



[Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.](#)

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October 16, 1961

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:

Your letter of September 28 inquired about the following Minnesota names scheduled for consideration at the November 9 meeting of your board. The Minnesota Geographic Board expects to meet late in October. If they do so, I may be able to send you more specific information. If our board does not meet, you may wish to consider postponing consideration of the names for which our records show conflicts until I can obtain more definite information for you.

Trieglaff Lake. Appears in our records as Trisglaff Lake. (1)
Margaret, Lake. Appears in our records as Margaret Lake, not Lake Margaret. (2)
Dolney Lake. Appears in our records as Dolney and Dolnays Lake (3)
Sand Lake. Appears in our records under Bass Lake as the name in use. (4)
Velvet Lake. Appears in our records as Phelps Lake. Was named for an early (5)
settler in the area.

Perhaps further investigation might be indicated on nos. 1, 4, and 5 above.

Sincerely yours,

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

October 18, 1961

Mr. Daniel Kennedy
Central Region Engineer
U. S. Geological Survey
P. O. Box 133
Rolla, Missouri



Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Reference is made to our letters of August 23 and October 6 concerning names on the Lima Mountain, Minnesota 7½' quadrangle.

By letter dated October 16, 1961 the Minnesota Geographic Board has reported as follows:

"KEMO LAKE so designated by the Minnesota Geographic Board, December 2, 1940."

"BOWER TROUT LAKE so designated by the Minnesota Geographic Board December 2, 1940."

The above two names as approved by the State are in agreement with predominate usage and have been verified by recent reexamination by the Forest Supervisor. We therefore recommend acceptance of the spellings KEMO LAKE and BOWER TROUT LAKE in place of KENO LAKE and LOWER TROUT LAKE respectively.

In rechecking the print we also find that we overlooked a difference in the name for the stream flowing into the South Brule River in Sec. 14, T. 63 N., R. 1 W. We have used the name STICKLE CREEK since it was originally recommended to us by the Forest Supervisor in 1952. We have no record of any conflicting usage and would therefore like to see this spelling accepted in the interests of uniformity.

We are aware that your mapping progress may be beyond the point where a change of these names would be feasible. However, if this is not the case we will appreciate your reconsideration of them.

Yours very truly,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer



cc: Minnesota State Board ✓

October 16, 1961

Mr. M. B. Arthur, Regional Engineer
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
710 N. 6th St.
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Your file no. 5660

Dear Mr. Arthur:

At last we have had time to look into the questions raised in your letters of September 22 and October 6 regarding the following lake names listed in the Minnesota Conservation Department's booklet "Proper Names of Certain Lakes, Streams and Lake Areas as adopted by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and Minnesota Geographic Board, Minnesota Historical Society." All the names listed are in Superior National Forest.

For your information our records show:

Kemp Lake so designated by the Minn. Geog. Board, December 2, 1940. Submitted by the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, August 2, 1939.

Snowshoe Lake - designated Lake Culkin by Minn. Geog. Board, September 16, 1937. Submitted as resolution by Lake County Board of Commissioners to honor the late William E. Culkin of Duluth.

Bower Trout Lake so designated by Minn. Geog. Board, December 2, 1940. Submitted by Regional Office of U.S. Forest Service, July 19, 1939.

Mid Pipe Lake so designated by Minn. Geog. Board, December 2, 1940. Submitted by Regional Office of U.S. Forest Service, August 2, 1939.

Omega Lake so designated by Minn. Geog. Board, December 2, 1940. Submitted by Regional Office of U.S. Forest Service, August 2, 1939.

Rochghe Lake so designated by Minn. Geog. Board, December 2, 1940. Recommended by Superior Forest Supervisor, Feb. 1, 1940. Rochghe was the name of an Indian now dead who formerly lived on the lake. Our card bears the note: "Rochghe is in common local usage. Picketts (Used on Ely quad U.S.C.S.) is not used locally and might be confused with Picket Lake about 6 miles north."

Apparently these state board decisions were never forwarded to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. We shall be happy to forward them if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

cc to Jerome H. Kuehn
Fish & Wildlife Surveys Unit
Minn. Dept. of Conservation

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Deputy to
Russell W. Fridley, Minnesota His-
torical Society, St. Paul 1, Minn.



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

Centennial Building
September 28, 1961

Mr. M. B. Arthur
Regional Engineer
Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
710 N. Sixth Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Arthur:

We appreciate your comprehensive review of the geographic names records since this type of study will certainly lead to more uniformity in name usage. We are specially appreciative of the efforts you have made to check our mimeographed listing of "Proper Names of Certain Lakes, Streams, and Lake Areas" as adopted by the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, Department of Interior, and Minnesota Geographic Board, Minnesota Historical Society.

As you might suspect this is our first attempt at putting together all of the names that have been adopted by either or both agencies responsible for the assignment of proper names. This was quite an undertaking since there had been no real effort made to keep an accurate accounting of all the changes in the past. Our interest was stimulated by the Superior National Forest personnel, particularly Mr. Ferguson, who pointed out their increased usage of the names being adopted. Since we are charged with the fish management in the same lakes and streams which fall in their forest we proceeded to seek out all such names as adopted and disseminate the information to those in our Conservation Department using such names.

This is only the first step in adopting the names since many changes will take time before they become permanent due to local objections or lack of new maps carrying such names and for other reasons. However, we felt that our files would be changed to include these names as a step in the right direction. Our list, which you have, was prepared from the records found in our Division of Waters and was prepared mainly to inform those in the Division of Game and Fish of the corrected name to be using in our management files. For this reason we selected not only those names which were adopted by both the USBGN and the MGB but those that were adopted by either one or the other also. We included the latter because we felt that, on the basis of past history, those adopted by one agency would normally be approved by the other. We have pointed out the fact that all of the lakes in Supplement #1 (with the exception of Turpela Lake in St. Louis County) were only MGB decisions and have not been decided by the USBGN. We neglected to note this fact concerning those 16 lakes which appeared in the first printing and which you noted had been only MGB decisions also.

Concerning the conflicts noted in your letter:

1. Snowshoe Lake (T. 59, R. 11, S. 17). The MGB (sometime prior to 1957) calls it Culkin. We should have caught this discrepancy but the Division of Waters does have both of these decisions in its records.

