N., R. 24 W., secs. 21, 27, 28. Not Grass Lake. To eliminate duplication of Grass Lake.

MAHPIYATA ISLAND. 3 1/2 acre island in Lake Minnetonka; Tract B., Registered Land Survey, 1092, Gov. Lot 4, Sec. 22, T. 117 N., Range 23. In Hennepin County. Previously unnamed and sometimes considered a part of Big Island. Named in accordance with an Indian legend about Mahpiyata, daughter of a Sioux chief, who tried to defend the island when it was attacked by the Chippewa. She was captured, later married a Chippewa chief, and returned to Big Island.

Enclosed are the results of our check of Docket List No. 67. Sorry to be so long in sending it to you.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

JDH:s



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

JUN 18 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed portions of Docket List 67 are for the use of the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names. The names are scheduled for consideration at the July 14 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names.

We will request that action be deferred pending receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures 2

77.777.

Docket List. No. 67
(104 Names)

June 9, 1964
For consideration at
July 14, 1964 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

June 9, 1964

MAINE (Cont.)

*Horseneck Channel (Cont.)

USGS, Westport 1:24; 1935 decision revised; "Horseneck" is the spelling in local use for several features in the area including East Horseneck Beach, Horseneck Point, and Horseneck Beach [a State Beach Reservation]; not in a USNF; USC&GS charts show variant.

MINNESOTA

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

DGN (BSM), Whyte 1:62; to establish correct spelling; variant on Superior National Forest and AMS maps.

No record Little Stewart River: stream about 7 miles long, heading in sec. 9, T. 53 N., R. 11 W. and flowing generally southeastward to the Stewart River about 2.3 miles northeast of the city of Two Harbors; Lake County, Minnesota; sec. 29, T. 53 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°03'07" N., 91°38'24" W. Not: Wabegan Creek.

DGN (BSM), Two Harbors 1:24; to establish name usage; not in a National Forest; variant on AMS and Lake Survey maps.

We show this consistently as Little Pine Little Wampus Lake: lake about 0.1 mile across, about 0.3 mile north of Wampus Lake and 8 miles north of Greenwood Lake; Lake County, Minnesota; S½ sec. 28, T. 60 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°39'02" N., 91°36'30" W. Not: Little Pine Lake.

DGN (BSM), Greenwood 1:62; to establish name usage; shown as "Little Pine Lake" on all sources except GS map which uses "Little Wampus Lake"; in Superior National Forest.

We show this as one word - Indian word Mic Mac Lake: lake about 0.5 mile across, about 0.25 mile southeast of Nipisiquit Lake and 4.5 miles south of Finland; Lake County, Minnesota; secs. 8 and 17, T. 56 N., R. 7 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°20'50" N., 91°15'30" W. Not: Micmac Lake, Lake Micmac.

DGN (BSM), Finland 1:62; to clarify one-or two-word spelling; GS usage is "Mic Mac"; not in Superior National Forest, but shown on the USNF map as "Lake Mic Mac"; other variants on AMS&County maps and a Minn. Hist. Soc. publication.

June 9, 1964

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

We show this with 2 S → Nipisiquit Lake: lake about 0.5 mile across, about 0.3 mile north of Mic Mac Lake and 4 miles south of Finland; Lake County, Minnesota; sec. 8, T. 56 N., R. 7 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°21'20" N., 91°14'45" W. Not: Nippissiquit Lake, Lake Nipisiquit, Nipissiquit Lake.

DGN (BSM), Finland 1:62; to clarify spelling; recommended spelling on USGS maps; not in Superior National Forest, but shown on the USNF map as "Lake Nipissiquit"; other variants on AMS and County maps and a publication of Minn. Hist. Society.

We show Swamp Lake. Have no record of any use of Phantom. → Phantom Lake: lake about 0.4 mile across, about 3.5 miles south-southeast of Greenwood Lake; Lake County, Minnesota; N½ sec. 3, T. 57 N., R. 10 W. and S½ sec. 34, T. 58 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°27'35" N., 91°35'15" W. Not: Swamp Lake. *Muck,*

DGN (BSM) Whyte 1:62; to establish name usage; USGS and County maps show recommended name; on AMS and Superior National Forest maps the lake is shown as "Swamplake."

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

DGN (BSM), Brinson and Two Harbors 1:62 and King Lake and Pequaywan Lake 1:24; to clarify name and application; not in a USNF but shown as "Stewart Branch" on Superior National Forest map; AMS map shows uppercourse as "Little Stewart River [q.v.], but misapplies the lower course; recommended name and applicatin shown on USGS maps.

OK → Stewart River: stream about 16 miles long, heading in Stewart Lake, at about 47°11'15" N., 91°44'30" W., and flowing generally south-southeastward to Lake Superior about 24 miles northeast of the city of Two Harbors; Lake County, Minnesota; sec. 29, T. 53 N., R. 10 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°02'51" N., 91°37'49" W. Not: Stewarts River.

Not Steward → DGN, Two Harbors 1:62; submitted in connection with Pine Creek [q.v.] to establish application; not in a National Forest.



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

AUG 28 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thanks for reviewing the names in Minnesota on Docket List 67. The comments will be brought to the attention of the Board when the names are again considered in September.

We will prepare case briefs for the six names submitted with your letter of August 19. A copy of the Docket List on which they appear will be forwarded for your review.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

October 22, 1964

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

Enclosed is the Minnesota portion of
Docket List 71 which we have checked against the
records of the Minnesota Geographic Board. You
will find additional variant spellings added in
pencil.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley,
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

JDH:s

Enclosure



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

OCT 19 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed portions of Docket List 71 are for the use of the Minnesota Geographic Board. The names Lizzie Lake, Jail Lake, Clough Lake, Minnetoga Lake, Richfield Lake, and Mahpiyata Island were submitted by the Minnesota Geographic Board in your letter of August 19.

The names are scheduled for consideration at the November 10 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. We will request that action be deferred pending receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

F01 J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures (2)

Minnesota

Docket List No. 71
(149 Names)

October 13, 1964
For consideration at
November 10, 1964 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 13, 1964

IDAHO (Cont.)

Whitebird Hill: hill with an elevation of about 4,613 feet, about 4 miles northeast of Whitebird and 8 miles southwest of Grangeville; Idaho County, Idaho; 45°50'50" N., 116°13'14" W. Not: White Bird Hill.

DGN, Grangeville 1:250; to establish correct word form; submitted in connection with North Fork Whitebird Creek case; not in a USNF.

LOUISIANA

Paw Paw Bayou: stream about 16 miles long, heading about 3 miles southeast of Scottsville, Texas, at about 32°30'46" N., 94°11'51" W., and flowing generally eastward, into Louisiana, to Cross Lake about 10 miles west-northwest of Shreveport; Caddo Parish, Louisiana; and Harrison County, Texas; sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 16 W., Louisiana meridian; 32°31'22" N., 93°57'18" W. Not: Paw Paw Creek, Quapaw Bayou, Quapaw Creek.

USGS and DGN, Tyler and Shreveport 1:250; to establish name and application; USGS recommended the use of the name "Paw Paw Creek" to its junction with Bullard Creek and "Paw Paw Bayou" to its mouth; the staff recommends the above application to avoid the use of two names for one stream; the Tyler 1:250 and county maps apply the name of "Quapaw Bayou" to this stream; not in a USNF.

MINNESOTA

Big Island: irregular shaped island about 1 mile long and 0.4 mile wide, in Lake Minnetonka, about 0.02 mile east of Mahpiyata Island and about 3.2 miles southwest of Wayzata; Hennepin County, Minnesota; sec. 14, 22 and 23, T. 117 N., R. 23 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°55'45" N., 93°33'50" W. *Not Meeker's Island, Morse's Island,*

DGN, Excelsior 1:24; to establish application relative to Mahpiyata Island [q.v.]; USGS and county maps show Big Island including Mahpiyata Island; not in a USNF. *Morris's Island*

Clough Lake: lake about 0.7 mile across, just south of Lizzie Lake, about 5 miles northeast of the village of Pine River, and 30 miles north-northwest of Brainerd; Crow Wing County, Minnesota; 46°47'15" N., 94°19'20" W. Not: Swede Lake, Sweet Lake.

October 13, 1964

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Clough Lake (Cont.)

Minnesota BGN, Brainerd 1:250; to establish correct name usage; reported to be named for Minnesota Governor David M. Clough who once had lumber camps in the area; shown as "Swede Lake" on Brainerd 1:250 and county map; not in a USNF.

Finstad Lake: lake about 0.9 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, about 1 mile west of Picket Lake, 18 miles east of Pelican Lake, and 39 miles north of Virginia; St. Louis County, Minnesota; sec. 30, T. 65 N., R. 16 W., fifth principal meridian; 48°05'00" N., 92°26'40" W. Not: Finsted Lake. *Fenstad, Fensted*

USGS, International Falls 1:250; to establish correct spelling; reported to be named after "Frank Finstad," an early homesteader on the lake; Mr. Finstad's brother was reported as one source of this information; the Superior National Forest, International Falls 1:250, and county maps all show the variant spelling; 1948 USDA map shows a Finstad Creek entering the lake; in Superior National Forest.

Jail Lake: lake about 0.8 mile long and 0.4 mile wide, just east of Lizzie Lake, about 7 miles northeast of the village of Pine River, and 31 miles north-northwest of Brainerd; Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota; 46°48' N., 94°18' W. Not: Big Lake, Big Rice Lake, Gail Lake, Rice Lake.

Minnesota BGN, Brainerd 1:250; to establish correct name usage; name reported to be used locally; the AMS Brainerd 1:250 shows a variant name of "Big Rice Lake", not in a USNF.

Little Indian Sioux River: stream about 26 miles long, heading at about 47°59'37" N., 92°09'13" W. and flowing generally westward about 4 miles, then northward, to Upper Pauness Lake about 26 miles north of the city of Tower and 27 miles north-northwest of Ely; it drains Otter Lake and Cummings Lake at its head; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 48°11'07" N., 92°14'55" W. Not: Indian Sioux River, Little Indian River, Sioux River. *Indian Soo River.*

October 13, 1964

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Little Indian Sioux River (Cont.)

USGS, Hibbing and International Falls 1:250; to clarify spelling; AMS map shows both variants and USFS maps have the recommended name and a variant; in Superior National Forest.

Lizzie Lake: lake about 0.8 mile across, just west of Jail Lake, about 6 miles northeast of the village of Pine River, and 31 miles north-northwest of Brainerd; Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota; 46°48'20" N., 94°19'30" W. Not: Gail Lake, Jail Lake [q.v.], Jake Lake, Jale Lake, Jule Lake, Jute Lake.

Minnesota BGN, Brainerd 1:250; to establish correct name usage; reported to be named after a homesteader's wife; name reported to be used locally; shown as "Jule Lake" on Brainerd 1:250; not in a USNF.

Lower Pauness Lake: irregularly shaped lake about 1.5 miles long, just north of Upper Pauness Lake about 26 miles north-northwest of Ely and 27 miles north-northeast of the city of Tower; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 48°11'45" N., 92°14'40" W. Not: Upper Pauness Lake [q.v.], Upper Pouness Lake. *DAuness*

DGN, International Falls 1:250; to clarify name and application; see summary for Upper Pauness Lake; in Superior National Forest.

Mahpiyata Island: island about 0.4 mile across, in Lake Minnetonka, about 0.02 mile west of Big Island and 4.3 miles southwest of Wayzata; Hennepin County, Minnesota; sec. 22, T. 117 N., R. 23 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°55'35" N., 93°34'30" W. Not: Big Island [q.v.].

Minnesota BGN, Excelsior 1:24; to establish name and location relative to Big Island; named in accordance with an Indian legend about Mahpiyata, daughter of a Sioux chief, who tried to defend the island when it was attacked by the Chippewa-she was captured, later married a Chippewa chief, and returned to Big Island; shown as part of Big Island on USGS and county maps; not in a USNF.

Minnetoga Lake: lake about 0.3 mile long and 0.1 mile wide, about 8.5 miles northeast of Shakopee and 9 miles west of the center of Minneapolis; Hennepin County, Minnesota; sec. 26, 27, and 35 T. 117 N., R. 22 W., fifth principal meridian; 44°54'33" N., 93°26'34" W. Not: Mud Lake, Wynn Lake.

October 13, 1964

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Minnetoga Lake (Cont.)

Minnesota BGN, Hopkins 1:24; to establish correct name usage; USGS maps apply the name of "Mud Lake" to this lake; submitted to eliminate duplication of Mud Lake; not in a USNF.

Papoose Lake: lake about 0.4 mile across, about 18 miles north-northeast of Ely and 55 miles northeast of Hibbing; Lake and Saint Louis Counties, Minnesota; sec. 36, T. 66 N., R. 12 W. and sec. 31, T. 66 N., R. 11 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°09'40" N., 91°47'45" W. Not: Pappoose Lake.

USGS, Superior NF map; to clarify spelling; variant on USFS maps; in Superior National Forest.

Richfield Lake: lake about 0.5 mile long and 0.25 mile wide, in Richfield about 4 miles south-southwest of the center of Minneapolis; Hennepin County, Minnesota; sec. 21, 27, and 28, T. 28 N., R. 24 W., fourth principal meridian; 44°53'10" N., 93°17'30" W. Not: Grass Lake.

Minnesota BGN, Minneapolis South 1:24; to establish correct name usage; submitted to eliminate duplication of Grass Lake; USGS maps presently use name of "Grass Lake"; not in a USNF.

Upper Pauness Lake: lake about 1.2 miles long, and 0.2 mile wide, about 27 miles north of the city of Tower and 27 miles north-northwest of Ely; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 48°11'25" N., 92°15'30" W. Not: Lower Pauness Lake [q.v.], Lower Pouness Lake, Pauness Lake, *DAUNESS Lake*

DGN, International Falls 1:250; submitted in relation to the Little Indian Sioux River case [q.v.]; to clarify name and application; AMS map shows variant spelling and misapplies Upper and Lower; USFS map shows Pauness Lake and the County map misapplies Upper and Lower; in Superior National Forest.

MISSISSIPPI

Bogue Homo: stream about 73 miles long, heading about 7.5 miles north of Heidelberg and flowing generally southward to the Leaf River about 2 miles north of Wingate and 18.5 miles east-southeast of Hattiesburg; Jasper, Jones, and Perry Counties, Mississippi; sec. 9, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., Saint Stephens meridian; 31°13'58" N., 88°59'54" W. Not: Big Bogue Homo Creek, Bogue Homo Creek.



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

NOV 9 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Associate Editor
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar Street and Central Avenue
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

In your letter of October 27 you requested verification of the spelling of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The hyphenated name, Wilkes-Barre, as given in the Sixth Report, is still the approved spelling of the Board on Geographic Names.