2. Bower Trout Lake (T. 63, R. 1W., S. 15, 16). This name is listed as such on the basis of a decision of the MGB. This, as you have mentioned, is the name that had probably been Lower Trout Lake in the past and the correct name should be settled upon since this is not the accepted local usage.

3. In our list of MGB decisions Mid Pipe Lake (T. 62, R. 3W., S. 4, 5) is listed with no period after Mid. We copied it just as it appeared on that list and it does sound incongruous.

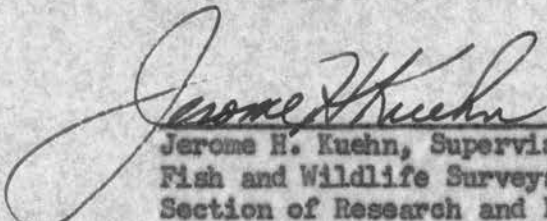
4. Omega Lake (T. 64, R. 2-3W., S. 19, 30, 23, 24). The name of the lake as listed here is the same as that in the MGB decision.

5. Rochghe Lake (T. 63, R. 12, S. 12). The MGB decisions have listed this name as a correct name. We agree with your statement that it is "too difficult to spell or even pronounce." Perhaps further work on a new name for this lake should be considered.

Our Minnesota Geographic Board is definitely interested in your review with these names and has asked that we refer any correspondence of this nature to them in the hope that some of the conflicts may be settled. Since we are only attempting to use those names which agree with those names used by your service we want to seek out those which are definitely accepted.

Again, we appreciate your time and effort in reviewing this list and your suggestions and comments regarding it.

Very truly yours,


Jerome H. Kuehn, Supervisor
Fish and Wildlife Surveys Unit
Section of Research and Planning

JHK:ss

cc: Minnesota Geo. Board ✓
Superior National Forest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

September 22, 1961

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We are enclosing copies of our letters of this date to the Minnesota Conservation Department and to the U.S. Geological Survey in Rolla, Missouri. We assume that you have copies of the February and April Conservation Department booklets referred to therein. This is being done to insure that you receive advance notice of the possibility of questions arising regarding these names.

We will, of course, appreciate any comments you may have concerning these cases. Most particularly, we are desirous of obtaining verification of the statement that the Minnesota Geographic Board has in fact designated KEMO LAKE as the name of the lake in T.63N., R.1W., Sections 27, 34, and 35.

Very truly yours,



M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer

Attachments

*designated
Dec. 2, 1940*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

September 22, 1961

State of Minnesota
Department of Conservation
Division of Fish and Game
State Office Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

The Forest Supervisor, Superior National Forest, Duluth, Minnesota has sent us a copy of your booklet of February 1961 and Supplement No. 1 of April 1961, entitled "Proper Names of Certain Lakes, Streams and Lake Areas as Adopted by U.S. Board on Geographic Names, Dept. of Interior, and Minnesota Geographic Board, Minnesota Historical Society".

Since we are presently engaged in a comprehensive review of our geographic names records, your booklet has been compared in detail with the record which we have. The following questions or conflicts have been noted:

1. SNOWSHOE LAKE (T.59N., R.11W., Section 17)

This name as it appears on page 8 of the booklet is in agreement with the USBGN decision (Sixth Report 1890 to 1932.) However, on page 3 of your supplement we note a name Gullin Lake for the same feature. We have no record of any recommendation for revision of the original USBGN decision.

2. We interpret the booklet title to mean that the names have been approved by both the U.S. and the State Boards. However, it is noted that the names East Otter Lake, Holly Lake, Little Caribou Lake, Little Iron Lake, Mistletoe Lake, Temperance River Lake, Chow Lake, Circle Lake, Faith Lake, Gijikiki Lake, Makwa Lake, Ojibway Lake, Tin Can Mike Lake, Woodcock Lake, Brule River, and South Brule River do not as yet have final USBGN approval. However, all of these names except Ojibway Lake are included in Docket List #29 and Ojibway Lake is in Docket List #31, both of which lists are now being reviewed by the USBGN. Docket List #29 also includes the names:

Caribou Lake (T.65N., R.1E., Sections 32 thru 36)
Chuck Lake (T.64N., R.5W., Section 35)
Fran Lake (T.60N., R.11W., Section 11)
Iron Lake (T.64 and 65N., R.2W., Section 6; 31 thru 34)



2 - Minn. Dept. of Conservation, September 22, 1961

North Temperance Lake (T.63N., R.1W., Sections 12 and 13)
South Temperance Lake (T.63N., R.3W., Section 18;
T.63N., R.1W., Sections 13, 14 and 24)

It can be assumed that most of these names will be given USBGN approval at the October or November Board meetings, although there is a conflict regarding the Faith Lake recommendations.

3. BOWER TROUT LAKE (T.63N., R.1W., Sections 15 and 16)

This name has been in continuous usage on all Forest Service maps since before 1935. The Forest Service has had no reason to question this name. We have no record of any recommendations concerning it, nor do we have a record of its origin.

It is noted that on the U.S.G.S. Lima Mountain 1959 quadrangle map the name Lower Trout Lake is used. They must have based their decision on local usage. It is a distinct possibility that a typographical error on an early map has been perpetuated as Bower Trout Lake on succeeding maps and is actually contrary to accepted local usage.

4. MID PIPE LAKE (T.62N., R.3W., Sections 4 and 5)

We think this should be Middle Pipe Lake. Mid. Pipe Lake (notice the period) appears on the Forest Service 1935, 1938, and 1951 Superior National Forest $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale maps. On the Forest Service 2 inch scale township maps of 1953 and the State Highway Dept., Cook Co., map the unabbreviated name Middle Pipe Lake is used. We have no record of State or USBGN decisions or recommendations to the contrary.

5. ONEGA LAKE (T.61N., R.2 and 3W., Sections 19 and 30; 23 and 24)

The spelling ONEGA was used on Forest Service 1935 and 1938 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale maps. It also appears on the 1951 maps as they are merely reprints of the 1938 editions. At the time the 1950 Forest Service Lake Directory of the Superior Forest was prepared, it was determined that ONEGA was the correct spelling, and it is so shown on the 1953 Forest Service township maps. The State Highway Dept. Cook Co. maps uses the ONEGA spelling, but it is assumed this is a carry-over from the earlier Forest Service source maps.

We do not have a record of any official decisions or recommendations concerning this feature.

12-2-1940
757 list
July 19, 1939

designated
Mid Pipe Lake
12-2-1940
from list of corrections
compiled by US
Forest Serv. Reg. Office
Aug 2, 1939

12-2-1940
Aug 2, 1939
757 list

3 - Minn. Dept. of Conservation, September 22, 1961

6. ROCHGHE LAKE (T.63N., R.12W., Section 12)

Conflicts concerning the name of this lake are of long standing. Apparently there was some local usage of the name Rochghe Lake, but since the 1939 U.S.G.S. Ely quadrangle (and 1933 advance prints of same) shows the name Picketts Lake, there must also have been local usage as such.

The name Rochghe Lake was recommended to the U.S. Board by the Forest Service in 1941, apparently with State Board concurrence, and it was definitely rejected at their December 5, 1941 meeting as being . . . "too difficult to spell or even to pronounce".

Since that time, the Forest Service has accepted the name Picketts Lake without further question. However, it is an undesirable name because there is already a Picket Lake with USBGN approval in T.65N., R.16W., and another unapproved Picket Lake in T.64N., R.12W., Sections 14 and 15.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the Forest Supervisor at Duluth for verification of our foregoing summary of these conflicts. We will also ask him for a specific report concerning the names Bower Trout Lake, Onega Lake, and Rochghe Lake.

We want to cooperate with you and offer all possible assistance in clearing geographic names problems within our areas of interest on and adjacent to the Superior and Chippewa National Forests. As we extend our names review to the Chippewa National Forest we will inform you of any additional conflicts that we may encounter in your publication.

We are also sending a copy of this letter to the Minnesota Geographic Board so they will have advance notice of possible questions concerning these names.

Yours very truly,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer

2cc: Superior
/cc: Minnesota Geographic Board

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

September 22, 1961

Mr. Daniel Kennedy
Central Region Engineer
U.S. Geological Survey
P.O. Box 133
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Reference is made to our letter of August 23 and to your reply of September 19, 1961 concerning geographic names on the advance edition of your Lima Mountain, Minnesota quadrangle.

We were in error in citing the 1928 Minnesota Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes as the source of our recommended spelling of KEMO for the lake in Section 34, T.63N., R.1W. Instead, it is from an undocumented pen and ink change in our copy of the Gazetteer which was made many years ago. There is, however, considerable evidence to support the KEMO spelling.

The lake was shown but was unnamed on our 1920 maps.

On our 1928 maps, the lake is named with the spelling KEMO. We cannot document the origin of this 1928 spelling.

The spelling KEMO is carried forward to our 1938 map which was an entirely new compilation. We do have a card record showing that prior to its publication certain names on this map, including KEMO, were reviewed and approved in "joint meetings of U.S. Forest Rangers, State Forest Rangers, State Game Wardens, local inhabitants, and interested outside agencies". We have no other record or minutes of these meetings.

In 1950 we prepared a Lake Directory for the Superior National Forest in which the spelling KEMO is used.

The 1951 map of the Superior is merely a reprint of the 1938 compilation.

All county maps of 1951 show the spelling KEMO.

Our 1953 township map shows KEMO. This map was field checked by our district ranger and reviewed by the forest supervisor's office before publication.



2 - U.S. Geological Survey, September 22, 1961

In summary, we cannot find any map usage of the KENO spelling prior to publication of the 1:250,000 scale Two Harbors quadrangle map.

We now have a list of lake names issued by the Minnesota Conservation Department in April 1961 which shows the KEMO spelling as having been designated by the Minnesota Geographic Board prior to January 1957. A copy of the pertinent page of this list is attached. We have no other record of this decision by the State Board, but we are sending them a copy of this letter and asking for their verification of this name. We are also asking the Forest Supervisor to submit an opinion. We will inform you promptly of their replies.

Very truly yours,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer

Attachment

✓ cc: Minnesota Geographic Board
cc: Superior
cc: Chief

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

October 6, 1961

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

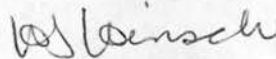
Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Reference is made to our letter of September 22.

We are attaching a copy of our letter of this date to the U.S. Geological Survey which will bring you up-to-date concerning our investigation of the name Kemo Lake.

Very truly yours,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer



By H. S. Hinsch

Attachment



5660

October 6, 1961

Mr. Daniel Kennedy
Central Region Engineer
U.S. Geological Survey
P.O. Box 133
Rolla, Missouri

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Reference is made to your letter of September 19 and to our reply of September 22.

We have received the following report from the Supervisor, Superior National Forest:

"The lake in Secs. 27 and 34, T.63N., R.1W., has had several names as follows:

In the field notes of the original land survey of 1873 it is noted that in extending the line north between Secs. 34 and 35 they intersect GRAMO LAKE. In extending the line east between Secs. 27 and 34 they intersect KRIND LAKE.

Apparently the name given to this feature in the 1899 edition of "The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota 1896-1898" was CLUB FOOT LAKE.

As far as we can determine the name KEMO first appears on the official map of Cook County published by Jewett and Son of St. Paul in 1908.

The name KEMO appears to have been the accepted name on all maps published since 1908. (Regional Office Note: Except the 1:250,000 scale Two Harbors quadrangle). It was also the name used for the railroad junction and siding of the old General Logging Co. railroad south of the lake.

The only time we note the name KENO used is in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota published in 1928.

2 - U.S. Geological Survey - 10/6/61

While we do not know the origin of the name KEMO it has been in general use since 1908 for this feature and we recommend the name KEMO LAKE be submitted to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names for adoption as the official name of this feature provided it has approval of the Minnesota Geographic Board also."

As soon as we receive a report from the Minnesota Geographic Board we will submit our final recommendation to you.

Very truly yours,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer

By H. S. Hinsch

cc: Superior National Forest
✓ cc: Minnesota Geographic Board



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

OCT 27 1961

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Thank you for your letter of October 16 concerning the Minnesota names scheduled for consideration by the Domestic Names Committee at its November 9 meeting.