You also asked about our plans for a consolidated report of all the Board's decisions. We are glad to say that a plan is under consideration whereby we may be able to publish a cumulative list in the not-too-distant future. However, since there are several other tasks that have priority and because a great deal of preliminary work must go into such a publication, it is impossible to estimate a date for this venture.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



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

DEC 8 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The names in Minnesota listed below were approved for Federal use at the recent meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. These names were approved by you in your letter of October 22 and the additional variants which you suggested for some of the names will be incorporated into the descriptions. Other than these changes, the entries published in Decision List 6403 will appear as shown on Docket List 71.

Big Island	Papoose Lake
Finstad Lake	Upper Pauness Lake
Lower Pauness Lake	

The following names, suggested by the Minnesota Board in your letter of August 19 were also approved by the Board and will be published as shown on Docket List 71.

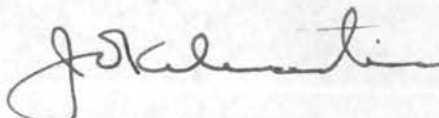
Clough Lake	Mahpiyata Island
Jail Lake	Minnetoga Lake
Lizzie Lake	Richfield Lake

The name Little Indian Sioux River was approved by the Board with a change in description as follows:

Little Indian Sioux River: stream about
30 miles long, heading at about 47°59'37"
N., 92°09'13" W. and flowing generally
westward about 4 miles, then northward,
to Loon Lake about 31 miles north of the

city of Tower and 30 miles north-northwest
of Ely; it drains Otter Lake and Cummings Lake at
its head; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 48°14'15"
N., 92°15'33" W. Not: Indian Sioux River, Indian
Soo River, Little Indian River, Sioux River.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. O. Kilmartin".

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



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

MAR 19 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names again deferred action on the Minnesota names on Docket List 72 pending results of investigation by the Minnesota Board. This list was first considered at the December meeting of the Federal Board. These names have already been approved by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Corps of Engineers Lake Survey. In the absence of further request for deferral from your Board, these names will be considered at the next meeting of the Board on Geographic Names on April 13.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



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

NOV 18 1964

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

The enclosed portions of Docket List 72 are for the use of the Minnesota Geographic Board. The names are scheduled for consideration at the December 8 meeting of the Board on Geographic Names. We will request that action be deferred pending receipt of the comments of the Minnesota Board.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures (2)

Docket List No. 72
(113 Names)

November 10, 1964
For consideration at
December 8, 1964 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

November 10, 1964

INDIANA (Cont.)

Black Creek (Cont.)

USGS, Linton, Plainville, and Sandborn 1:24; to establish correct name and application; name approved by Indiana board (11/15/63); USGS, AMS, and county maps show variant names in part; not in a USNF.

MINNESOTA

Baylis Island: island, about 0.7 mile long and 0.4 mile wide, in Crane lake about 1 mile north-northeast of the community of Crane Lake and 48 miles southeast of the city of International Falls; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 67 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°16'42" N., 92°28'45" W. Not: Baileys Island, Bare Island, Big Bear Island.

USGS, International Falls 1:250; to establish correct name usage; it is reported that the forest ranger for this part of Superior NF recommends that the Island be named "Baylis Island"; reported to be named after the former owners of the property; the Superior NF class "c" map shows a variant name of "Bailey Island"; in Superior NF.

Coxey Pond: irregularly shaped lake about 1 mile long and 0.4 mile wide, about 2 miles south of Big Rice Lake and 9.5 miles northwest of Ely; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; secs. 29 and 30, T. 64 N., R. 13 W., fourth principal meridian; 47°59'55" N., 92°01'20" W. Not: Carey Lake.

USGS, Crab Lake 1:24 and Superior NF; recommended name is local usage and was approved Sept. 3, 1964 by the U.S. Forest Service (according to USGS field report); 1950 county map shows "Coxey Pond" on the east part, with "Carey Lake" as name for west part of lake; in Superior NF.

Hilda Creek: stream heading in Oriniack Lake and flowing generally northward 3 miles, then west-southwestward 8 miles, to the Vermilion River about 5.3 miles north of Vermilion Lake at Vermilion Dam and 30 miles west-northwest of Ely; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 48°02'00" N., 92°27'55" W. Not: East Creek.

DGN, International Falls 1:250; submitted to clarify name choice; most older usage is East Creek; the 1963 USFS Recreation map shows Hilda Creek for part of the feature; the new USGS preliminary maps show Hilda Creek for the entire feature; staff feels Hilda is more distinct than East; in Superior NF.

November 10, 1964

MINNESOTA (Cont.)

Swansons Bay: bay about 0.8 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, on the west shore of Sand Point Lake about 1.2 miles west of the United States-Canada boundary and 44 miles east-southeast of the city of International Falls; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; sec. 2, T. 68 N., R. 17 W., fourth principal meridian; 48°24'20" N., 92°29'15" W. Not: Staeger Bay.

USGS, International Falls 1:250; to establish correct name usage; name is reported to be used locally; field evidence is quite weak; variant name appears on the Superior NF class "c" map (1963), US Lake Survey Chart 818, and on the St. Louis county map; in Superior NF.

MONTANA

Big Hoodoo Mountain: mountain about 5 miles long and 3.5 miles wide, with an elevation of about 5,236 feet, about 11 miles south of Libby and 55 miles west of Kalispell; Lincoln County, Montana; 48°12'45" N., 115°31'30" W. Not: Hoodoo Mountain.

DGN (BSM), Libby and Thompson Lakes 1:125; to clarify name and application; USGS maps shows variant name applied to only part of the mountain; in Kootenai NF.

† Boorman Creek: stream about 5 miles long, heading on the eastern slope of Boorman Peak at about 48°10'45" N., 114°31'30" W. and flowing generally eastward to Ashley Creek about 0.5 mile south-southwest of Batavia and 6 miles west-southwest of Kalispell; Flathead County, Montana; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 28 N., R. 22 W., Montana principal meridian; 48°10'06" N., 114°25'27" W.

USGS, Flathead National Forest N $\frac{1}{2}$; 1918 description revised; local usage supports the application as given above; the Flathead National Forest map shows a variant upper course application for Boorman Creek (extending up Weberg Creek [q.v.]); not in a USNF but shown on Flathead National Forest map.

Browns Gulch: ravine about 3.5 miles long, heading at about 45°32'00" N., 111°18'42" W. and trending generally east-north-eastward to Williams Ditch about 4 miles southwest of the village of Gallatin Gateway and 13.5 miles southwest of Bozeman; Gallatin County, Montana; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 4 E., Montana principal meridian; 45°32'40" N., 111°14'50" W. Not: Brown Hollow.



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

APR 23 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic
Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names approved for Federal use the following Minnesota names. These names will be published in Decision List 6502 and the entries will appear as shown on Docket List 72.

Baylis Island
Coxey Pond

Hilda Creek
Swansons Bay

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

May 16, 1964

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Board on Geographic Names (Domestic)
Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

So far at the Minnesota's Boards records show, the enclosed portion of
Docket List 78 is correct.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board



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

MAY 10 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic
Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are enclosing the Minnesota portion of Docket 78 for your information. We would appreciate your review and comments on the entries.

The list is scheduled to be considered by the Board on Geographic Names on June 8. Please notify us by that date if more time is needed for your review.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

July 27, 1965

United States Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Dingman

Dear Mr. Dingman:

It was pleasant to visit with you yesterday. I hope that your trip has been both pleasant and profitable.