If the Minnesota Board's comments are not received prior to that date, we will request deferment until the Committee's December 14 meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Kilmartin
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

November 8, 1961

Mr. Clarence Prout, Commissioner
Dept. of Conservation
Centennial Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Prout:

The Minnesota Geographic Board has received the enclosed inquiry from the national Board on Geographic Names.

Would you be kind enough to circularize appropriate sections of your department about the problem? If you will then forward any comments your people may have to me, I can combine them with answers received from other sources and forward them to the national board.

Thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

Sincerely,

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

Encl.

November 8, 1961

Mr. James C. Marshall, Commissioner
Department of Highways

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The Minnesota Geographic Board meets usually only once a year (in December), and you, sir, as Commissioner of Highways are by law one of its members. We hope that we will have the pleasure of meeting you soon.

For many years past, Mr. Phillip Macaulay, Senior Mapping Engineer, served as your department's representative on the Geographic Board. He was most helpful, interested, and knowledgeable, and we have missed his efficient services.

Since his death, we have not known to whom in your department we might channel inquiries. In the past, Mr. Macaulay contacted the people and divisions likely to have the needed information. He would then forward the replies he collected to me.

The enclosed letter from the national Board on Geographic Names seems to call for information like that Mr. Macaulay used to provide. Would you be kind enough to handle this matter for us. Or tell me to whom you would like me to address such inquiries in the future?

We will appreciate any help your department can give us in this matter.

Sincerely,

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

Incl.



STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ST. PAUL 1, MINN.

November 29, 1961

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

Re: Revision of Names of Lakes

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

With reference to the request embodied in a letter to your office from Mr. J. O. Kilmartin, Executive Secretary, Domestic Geographic Names Board, I am submitting the following names as shown, with the various sources of information which we use as references.

These sources are:

1. Winchell's report, "Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota 1872-1882"
2. Gazetteer of "Meandered Lakes of Minnesota" by the Department of Drainage and Waters July 1928
3. Alphabetical Index of Minnesota Lakes and Streams, by the Division of Water Resources and Engineering June 1941
4. Fire Plan Maps prepared by the Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry, a continuing activity. Developed largely from U.S.G.S. quadrangles, therefore they are nearly always the same as Item 5
5. The quadrangles published by the various United States Geologic Surveys. Year issued shown in parentheses.
6. General Highway Maps prepared by the Planning and Programming Division, Planning Research Section, Minnesota Highway Department

Trieglaff Lake, Becker County

1. Lake not named
2. No data
3. Trisglaff
4. Trieglaff
5. Trieglaff (1959)
6. Trisglaff

Trieglaff Lake appears to be the logical name.

Margaret Lake, Cass County

1. Kilpatrick Lake
2. Kilpatrick Lake
3. Kilpatrick Lake
4. Margaret Lake
5. 1919 issue, Kilpatrick Lake; 1959, Margaret Lake
6. Kilpatrick Lake

Latest usage seems to be Margaret Lake.

Dolney Lake, Crow Wing County

1. None
2. Dolneys
3. None
4. Dolney's
5. Dolney (1960)
6. Dolneys

Dolney Lake seems to be the appropriate name.

Sand Lake, Crow Wing County

1. None
2. Bass Lake

November 29, 1961

3. Bass Lake; "Sand" in parentheses
4. Sand Lake
5. Sand Lake (1960)
6. Bass Lake

Using Sand Lake would eliminate one Bass Lake.

Velvet Lake, Crow Wing County

1. None
2. Phelps Lake
3. Phelps Lake
4. Phelps Lake
5. Velvet Lake (1960)
6. Phelps Lake

Phelps Lake seems to be predominate usage.

When the decisions have been made, we would appreciate being advised so that we can correct our maps.

Yours very truly,

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS



Carl Odquist
Planning Survey Engineer

CO:vp



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

December 7, 1961

Mrs. June D. Holmquist, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Historical Building

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Sometime ago this office received a letter from you enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Executive Secretary, Domestic Geographic Names, Board of Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Your letter was forwarded to Mr. S. A. Frellsen, Director of the Division of Waters for comment. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the memorandum furnished to this office by Mr. Frellsen.

It was our intention to present this information at the meeting of the State Geographic Board. However, as there is no definite date set as yet for such meeting, it is being forwarded to you at this time for whatever value it may have.

Very truly yours

Secretary to
Commissioner of Conservation

r



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

December 12, 1961

William Gannaway
Cass Lake

Richard Heinlen
Longville

Alvin Heger
Walker

Fred Venning
Pine River

Gentlemen:

The Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., through the Minnesota Historical Society, has requested information on Margaret Lake in Cass County. The following is quoted from their letter:

Cass County

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

Not: Kilpatric Lake, Kilpatrick Lake.

USGS, NISSWA 1:24 and PILLAGER 1:42;
reported local usage and on signs and
resorts in area; variation on older USGS,
AMS and county maps; not in National Forest.
(Kilpatrick Lake).

Will you please advise this office the exact name of the above lake. The name we want is the name most commonly used by the residents of that area, and correct spelling.

Your reply to this letter will be appreciated.

Very truly yours

Secretary to Commissioner



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

December 12, 1961

Mr. Ted Abrahamson, Game Warden
Detroit Lakes
and

Mr. Norman Blixt, Game Warden
Osage, Minn.

Gentlemen:

The Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., through the Minnesota Historical Society, has requested information on Trieglaff Lake in Becker County. The following is quoted from their letter:

Becker County

Trieglaff Lake: Lake about 0.5 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, just west of the Otter Tail River and about 8 miles southeast of the city of Detroit Lakes; Becker County; $E\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23 and $W\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 24, T. 138 N., R. 40 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ}45'15''$ N., $95^{\circ}41'40''$ W.
Not: Trisglaff Lake.

Will you please advise this office the exact name of the above lake. The name we want is the name most commonly used by the residents of that area.

Your reply to this letter will be appreciated.

Very truly yours

Secretary to
Commissioner of Conservation

r



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

December 12, 1961

Ross Daugherty
Brainerd

Walter Heineman
Crosby

William Morris
Brainerd

Gentlemen:

The Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., through the Minnesota Historical Society, has requested information on Dolney, Sand and Velvet Lakes in Crow Wing County. The following is quoted from their letter:

Crow Wing County.

Dolney Lake: Lake about 0.8 mile across, about 5.2 miles east of Cross Lake and about 15 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; Secs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 137 N., R. 26 W., fifth principal meridian, 46°40'30" N., 94°00'15" W.

Not: Dolneys Lake, Dolney's Lake, Round Lake.
USGS, Cross Lake 1:24 and CUYUNA 1:62; reported local usage, variation on older USGS and AMS maps; not in National Forest. (Dolney's Lake).

Sand Lake Lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, about 15 miles northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S½ Sec. 25 and N½ Sec 36, T. 138 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian; 46°43'50" N., 94°02'15" W.
Not: Bass Lake.

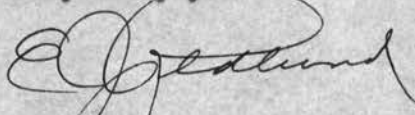
USGS, CROSS LAKE 1:24; reported local usage, variation on AMS and county maps and in 1920 State Historical Society publications; not in National Forest (Bass Lake).

Velvet Lake: Lake about 0.7 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, about 3 miles east of Cross Lake and 13 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S½ sec. 24 and N½ sec. 25, T. 137 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian, 46° 39' 35" N., 94° 02' 35" W.
Not: Phelps Lake.

USGS, Cross Lake 1:24; reported local usage; variation on AMS and county maps and in 1920 State Historical Society publication; not in National Forest. (Phelps Lake).

Will you please forward what information you have as to the proper names of the above lakes. That is, the name most commonly used by the residents of that area. Also correct spelling.

Very truly yours



Secretary to Commissioner



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

December 12, 1961

James Spangler, Regional Forester
Brainerd, Minnesota

C. H. Whiting, Area Forester
Brainerd, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

The Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., through the Minnesota Historical Society, has requested information on Dolney, Sand and Velvet Lakes in Crow Wing County. The following is quoted from their letter:

Crow Wing County.

Dolney Lake: Lake about 0.6 mile across, about 5.2 miles east of Cross Lake and about 15 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; secs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 137 N., R. 26 W., fifth principal meridian; 46° 40' 30" N., 94° 00' 15" W.

Not: Dolneys Lake, Dolney's Lake, Round Lake.

USGS, Cross Lake 1:24 and Cuyuna 1:62;
reported local usage, variation on older USGS and
AMS maps; not in National Forest. (Dolney's Lake).

Sand Lake: Lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, about 15 miles northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S½ Sec. 25 and N½ Sec. 36, T. 138 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian; 46° 43' 50" N., 94° 02' 15" W.

Not: Bass Lake.

USGS, CROSS LAKE 1:24; reported local usage, variation on AMS and county maps and in 1920 State Historical Society publication; not in National Forest. (Bass Lake).

Velvet Lake: Lake about 0.7 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, about 3 miles east of Cross Lake and 13 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 24 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, T. 137 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian; 46° 39' 35" N., 94° 02' 35" W.

Not: Phelps Lake.

USGS, CROSS LAKE 1.24; reported local usage; variation on AMS and county maps and in 1920 State Historical Society publication; not in National Forest. (Phelps Lake).

Will you please forward what information you have as to the proper names of the above listed lakes. That is, the name most commonly used by the residents of the area. Also correct spelling.

Very truly yours

Secretary to Commissioner

r

DEPARTMENT Highway*Office Memorandum*

TO : Carl Odquist
Planning Survey Engineer

DATE: December 19, 1961

FROM : K. V. Pearson
District Engineer

SUBJECT: Request for Names of Lakes in
Cass and Crow Wing Counties

I am returning to you maps of Crow Wing and Cass Counties on which I have indicated per your request the names of four lakes. These names are the ones that are used locally and are accepted by everyone as the right names for these lakes.


District Engineer

KVP/kj

Encl.



DEPARTMENT Highway*Office Memorandum*

TO : Carl Odquist, Planning Survey Engineer

DATE: December 19, 1961

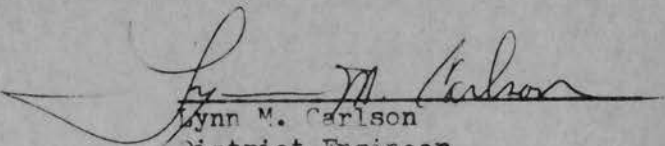
FROM : Lynn M. Carlson, District Engineer

SUBJECT: Trieglaff Lake
Becker County

Reference your Memorandum dated December 12, 1961, requesting information as to the name of this lake in Becker County.

We have contacted Mr. Ed Chilton, former Becker County Engineer, and he advises that to the best of his knowledge this lake has always been known as, and is still known locally as Trieglaff Lake.

LMC:mat


Lynn M. Carlson
District Engineer



**STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS**

ST. PAUL 1, MINN.

December 27, 1961

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Attached hereto are:

1. A copy of a memorandum from Mr. Lynn M. Carlson, District Engineer, regarding Trieglaff Lake; and
2. A copy of a memorandum from Mr. K. V. Pearson, District Engineer, regarding names of four lakes in Cass and Crow Wing counties, together with maps of these counties upon which he has shown the names of these lakes as used locally and accepted as the right names for these lakes.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Carl Odquist
Planning Survey Engineer

CO:jk



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SAINT PAUL 1

January 4, 1961

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

You requested further detailed information from this department regarding the inquiry you received from the Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., on lakes located in Becker, Cass and Crow Wing Counties.

I have now received replies from our field men concerning the correct names and spelling of the designated lakes as follows:

Becker County.

Trieglaff Lake. (Named after land owner Carl Trieglaff)

Cass County

Lake Margaret. (Not Margaret Lake as listed)

Crow Wing County

Dolneys Lake (Most people add the s to this name)

Sand Lake

Velvet Lake

Trust this is the information which you were desirous of receiving.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Commissioner

DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE*Office Memorandum*

TO : Russell W. Fridley
Director

DATE: April 16, 1962

FROM : Milton L. Knoll, Jr.
Secretary to the Governor

SUBJECT: Attached letter from James Fackler

Clarence Prout has indicated he has discussed this with you. If you and other members of the geographic board think well of the idea, will you please proceed.