Enclosed are the copies of the Minnesota law which governs the State Geographic Board. Since I promised to send these to you, I thought I had better do it before the promise got lost in the mountains on my desk.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board



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

JUL 28 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names approved for Federal use the name Sand Hill River in Minnesota. This name will be published in Decision List 6503 and the entry will appear as shown on Docket List 78.

Action on the remaining Minnesota name on Docket List 78 was deferred.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION IN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Lester F. Dingman

Topographic Division
U.S. Geological Survey

August 1965

ABSTRACT

Increasing emphasis on geographic names by the mapping profession and by the general public has caused greatly increased activity in the field of domestic names by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. At the same time, there has developed within many of the States a new or increased awareness of the importance of standardizing name usage. Some States have set up formal boards or committees with legal powers to standardize geographic nomenclature, while in other States, organizations or individuals are attempting informally to accomplish this result.

In an effort to develop uniformity between State and Federal usage, and in the hope of eliminating any duplication of effort, the Board on Geographic Names seeks to develop cooperation with the respective State agencies in the review and processing of geographic names problems. The results of these cooperative efforts are already contributing to an increased and improved output of geographic name data.

Federal-State Cooperation in Geographic Names

by
Lester F. Dingman
U.S. Geological Survey

During and since World War II the need and demand for maps and mapping have increased astronomically. Both government and commercial mapping activities have been increased to meet the requirements, and dramatic new methods, techniques, and equipment have been developed--and are still being developed.

To produce better maps at an ever increasing rate, one very important aspect of mapping--the accuracy and completeness of the geographic names which make the maps meaningful--required increased emphasis as much as did accuracy of planimetric detail and fidelity of topographic portrayal. Field engineers working on the maps are fully cognizant of the importance of obtaining correct names, and in the office, the map editor is constantly aware of the problem as he compares names submitted by the fieldman with those which appear on other reference material. In many instances it has been necessary to make arbitrary decisions as to the choice of the name, the spelling, and the application to appear on the map. It is remarkable that the number of name errors introduced during the period of accelerated activity is no larger than it is.

As far back as 1890, the need to standardize geographic nomenclature became apparent, and President Harrison by executive order created the United States Board on Geographic Names to provide for such standardization in publications of the Federal Government. This Board made a good start in

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that direction, and formulated principles and rendered decisions during a period when Government mapping was relatively meager as compared with present-day operations. The authority and responsibilities of the Board were expanded and redefined in subsequent executive orders by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Hoover, and Franklin Roosevelt. The Board on Geographic Names was reorganized and established in its present form by Act of Congress in 1947. During the postwar period, financial support for the Board's activities came principally from agencies with a continuing concern with foreign names, and as a result, the attention of the Board was directed primarily to foreign names just when domestic mapping activities were increasing dramatically.

In 1957, the Secretary of the Interior directed the U.S. Geological Survey to furnish a staff to service the domestic names activity of the Board on Geographic Names. This staff, completely separated from the foreign names activities of the Board, has now put the processing of domestic geographic names on a current basis, and has cleared up the backlog which developed during the years of relative inactivity.

The Domestic Names Staff now processes about 600 geographic name problems a month for the Board. These names are submitted by Federal mapping agencies, States, commercial organizations, and individuals. After the problems submitted have been researched, those that require Board decisions are docketed, and the dockets are circulated to the Federal and State agencies and others who may be concerned for investigation and comment prior to consideration by the Board. The Board meets monthly to act on the docketed problems

and generally considers over 200 names at each meeting. Decisions rendered by the Board are published in the decision lists issued three or four times a year. Because of the volume of cases to be considered, it is apparent that thorough staff investigation and preparation are extremely important.

In considering and deciding on controversial geographic names, the Board on Geographic Names is guided most strongly by local usage, whenever this can be clearly established. It is essential, therefore, that the Domestic Names Staff, in researching and preparing cases for Board action, make a diligent effort to ascertain the local usage. Many of the controversies that come to the Board for decision are forwarded by Federal mapping agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey which submit comprehensive field reports covering the names. Many conflicts, however, arise from other sources, and the local usage may not be easy to determine. Such cases may arise in the course of map editing; they may--and many do--result from staff research on other cases; and they may be submitted by individuals who have a personal, but not always unbiased, interest in the feature name. Since the Staff does not undertake field investigation of these hundreds of controversial names, the cooperation of Federal, State, and local officials and agencies is actively sought, and this cooperation is now greatly facilitating geographic names processing.

While activity at the Federal level has been increasing rapidly, there has also developed within many of the States a new or increased awareness of the significance of geographic names and of the importance of standardizing

name usage. Several States now have officially organized geographic names boards, and legislation to establish such boards is pending in two or three additional States. Other States have officially designated advisory committees on geographic names. In some States, agencies which may not be designated to act, but which are concerned with names, have voluntarily offered to cooperate in reviewing name problems; in other cases interested State officials or private individuals with particular competence and interest in geographic nomenclature provide assistance in this way. The Domestic Names Staff is now receiving cooperation in geographic names research from boards, agencies, or individuals in about 20 States. It would be desirable to extend this to include the other 30.

The nature of the cooperation which we receive from the States varies somewhat, depending on the type of organization, frequency of meetings, and other considerations. Some boards are quite large, with members from various parts of the State, while others may be one-man operations. Similarly, some boards meet regularly once a month, while others meet quarterly, semi-annually, or, in some cases conduct their business by correspondence between the members. In some States, the boards or committees also seek the cooperation or assistance of county boards of supervisors or other groups who may be even closer to the specific problems.

Since many of the cases which the Board on Geographic Names is called upon to consider involve names which will appear on maps currently in preparation by the U.S. Geological Survey or one of the other Federal

mapping agencies, it is important that decisions be made promptly enough so that map publication will not be unduly delayed. As previously stated, the Staff prepares a docket listing the cases to be considered at each meeting, and this docket is forwarded to interested State agencies about a month in advance of the meeting. The docket contains, in addition to the proposed name, a description of the feature being named, the origin of the name if known, and a brief summary of pertinent information discovered during research on the name. The State Boards notify the Board whether they agree with the name proposal or whether they would recommend a change. It frequently happens, however, that the State agency is unable, for one reason or another, to complete its review before the scheduled consideration date. In such cases, the Board will, upon request, defer action on the name until the next regular meeting. The Board is most anxious to have the benefit of the comments of the State authorities when considering any case, although the need for prompt action may preclude excessive deferrals. In all fairness, it must be mentioned that not all deferrals are made at the request of State cooperators. In many cases, Federal agencies which have administrative responsibility for or other interest in an area request that decisions be deferred until they can obtain comment from their representatives in the area.

But cooperation is not a one-way street. So far the emphasis has been on cooperation received from the various States. In the interest of standardizing names, the Board on Geographic Names is willing and anxious to render any appropriate assistance to the State agencies. Although the different boards follow different procedures in processing their geographic names problems, they are generally forwarded to our Staff for review at some stage. They

are researched in the same manner as name controversies arising from other sources, and are generally docketed for action by the Federal Board. Docketing these cases presents them for review by all interested agencies, and usually results in the name being approved for Federal use as recommended by the State. In some cases, however, research by the Staff or review of the docket by a member agency may indicate some disagreement with the State proposal, and, in such cases, an effort is made to work out a solution satisfactory to all concerned before presentation to the Board for final decision. Such a decision will then usually have the wholehearted support of all concerned.

The Board on Geographic Names does not have authority or responsibility for the organization of State boards. However, the Board is always willing to lend assistance or advice to interested individuals or organizations in setting up such boards, and to cooperate actively with them in the interest of standardization. The actual organization of geographic names boards differs considerably from State to State. In some States, the Boards have been created by legislative action, and their membership, responsibilities, and authority are specified in the law.

Such a law was passed by the Alaska legislature in 1961, "Establishing a State Geographic Board." The law specifies eight ex-officio members and "one other person to be appointed by the Governor." Among its designated powers and duties, the Board is directed to "serve as the State representative of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and to cooperate with that Board to the end that there shall be no conflict between the State and Federal designations of geographic features in the State." The act further provides

that when the State Board has determined the name of any feature, "the name chosen is the official name of such geographic feature and shall be used in all maps, records, documents, and other publications issued by the State or any of its departments and political subdivisions." It also states that "No person shall in any advertisement or publication attempt to modify local usage or name unnamed geographic features without first obtaining the approval of the State Geographic Board." Alaska's law, one of the strongest, is patterned after the Wisconsin statute, which, however, calls for a board of only three ex-officio members. Similar laws are in effect or under consideration in other States.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board was originally established by the Governor in 1907, and it continued almost as a one-man operation until 1949. Briefly dormant, it was reactivated in 1959 and made a responsibility of the Oregon Historical Society. It is now perhaps the most broadly-based geographic names board, consisting of twenty-three members from all parts of the State. It includes historians, publishers, educators, lawyers, businessmen, doctors, State and Federal officials, and others, and has become one of the most active and cooperative State Boards.

California actively cooperates with the Board on Geographic Names through the State Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, a group of seven members who are affiliated with various divisions of the State government, and located in different parts of the State. This committee carries on its business by correspondence between the members, or between the chairman and the other members. Although this may sound cumbersome, it often permits

more rapid action than would result from waiting until all members could be assembled for a meeting. It saves the time of the members because, in many cases, a specific name problem may be of concern only to a member familiar with a particular area.

In Georgia, our cooperator is a retired professor of business administration who has amassed a sizeable reference collection to supplement his first-hand knowledge.

In other States, authority or responsibility for geographic names has been legislatively or administratively assigned to a State agency particularly concerned with the problem. For instance, a recent act of the Texas Legislature designated the State Historical Survey Committee as the official agency to "name natural geographical features." As you can see, there has been no set pattern to the type of State organization handling geographic names.

Among the provisions of the Federal law setting up the present Board on Geographic Names is the requirement that "The principles, policies, and procedures formulated hereunder shall be designed to serve the interests of the Federal Government and the general public, to enlist the effective cooperation of the Federal departments and agencies most concerned, and to give full consideration to the specific interests of particular Federal and State agencies." In order to carry out this directive effectively, the cooperation of the States is needed. The Board seeks to maintain and improve the cooperative relationships which are now in effect and which have

contributed so greatly to standardization of geographic names in recent years. The Board encourages the establishment of geographic names boards in other States, and is willing to assist in any appropriate manner.



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

OK
8-23-65

AUG 12 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic
Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are enclosing two Minnesota portions of Docket List 81 for your information. We would appreciate your review and comments on the entry.

The list is scheduled to be considered by the Board on Geographic Names on September 14. Please notify us by that date if more time is needed for your review.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosures (2)

Docket 81
(64 Names)

Released August 5, 1965
For consideration at
September 14, 1965 meeting

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

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

Unapproved variant names and spellings discovered in the research on a name are listed following the word "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 the proposed name are not underlined, the use or omission of such word or words in that name is optional.

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

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

MICHIGAN (Cont.)

Pointe aux Chenes Bay: bay about 1 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, in Lake Michigan, about 8 miles northwest of Saint Ignace; Mackinac County, Michigan; secs. 25 and 26, T. 41 N., R. 5 W., Michigan meridian; $45^{\circ}55'20''$ N., $84^{\circ}53'20''$ W. Not: Point aux Chenes Bay, Pointe Aux Chenes Bay.

USGS, Cheboygan 1:250; to establish generic; submitted in relation to Pointe aux Chenes [q.v.]; in Hiawatha NF.

Pointe aux Chenes Marshes: marsh about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide, about 2 miles south of Round Lake and 7 miles northwest of Saint Ignace; Mackinac County, Michigan; secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 41 N., R. 5 W. and secs. 19 and 30, T. 41 N., R. 4 W., Michigan meridian; $45^{\circ}55'45''$ N., $84^{\circ}52'30''$ W. Not: Point Aux Chenes Marshes.

USGS, Cheboygan 1:250; to establish generic; submitted in relation to Pointe aux Chenes [q.v.]; in Hiawatha NF.

Pointe aux Chenes River: stream about 5.5 miles long, heading in Round Lake and flowing generally southward to Pointe aux Chenes Bay about 8 miles northwest of Saint Ignace; Mackinac County, Michigan; sec. 25, T. 41 N., R. 5 W., Michigan meridian; $45^{\circ}54'58''$ N., $84^{\circ}52'45''$ W. Not: Point Aux Chene Creek, Point Aux Chenes Creek, Pointe Aux Chenes River.

USGS, Cheboygan 1:250; to establish name and generics; submitted in relation to Pointe aux Chenes [q.v.]; USGS reports the highway sign uses the recommended name; County maps use Point Aux Chene Creek; in Hiawatha NF.

MINNESOTA

South Branch Buffalo River: stream about 40 miles long, heading at about $46^{\circ}35'05''$ N., $96^{\circ}13'42''$ W., about 7 miles west-northwest of the village of Pelican Rapids, and flowing generally north-northwestward to the Buffalo River about 7 miles east-northeast of Moorhead; Clay and Wilkin Counties, Minnesota; sec. 33, T. 140 N., R. 47 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ}53'54''$ N., $96^{\circ}37'06''$ W. Not: Buffalo Creek, Deerhorn Creek.

USGS, AMS Fargo 1:250; to determine headwaters of this stream; local residents say stream follows course as described and is known by no other name; however, Deerhorn Creek has been used on most maps for the section above the junction with Whisky Creek; not in USFS.



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

AUG 20 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names considered the proposal for the name Avery Island in Minnesota. It was decided not to approve this name. The decision was based primarily on the objection of the U.S. Forest Service. The island in question is within the boundaries of Superior National Forest and it was felt that since Professor Thomas B. Avery, in whose memory the name is proposed, did not actually live on or near this island, it would not be appropriate to name it for him.

In view of the increased tourist activity of recent years, it is felt that it is unwise to set a precedent of naming features for prominent persons on the basis of visits to or vacations spent in an area.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names



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

SEP 30 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy to Russell W. Fridley
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

At its recent meeting the Board on Geographic Names approved for Federal use the name South Branch Buffalo River in Minnesota. This name will be published in Decision List 6503 and the entry will appear as follows:

South Branch Buffalo River: stream about 50 miles long, heading at about $46^{\circ}31'15''$ N., $96^{\circ}12'20''$ W., about 7 miles west-southwest of the village of Pelican Rapids, and flowing generally north-northwestward to the Buffalo River about 7 miles east-northeast of Moorhead; Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties, Minnesota; sec. 33, T. 140 N., R. 47 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ}53'54''$ N., $96^{\circ}37'06''$ W. Not: Buffalo Creek, Deerhorn Creek.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

W.S.

November 22, 1965

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C., 20242

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

We have reviewed the names on enclosed Docket 84 as requested in your letter of November 18.

It would seem that most of the conflicts have arisen because the USFS has changed its mind since it initiated these changes before the Minnesota Board. In all cases, your staff's recommendations seem to me to be improvements.