We would appreciate being advised of your decision.

MLK:jj

May 4, 1962

Mr. Milton L. Knoll, Jr.
Secretary to the Governor

Dear Mr. Knoll:

On April 16 you forwarded to the Minnesota Geographic Board a suggestion from Mr. James Fackler contained in a letter to Governor Andersen, March 22, 1962. Mr. Fackler suggested that the new highest point in the state be named for Dr. Thaddeus Surber. Some years ago he had suggested that a lake be named for Dr. Surber. Since the proposal to name a lake for Surber, was pending before the board, both matters were disposed of as indicated in the attached letter to Mr. Fackler.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

May 4, 1962

Mr. M. B. Arthur
Regional Engineer
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
710 N. Sixth St.
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Arthur:

This is to advise you that the Minnesota Geographic Board on May 2, 1962, approved the seven name changes as submitted in your letter of February 19, 1962. (A copy of your letter is enclosed listing the changes which were approved.)

We will forward these names to the United States Board on Geographic Names, which will probably want a supporting statement from your organization.

In addition to the above names, the State Board gave tentative approval to a proposal to name "Lake X" in T. 4, R. 1 W., sec. 9 of the Cook County area of Superior National Forest in honor of Dr. Thaddeus Surber, a dedicated man who did much for the conservation and management of Minnesota's fisheries resources. Dr. Surber has been dead for some years, and the Minnesota Section of the Wildlife Society favored the naming of a lake for him. Since the lake in question is a reclaimed trout lake, known only as Lake X, the State Board felt that this small (7.2 acre) body of water might serve as a fitting memorial to Dr. Surber.

Will you advise us whether the designation of Surber Lake meets with the approval of your organization. We shall look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

Encl. 4

May 4, 1962 COPY
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

Mr. James W. Fackler
5836 Chastek Way
Hopkins, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Fackler:

This is to advise you that the Minnesota Geographic Board at its meeting on May 2 gave preliminary approval to the naming of Lake X in T. 64 N., R. 1 W., section 9 of Cook County in honor of Dr. Thaddeus Surber. Since this is a reclaimed trout lake, the Board felt that it would make an especially fitting memorial to Dr. Surber. Your suggestion received support from members of the State Conservation Department and from the Minnesota Section of the Wildlife Society. The Board's decision will become final upon its approval by the U. S. Forest Service and the Cook County Board of Commissioners.

The Board also took note of your suggestion of March 22, 1962, in a letter to Governor Andersen that the highest point in the state be named for Dr. Surber. This suggestion the Board rejected. The new highest point in the state is known as Eagle Mountain, a fact that did not appear in the newspaper story you saw.

While the wheels of government do indeed grind slowly, your original suggestion had not been either lost or forgotten. We appreciate the interest that prompted you to make it, and hope you will take satisfaction in visiting Surber Lake in the future.

Very truly yours,

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

COPY

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

May 7, 1962

Mr. Alfred H. Rindahl
County Auditor
Cook County
Grand Marais, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Rindahl:

Enclosed is a petition from the Minnesota Geographic Board suggesting that a small body of water now unnamed or known only as "Lake X" be renamed for Dr. Thaddeus Surber, a dedicated man who did much for the conservation and management of Minnesota's fisheries resources.

Would you be kind enough to present this petition to the next meeting of the Cook County Board of Commissioners? The approval of your County Board is necessary before the State Board will make this change official.

Please ask the Commissioners to give us their opinion in the form of a resolution. We would appreciate receiving two certified copies of the resolution embodying the County Board's action in this matter.

Very truly yours,

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

May 7, 1962

A PETITION

TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COOK COUNTY:

The State Geographic Board hereby petitions that your honorable board review and accept the following name for a lake located in Cook County for the reasons described below:

Surber Lake (not Lake X) T. ~~65~~⁵⁸ N, R. ~~2~~¹⁴ W, ~~section 9~~^{sec 34}, Superior National Forest.

That this reclaimed trout lake be named in honor of Dr. Thaddeus Surber, a dedicated conservationist now deceased who did much to further the knowledge and management of Minnesota's fisheries resources. The lake is officially unnamed and is known to the United States Forest Service only as Lake X.

COPY

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

May 7, 1962

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:

At its meeting on May 2, 1962, the Minnesota Geographic Board formally approved the following lake names in Becker, Cass, and Crow Wing counties about which you wrote us in September, 1961. The board's approval of these names was based on an investigation of current usage carried out by members of the Minnesota Conservation and Highway departments; a total of 11 field men were consulted. The names selected represent the consensus of their opinions.

Becker County

Trisglaff Lake: lake about 0.5 mile long and 0.2 mile wide, just west of the Otter Tail River and about 8 miles southeast of the city of Detroit Lakes; Becker County; E 1/2 sec. 23 and W 1/2 sec. 24, T. 138 N., R. 40 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ} 45' 15''$ N., $95^{\circ} 41' 40''$ W. NAMED FOR AN EARLY PIONEER FAMILY. Not: Trisglaff Lake.

Cass County

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

COPY

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

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

Sand Lake: lake about 0.6 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, about 15 miles northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S $1/2$ sec. 25 and N $1/2$ sec. 36, T. 138 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ} 43' 50''$ N., $94^{\circ} 02' 15''$ W. Not: Bass Lake. [Both names are in use but Sand is less widely duplicated in the immediate area.]

Velvet Lake: lake about 0.7 mile long and 0.5 mile wide, about 3 miles east of Cross Lake and 13 miles east-northeast of the village of Pequot Lakes; Crow Wing County; S $1/2$ sec. 24 and N $1/2$ sec. 25, T. 137 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian; $46^{\circ} 39' 35''$ N., $94^{\circ} 02' 35''$ W. Not: Phelps Lake, Phelps Velvet Lake. [Phelps appears to be the older name, but Velvet is the name in current use without question.]

We are sorry to have been so slow in this matter, but we trust we were at least thorough.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

At the request of the USGB late in 1961, we asked members of the conservation and highway departments to circularize their field staffs to determine current usage on the following lakes:

Trieglaff Lake in Becker County reported unanimously as usage of long standing. Named for the Trieglaff family there.