In the matter of Grassy Point, I am at loss to explain how that spelling got past our board. Our records show that Grassy Point is the spelling in use in all cases locally. I can only say that the Grassy spelling was submitted by the USFS supervisor on July 19, 1939, supposedly after an investigation by him into local usage. At the moment, local usage on maps I have examined definitely leans to Grassy, and were the Minnesota Board making this decision today I am sure that it what it would decide. If the USFS will go along, I certainly vote for Grassy.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board



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

NOV 18 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar Street and Central Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are enclosing the Minnesota portion of Docket 84 for your review and comments. These names were submitted with your letter of July 23.

U.S. Forest Service personnel in Superior National Forest have checked all of the names in that forest and have made recommendations to us on each name. If the name as the Minnesota Board approved it was acceptable to the Superior National Forest personnel and was in agreement with the primary Federal maps, the name was designated an Official Standard Name.

As Mr. Dingman explained on his visit to your office, we plan to designate as Official Standard Names those names which have been approved by an official State geographic board and which are not in disagreement with a primary Federal source, as well as certain other names which do not require formal Board on Geographic Names action. A more comprehensive discussion of Official Standard Names will accompany our first list which we plan to promulgate in the near future.

Eight names in Superior National Forest were found to have conflicts between primary sources and/or the Minnesota Board decisions. Each of these names is on Docket 84. Two names on Docket 84 were submitted for clarification relative to these names.

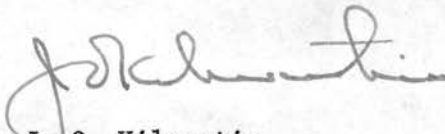
The names in Chippewa National Forest have been reviewed by the Board on Geographic Names staff. Names in conflict will appear on a future docket. Names in which the primary Federal sources agree with the Minnesota Board decisions are being forwarded to the Forest Service for review and comments. Each name approved by that agency will be designated an Official Standard Name. Names in disagreement will be placed on future dockets.

West Branch Beaver River was the subject of a 1949 U.S. Board on Geographic Names decision. At that time the U.S. Forest Service reviewed its stand on the Beaver River conflict and then recommended that West Branch Beaver River be incorporated into Beaver River. The Board approved the name Beaver River to be applied as recommended by the Forest Service. The 1949 decision reads as follows:

†Beaver River: stream about 20 miles long, heading in sec. 28, T. 57 N., R. 9 W., in Superior National Forest, and flowing generally southeastward into Lake Superior at the village of Beaver Bay; Lake County; sec. 12, T. 55 N., R. 8 W., fourth principal meridian, 47°15' N., 91°18' W. Not: Amiko-Zibi, Beaver, Beaver Bay River, Beaver Creek [former decision], Beaver River West Branch, West Beaver River, West Branch, West Branch Beaver Creek, West Branch Beaver River, West Fork Beaver River.

Most Federal maps now reflect the 1949 Board decision. However, the seven-mile long stream that flows east-southeast to Beaver River in sec. 17, T. 55 N., R. 9 W. is shown on various Federal maps as West Branch Beaver River or Lennox Creek. This conflict will appear on Docket 85.

Sincerely yours,



J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure

July 23, 1965

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

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

A good deal of confusion has been caused over the years because my predecessor seems not to have sent along to you some decisions rendered by the Minnesota Geographic Board, especially a large batch made in December, 1940. After stumbling over these for years, I have gathered up all of them which I can locate and am sending them to you. So far as I can determine none of the enclosed has been acted upon by the United States Board. If I am in error, please let me know.

I am also sending the enclosed lists which concern Superior and Chippewa National Forests to the USFS regional office.

I hope the enclosed information will be sufficient for your purposes. If it is not, I give up, for I am sending you everything I have been able to find.

About the controversy over Pancake Beaver Island covered in my letter of January 21, 1964, and yours of February 12, 1964, both names are in local use, with a preference for Beaver Island being expressed by the local residents we interviewed. The Minnesota Board, too, favors Beaver Island, because it seems to be much the older and better established name. We use Beaver Island in the publications of the Minnesota Historical Society. A decision from your board would be most helpful.

Sorry to spoil your day with all these loose ends.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:vjs
Encl.

Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Ossawinnamakee Lake, lake in T 136, 137 N, R 28 W, secs. 2, 3, 4, 5; 27-33, 34.
Approved Crow Wing County Board, Oct. 5, 1942; Minn. Geog. Bd., May 2, 1944.
The name was selected by residents of the area; its origins seem to be obscure, but it is now in common use.

COOK COUNTY, Minnesota

Abita Lake: lake in T 63 N, R 1 W, sec. 21. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. December 2, 1940. (Not Arita Lake).

Axe Lake: lake in T 63 N, R 3 W, sec. 27. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Axel Lake).

Banaded Lake: lake in T 64 N, R 2, 3 W, secs. 7, 10, 11, 12. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Named from an Ojibway word meaning "lost". Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Banner Lake, Banaded Lake).

Henson Lake: lake in T 64 N, R 2 W, secs. 19, 20, 21, 22. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Hanson Lake, Benson Lake).

Karl Lake: Lake in T 64 N, R 3, 4 W, secs. 18, 19; 13, 24. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Carl Lake).

Keno Lake: lake in T 63 N, R 1 W, secs. 27, 34, 35. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Keno Lake, Club Foot Lake, Clubfoot Lake).

Kimball Creek: stream flowing south through T 61, 62 N, R 2 E. Superior National Forest. Empties into Lake Superior T 61 N, R 2 E, sec. 10. Named for Charles G. Kimball, member of an 1864 geological party who drowned nearby. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved by Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Kimball River, Kimballs Creek).

Little Saganaga Lake: lake in T 64 N, R 5, 6 W, secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18; 12, 13, 24. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of

- rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Little Sagana Lake, Little Segana Lake).
- Monker Lake: lake in T 61, 62 N, R 1 E, sec. 6; 31. Superior National Forest. Named for Claus C. Monker, a Norwegian homesteader. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Monkey Lake, South Devil Track, South Devils Track, South Devil's Track).
- Pillsbury Lake: lake in T 64 N, R 2 W, sec. 21, 22. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Pillsbury Lake, Pittsburg Lake). 65
- Sea Gull Lake: lake in T 64, 66 N, R 4, 5 W, Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Gull Lake).
- State Lake: lake in T 63, 64 N, R 2 W, secs. 1, 35, 36. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.

LAKE COUNTY, Minnesota

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Amoeba Lake: lake in T 65 N, R 6 W, secs. 7, 8, 17, 18. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Amoeba Lake, Amobac Lake).
- Lake Culkin: lake in T 59 N, R 11 W, sec. 17. Superior National Forest. Named for William E. Culkin, pioneer resident of Duluth. Approved Lake County Board Commissioners; Minn. Geog. Bd., September 16, 1937. (Not Snowshoe Lake, St. Louis Lake).
Note: This lake appears in USGB, 6th Report as Snowshoe Lake).
- Eddy Lake: lake in T 65 N, R 6 W, secs. 20, 21, 28, 29. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved

- Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Eddie Lake).
- Jordan Lake: lake in T 64 N, R 8 W, secs. 23, 24, 25, 26. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Tordan Lake).
- Madden Lake: lake in T 63 N, R 10 W, secs. 15, 16. Superior National Forest. Named for an early mine located near by. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Aladden Lake).
- Manitou River: stream rising in Round Island Lake, T 59 N, R 8 W, sec. 12 flows s.e. into Lake Superior in T 57 N, R 6 W, sec. 11. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.
- Maniwaki Lake: lake in T 62 N, R 7 W, sec. 3. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Miniwaki Lake).
- Nine Mile Creek: stream rising in Nine Mile Lake, T 59 N, R 6 W, sec. 27 flows south and empties into Manitou River, T 58 N, R 6 W, sec. 17. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Nine Mile River; Ninemile Creek).
- Pietro Lake: lake in T 62 N, R 9 W, sec. 7, 8, 17, 18. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Pietra Lake).
- Silver Island Lake: lake in T 60 N, R 6 W, sec. ~~56~~ 5, 6; T 61 N, R 6, 7 W, secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32; 25, 36. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Island Lake, Bellissima Lake).
- South Branch Manitou River: stream rising in T 58 N, R 8 W, sec. 1 flows east and joins Manitou River in T 58 N, R 7 W, sec. 9. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted

by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.