Cass
Margaret Lake and Lake Margaret both reported as local current usage, with Lake Margaret apparently having a slight edge. State Geographic Board records show a preference for Margaret Lake in map usage.

C.W.
Dolney or Dolneys Lake, Crow Wing County. Our current highway map and reported current usage adds an s to this name, but no apostrophe. It is said to have been named for an early settler.

"
Sand Lake seems to be current usage, although Bass is used on many maps. There seem to be many Bass lakes in that area, which would be a reason for preferring Sand as the name of this lake.

"
Phelps Lake was named for an early settler, and still seems to be in use, although the field men reported Velvet as being in current use also. Phelps seems to be the older name and probably should be perpetuated.

The USGB is holding up decisions on these lakes pending action by the Minnesota Geographic Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

May 9, 1962

Your reference:
5/4/62

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We appreciate the prompt action of the Minnesota Geographic Board in approving the eight names which we recently submitted to you.

We enclose 3 copies of the lists of names and explanatory information which we have forwarded today to our Washington Office. We are requesting our office to transmit these lists to the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, indicating that we concur with the Minnesota Geographic Board in presenting these recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer



By N. H. Orne

Enclosures



GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Submitted by U. S. Forest Service - May, 1962

Approved by Cook County Board of Commissioners - January 23, 1962

Approved by Minnesota Geographic Board - May 2, 1962

1. BALLY CREEK: stream about 4.6 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 2 miles south of Devil Track Lake and 5.2 miles northwest of the center of Grand Marais in sec. 10, T. 61 N., R. 1 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°47'16" N., 90°25'48" W. and flowing westward to the Cascade River about 6 miles above its entry into Lake Superior; Cook County; SE¼ sec. 12, T. 61 N., R. 2 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°46'48" N., 90°31'18" W. Not: Baldy Creek, Blackwell Creek.
2. EAST PIPE LAKE: lake about .8 mile long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 110 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 8.3 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.0 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 3 and 4, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 34, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'10" N., 90°41'39" W.
3. KINOGAMI LAKE: lake about 2.1 miles long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 115 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles west of Cascade Lake and 14.9 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°51'43" N., 90°43'22" W. Not: Long Lake, Willow Lake.
4. OMEGA LAKE: lake about 1.9 miles long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 145 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.6 miles south of the Minnesota-Ontario border and 4.9 miles east of Long Island Lake; Cook County; secs. 19 and 30, T. 64 N., R. 2 W., and secs. 23, 24, and 25, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 48°00'28" N., 90°38'29" W. Not: Onega Lake.
5. PIPE LAKE: lake about 1.7 miles long and .3 mile wide, comprising about 301 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.9 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 16.7 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 4 and 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°52'58" N., 90°43'27" W. Not: Middle Pipe Lake, Mid Pipe Lake, Midpipe Lake.
6. STEM LAKE: lake about .7 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 40 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 5.2 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.4 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 6, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., sec. 31, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 36, T. 63 N., R. 4 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'25" N., 90°45'40" W. Not: Pipe Lake.
7. SUNDLING CREEK: stream about 6.0 miles long, in Superior National Forest, heading about 3 miles south of Devil Track Lake and 4.3 miles west-northwest of the center of Grand Marais in sec. 11, T. 61 N., R. 1 W., 4th principal meridian, 47°46'32" N., 90°24'58" W., and flowing westward to the Cascade River about 4.75 miles above its entry into Lake Superior; Cook County; SE¼ sec. 13, T. 61 N., R. 2 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°45'52" N., 90°31'17" W. Not: Bally Creek (former decision).
8. WEST PIPE LAKE: lake about .3 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 18 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.1 miles east of Sawbill Lake, and 17.2 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'18" N., 90°44'32" W.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

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2. EAST PIPE LAKE: lake about .8 mile long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 110 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 8.3 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.0 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 3 and 4, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 34, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'10" N., 90°41'39" W.
3. KINOGAMI LAKE: lake about 2.1 miles long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 115 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles west of Cascade Lake and 14.9 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°51'43" N., 90°43'22" W. Not: Long Lake, Willow Lake.
4. OMEGA LAKE: lake about 1.9 miles long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 145 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.6 miles south of the Minnesota-Ontario border and 4.9 miles east of Long Island Lake; Cook County; secs. 19 and 30, T. 64 N., R. 2 W., and secs. 23, 24, and 25, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 48°00'28" N., 90°38'29" W. Not: Omega Lake.
5. PIPE LAKE: lake about 1.7 miles long and .3 mile wide, comprising about 301 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.9 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 16.7 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 4 and 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°52'58" N., 90°43'27" W. Not: Middle Pipe Lake, Mid Pipe Lake, Midpipe Lake.
6. STEM LAKE: lake about .7 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 40 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 5.2 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.4 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 6, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., sec. 31, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 36, T. 63 N., R. 4 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'25" N., 90°45'40" W. Not: Pipe Lake.
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8. WEST PIPE LAKE: lake about .3 mile long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 18 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.1 miles east of Sawbill Lake, and 17.2 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; sec. 5, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'18" N., 90°44'32" W.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS
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2. EAST PIPE LAKE: lake about .8 mile long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 110 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 8.3 miles east of Sawbill Lake and 17.0 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 3 and 4, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., and sec. 34, T. 63 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°53'10" N., 90°41'39" W.
3. KINOGAMI LAKE: lake about 2.1 miles long and .1 mile wide, comprising about 115 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 2.3 miles west of Cascade Lake and 14.9 miles north of Lutsen; Cook County; secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17, T. 62 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 47°51'43" N., 90°43'22" W. Not: Long Lake, Willow Lake.
4. OMEGA LAKE: lake about 1.9 miles long and .25 mile wide, comprising about 145 acres, in Superior National Forest, about 6.6 miles south of the Minnesota-Ontario border and 4.9 miles east of Long Island Lake; Cook County; secs. 19 and 30, T. 64 N., R. 2 W., and secs. 23, 24, and 25, T. 64 N., R. 3 W., 4th principal meridian; 48°00'28" N., 90°38'29" W. Not: Omega Lake.
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GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Explanatory Information

Submitted by U. S. Forest Service, May 1962

1. BALLY CREEK. This name was approved by the USBGN in a decision rendered between July 7, 1941 and June 30, 1943 for, "A creek that rises in Sec. 17, T. 61 N., R. 1 W., and flows westerly entering Cascade River in Sec. 13, T. 61 N., R. 2 W., 4th P.M.,...."