T Lake: lake in T 61 N, R 6 W, sec. 21, 28, 29. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. Name selected because of shape of lake. (Not Tea Lake).

West Branch Beaver River: stream which joins East Branch Beaver River in T 55 N, R 8 W, sec. 8 about 2 miles above the point where it empties into Lake Superior. Defined to conform to firmly entrenched local usage at request of USFS. Approved Lake County Board of Commissioners; Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Beaver Creek, Beaver River).

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Minnesota

Bear River: village in T 61 N, R 21 W, sec. 7. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., December 2, 1940. (Not Bear Lake).

Big Rice Lake: lake in T 64 N, R 13 W, secs. 7, 8, 17, 18. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.

Eskquagama Lake: lake in T 57, 58 N, R 16 W, secs. 4; 27, 33, 34, 35. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Office, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. Translation of an Ojibway word meaning "last." (Not Esquagama Lake, Esquagamah Lake, Eshquagama Lake, Lake Eshquagama, Eshquagama Lake).

Fectos Point: point in Vermilion Lake, T 62 N, R 16 W, sec. 5. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Pecto Point, Pecto's Point). ion

Grasey Point: point in Vermilion Lake, T 63 N, R 16 W, sec. 31. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Grassy Point). ion

- Gustafson Lake: lake in T 65 N, R 16 W, sec. 36. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Gustavson Lake).
- Heritage Lake: lake in T 66, 67 N, R 15 W, secs. 1, 2, 11, 12; 35. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Hermitage Lake).
- Kjostad Lake: lake in T 65 N, R 18 W, secs. 13, 14, 23, 24. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Kjorstad Lake).
- Little Eskquagama Lake: lake in T 57, 58 N, R 16 W, secs. 3; 34. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. Translation of Ojibway word meaning "last." (Not Little Esquagama Lake, Little Esquagamah Lake, Little Eshquagama Lake, Little Lake Eshquaguma, Little Eshquagama Lake).
- Little Mud Hen Lake: lake in T 56 N, R 16 W, secs. 11, 12. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation into local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd. Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Little Mud Lake, Little Mudhen Lake).
- Little Pony River: stream in T 64, 65 N, R 15 W, secs. 1, 2; 25, 26, 36, flows from Bootleg Lake to Little Indian Sioux River. (Does not refer to the stream in T 65 N, R 14, 15 W, secs. 19, 20, 29; 13, 24). Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation of local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.
- Little Sandy Lake: lake in T 59 N, R 18 W, secs. 2, 3, 10, 11. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by USFS supervisor after investigation of local usage, July 19, 1939. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not West Sandy Lake, Sandy Lake, Twin Lake).
- Markham Lake: lake in T 56 N, R 15 W, secs. 14, 15, 22, 23. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936.

- Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Markeham Lake).
- Mudro Lake:** lake in T 64 N, R 12 W, secs. 11, 12, 13, 14. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.
- Ole Lake:** lake in T 63, 64 N, R 13 W, secs. 5; 31, 32. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.
- Range Line Lake:** lake in T 67 N, R 14, 15 W, secs. 30, 31; 25, 36. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Rangeline Lake).
- Rochghe Lake:** lake in T 63 N, R 12 W, sec. 12. Superior National Forest. Named for an Indian who formerly lived on its shores. Requested by USFS supervisor, Feb. 1, 1940. Approved Lake County Board of Commissioners; Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Picketts Lake).
- Sabin Lake:** lake in T 58 N, R 15 W, secs. 5, 6. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940.
- Schlamm Lake:** lake in T 63 N, R 14 W, secs. 8, 9. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Schlamm Lake, Sclamm Lake, Schlamp Lake).
- Thunder Lake:** lake in T 65 N, R 12 W, secs. 3, 10. Superior National Forest. Correction list of minor errors submitted by Regional Supervisor, USFS, Aug. 2, 1939. Local usage determined at meeting of rangers and local residents, 1936. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., Dec. 2, 1940. (Not Sinneeg Lake).
- Ed Shave Lake:** lake in St. Louis County, Minnesota, T 65 N, R 13 W, secs. 25, 36. Named by St. Louis County Board of Commissioners, Dec. 31, 1957, upon petition of local residents who wished to honor the deceased Mr. Shave for his efforts to conserve and develop northern Minnesota's resources. Approved Minn. Geog. Bd., October 28, 1957. (Not Second Lake).

ITASCA COUNTY, Minnesota

All the following names are in or near Chippewa National Forest and action to determine local usage, correct misspellings or confusions was initiated by the Regional Office, USFS, on Nov. 21, 1939, and Aug. 12, 1940. All the following decisions were made by the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 2, 1940.

- Aspen Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 26 W, secs. 4, 5. (Not Rice Lake)
- Bartlet Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 24 W, sec. 34. (Not Brattle Lake, Bratie Lake, Bartlett Lake).
- Big Diamond Lake, lake in T 56 N, R 24 W, secs. 14, 23. (Not Diamond Lake).
- Big Dick Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 26 W, secs. 2, 11. Apparently named for a pioneer lumberjack. (Not Dick Lake).
- Big Too Much Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 25 W, secs., 12, 13. (Not Tomuch Lake, Big To Much Lake, Toomuch Lake).
- Black Island Lake, lake in T 58 N, R 25 W, secs. 4, 5, 8, 9. (Not Arm Lake, Moon Lake).
- Blackwater Lake, lake in T 55 N, R 26 W, secs. 8, 9. (Not Dirtywater Lake).
- Blandin Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 25 W, secs. 23, 24, 25, 26. Named for pioneer lumberman. (Not Craig Lake).
- Buckman Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 24 W, secs. 20, 21, 28, 29. Named for pioneer lumberman. (Not Buchman Lake, Lake Buckman).
- Cedar Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 25, 26 W, secs. 6; 1. (Not Mud Lake).
- Clear Lake, lake in T 149 N, 150 N, R 26 W, secs. 3, 4, 10; 33. (Not Killdeer Lake, Kildeer Lake).
- Decker Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 29 W, secs. 7, 18. (Not Becker Lake, Lake Decker).
- East Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 25 W, secs. 5, 6, 7, 8. (Not Fox Lake).
- East Smith Lake, lake in T 58 N, R 26 W, sec. 2. (Not Smith Lake, part of).
Named for pioneer lumberman.
- Egg Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 26 W, secs. 3, 10. (Not Rice Lake, First Lake).
- Fox Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 25 W, secs. 8, 9, 16, 17. (Not East Lake).
- Grass Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 26, 27 W, secs. 30, 31; 25, 36. (Not Shoal Lake, School Lake).
- Green Lake, lake in T 57 N, R 26 W, sec. 16. (Not Spring Lake).
- Gunderson Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 27 W, secs. 3, 4; T 149 N, R 25 W, sec. 24.
(Not Round Lake, Big Round Lake, Lake Gunderson).

ITASCA COUNTY (Cont.) - 2

Hanson Lakes, chain of lakes in T 58 N, R 25 W, sec. 36; T 57 N, R 24, 25 W, sec. 1, 6, 7, 12, 18; 13 (Not Hansen Lakes, Hanson Lake, Middle Hansen, Middle Hanson, Upper Hansen, Upper Hanson).

Hendrichs Lake, lake in T 58 N, R 25 W, secs. 24, 25. (Not Hendricks Lake).

Hole-in-Wall Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 26 W, secs. 27, 28. (Not Cranberry Lake).

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

Kitchi Creek, stream rising in T 147 N, R 29 W, sec. 31, flows south empties into Burns Lake, T 146 N, R 29 W, sec. 6. (Not Beaver Creek).

Lac-a-Roy Lake, lake in T 149 N, R 25 W, secs. 14, 15. (Not Davis Lake).

Lillian Lake, lake in T 56 N, R 27 W, secs. 11, 12. (Not Mud Lake).

Little East Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 25 W, secs. 4, 5, 8, 9. (Not Long Lake, Little Long Lake).

Little Long Lake, lake in T 57, 58 N, R 26 W, secs. 1; 25, 26, 35, 36. (Not Long Lake).

Little Too Much Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 27 W, secs. 3, 4; T 148 N, R 25 W, sec. 24. (Not Prestidge Lake, Gunderson Lake).

Long Lake, lake in T 60 N, R 24 W, secs., 21, 28. (Not Bass Lake).

McKewen Lake, lake in T 59 N, R 26 W, secs. 34, 35. (Not Johnson Lake).

Mosomo Lake, lake in T 147 N, R 27 W, sec. 6, s.w. 1/4. (Not Lake Mosamo, Mosomo Lake, Lake Mosomo).

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

Rahkos Lake, lake in T 58 N, R 24 W, sec. 13. (Not Lower Balsam Lake).

Sandwich Lake, lake in T 50 N, R 25 W, secs. 5, 6, 7, 8. (Not Coon Lake, Sandwich Lake, Sandwich Lakes).

Shallow Pond Lake, lake in T 149 N, R 28 W, secs. 5, 6, 8. (Not Shallow Lake).

Skimerhorn Lake, lake in T 149 N, R 29 W, sec. 31. (Not Shallow, Grass Lake).

Sugar Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 29 W, secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26. (Not Little Lake, Lake Raven, Raven Lake, Overflow Lake).

Tadpole Lake, lake in T 57 N, R 25 W, secs. 25, 26. (Not Clear Lake).

Tallmoon, post office in T 59 N, R 27 W, secs. 9, 10, 15. (Not Allens Corner, Hayslips Corner, Mack's).

ITASCA COUNTY (Cont). - 3

Thimble Lake, lake in T 62 N, R 24, 25 N, secs. 7, 12. (Not Timber Lake, Big Timber Lake).

Wirt, post office T 149 N, R 26 W, secs. 10, 15. (Not Stanley, Wirth).

Hubbard County, Minnesota

The following names are in Chippewa National Forest and action to determine local usage, correct misspellings or confusions was initiated by the Regional Office, USFS, Nov. 21, 1939, and August 12, 1940. These decisions were made by the Minnesota Geographic Board December 2, 1940.

Ham Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 32 W, secs. 18, 19. (Not Hay Lake).

Kabekona Lake, lake in T 142, 143 N, R 32, 33 W. (Not Kabecona Lake, Garfield Lake). The word is Ojibwa for "the end of all parts."

Beltrami County, Minnesota

All the following names are in Chippewa National Forest and action to determine local usage, correct misspellings or confusions was initiated by the Regional Office, USFS, on Nov. 21, 1939, and August 12, 1940. All the following decisions were made by the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 2, 1940.

Anderson Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 30 W, sec. 20, 21. (Not Ellis Lake).

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

Fagen Lake, lake in T 148 N, R 31 W, secs. 16, 21. (Not Foger Lake).

Gilstad Lake, lake in T 148, 149 N, R 30 W, secs. 5, 6; 31, 32. Named for an early settler. (Not Gilsted Lake, Gilstead Lake).

Lost Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 31 W, secs. 14, 15, 22, 23. (Not Cox Lake, Big Lost Lake).

North Cormorant River, stream rising in T 150 N, R 29 W, sec. 35, Itasca County, flows west and joins Black Duck River in T 151 N, R 32 W, sec. 3, Beltrami County. (Not Cormorant River, North Branch Cormorant River, Cormant River).

North Turtle River, stream T 147 N, R 31 W, secs. 1, 12, 13, 14, 23. (Not North Branch Turtle River).

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

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

Schram Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 30 W, secs. 28, 33. (Not Schramm Lake).

Silver Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 31 W, secs. 9, 16. (Not Cowling Lake).

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

Ten Lake, lake in T 146 N, R 31 W, sec. 10. (Not Burton Lake).

Cass County, Minnesota

All the following names are in or near Chippewa National Forest and action to determine local usage, correct misspellings or confusions was initiated by the Regional Office, USFS, Nov. 21, 1939 and August 12, 1940. All the following decisions (except that circled in red) were made by the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 2, 1940.

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

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

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

Crystal Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 31, 32 W, secs. 18; 13. (Not Williams Lake).

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

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

Little Swift Lake, lake in T 142 N, R 27 W, sec. 36. (Not Kidney Lake).

Little Twin Lake, lake in T 144 N, R 31 W, secs. 11, 12. (Not South Twin Lake).

McCackron Brook, stream rising in T 141 N, R 25 W, sec. 14, flows into Willow River, T 141 N, R 25 W, sec. 35. (Not McCacken Brook).

McCarthy Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 28 W, secs. 13, 24. (Not McCarthy Lake),
(Lake McCarthy).

McKeown Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 29 W, secs. 3, 10. (Not Barrow lake).

in *Ododikossi Lake, lake in T 141 N, R 26 W, sec. 8. An Ojibwa word meaning "kidney." To reduce duplication. Approved Cass County Board, April 4, 1944; Minn. Geog. Bd., May 2, 1944. Is now the name in use. (Not Kidney Lake).

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

Poquet Lake, lake in T 140 N, R 30 W, sec. 29. (Not One Lake, Padgett Lake, Paquet Lake).

Sugar Lake, lake in T 142, 143 N, R 25 W, secs. 3, 4; 27, 28, 33, 34. (Not Little Sugar Lake).

Swift Lake, lake in T 142 N, R 27 W, secs. 15, 16, 22, 26, 27. (Not Big Swift Lake).

Twin Lake, lake in T 144, 145 N, R 31 W, secs. 1, 2, 11; 36. (Not Twin Lakes).

December 27, 1965

Mr. J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr. Kilmartin:

We have checked the Minnesota portion of the enclosed Docket List 85 and have no questions concerning it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board



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

DEC 21 1965

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar Street and Central Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We enclose the Minnesota portion of Docket 85 for your review and comments. All of the names are for features located in the Chippewa National Forest. Five are Minnesota Board decisions and two are submitted for clarification relative to the Minnesota decisions.

The docket is scheduled to be considered by the Board on Geographic Names on January 11, 1966. Please notify us by that date if more time is needed for an investigation of these names.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

Enclosure