We believe the description published with this decision to be in error as it more closely identifies a creek locally known as Sundling Creek, and so shown on our 2-inch scale township map and an advance print of the USGS 1:24,000 scale Devil Track Lake, Minnesota, 7½' quadrangle. Both of these maps agree with local usage of the name Bally Creek and apply it to the creek running parallel to Sundling Creek about a mile to the north. We note, however, that the USGS Devil Track Lake quadrangle was revised before publication to agree with the original USBGN decision. That is, the stream named Sundling Creek on the advance print is named Bally Creek on the published quadrangle and the stream named Bally Creek on the advance print is unnamed on the published sheet.

Because of the generalized and inaccurate maps available before 1943, the name probably was applied to the wrong feature at the time it was submitted to the USBGN for decision. Accordingly, a corrected decision will eliminate any further confusion and error.

2. EAST PIPE LAKE. The name of this lake has never been questioned. However, because of discrepancies current within the Pipe Lake group, official confirmation of this name, concurrent with the approval of recommendations for other names in this group, will probably provide the best final solution to the problem.
3. KINOGAMI LAKE. This name is proposed in preference to the present commonly duplicated name, Long Lake. A previous suggestion, Willow Lake, was disapproved by the Minnesota Geographic Board as being almost as widely duplicated as Long Lake. The name, Kinogami, is a Cree Indian word meaning "long waters" or "long space of waters."
4. OMEGA LAKE. The spelling of this name has long been in question. The variation, Onega, has appeared on most of the older maps of the area. Onega Lake was approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 2, 1940.

However, prior to the publication of the 1950 Forest Service Lake Directory and ~~our 1953 2-inch scale township map~~, our 1953 2-inch scale township map, it was determined that Omega was the correct spelling. A recent report from the Forest Supervisor bears this out, as does the 1928 Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota.

The probability that Omega, the last letter of the Greek alphabet, was the intent when naming this lake is supported by the proximity of two other lakes for which Greek letter names were used, Alpha Lake and Beta Lake in adjoining section 18. Both lakes are named in the elevation listings contained in the Natural History Survey of 1898.

We feel that the evidence strongly suggests that Omega was the name given to this lake and that its official adoption would promote uniformity of usage and eliminate existing conflicts.

5. PIPE LAKE. This is the largest and most centrally located of all the lakes in the Pipe Lake group. Both it and a smaller lake about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of it were listed as Pipe Lake in the 1928 Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota.

The confusion resulting from the close proximity of two Pipe Lakes was partially resolved by referring to the larger as Middle Pipe Lake, probably because of its central location. On subsequent small scale maps this was abbreviated to Mid. Pipe Lake, and designated as Mid Pipe Lake, (the period having been dropped) by the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 2, 1940.

This solution, however, has not proven to be completely satisfactory. The result has been a multiplicity of names for the larger Pipe Lake, and confusion caused by the smaller Pipe Lake being located west of West Pipe Lake. Returning to the name Pipe Lake for the larger, when coupled with our recommendation for renaming the smaller, Stem Lake (q.v.) seems to be a logical answer to this problem.

6. STEM LAKE. This is a new name for this feature, chosen to help solve the problem discussed in case #5, Pipe Lake. This lake consists of two larger bodies of water joined by a narrow stem or strait. The name Stem Lake would thus be descriptive as well as retaining a touch of the original idea through the pipe-stem connotation.
7. SUNDLING CREEK. This case has been described under case #1, Bally Creek. The origin of the name Sundling Creek is unknown, but it is well established in local usage. No other name, with the exception of Bally Creek, has been applied to this stream. Since we are now applying to the USBGN for a corrected description for Bally Creek, it would appear wise to designate this stream as Sundling Creek in an accompanying decision.
8. WEST PIPE LAKE. As in case #2, East Pipe Lake, this name has not been questioned, but its confirmation will help to reduce the confusion surrounding the Pipe Lake group.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Explanatory Information

Submitted by U. S. Forest Service, May 1962

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GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

4
5660

June 5, 1962

Your reference:
4/4/62

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

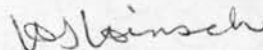
We are in agreement with your proposal to change the name of the lake now known as Lake X to Lake Surber or Surber Lake. Dr. Surber seems deserving of such a tribute.

Our records indicate that Lake X is actually located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T. 65 N., R. 2 W, rather than in Section 9, T. 64 N., R. 1 W. This difference was checked on May 25 with Mr. Ben Gustafson, Superintendent of the French River State Fish Hatchery. We found that his records agreed with ours in placing this lake in section 34, T. 65 N., R. 2 W.

We appreciate the opportunity given us to participate in this recognition of Dr. Surber's dedicated service. If we can be of any further assistance in this matter, please inform us.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer



by H. S. Hinsch



RESOLUTION NO. 62-27

A RESOLUTION APPROVING NAME FOR A LAKE LOCATED IN SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP
64 NORTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Geographic Board by Petition dated
May 7th, 1962, now on file in the office of the County Auditor,
has suggested that a small body of water now unnamed or known
only as "Lake X" be named SURBER LAKE, in honor of Dr. Thaddeus
Surber, a dedicated conservationist who did much to further the
knowledge and management of Minnesota's fisheries resources, and

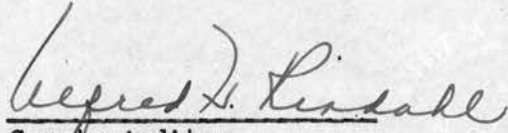
WHEREAS, such recommended change is in the opinion of this Board
well considered and apt and should be adopted;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board go on record as
approving the suggested name as set forth in said petition and
that the County Auditor be and he hereby is authorized and di-
rected to forward a copy of this resolution to the Minnesota
State Geographic Board.

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
County of Cook) ss
Auditor's Office)

I, Alfred H. Rindahl, Auditor of the County of Cook, do hereby
certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original
resolution filed in said office on the 9th day of May, 1962,
and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of
said original.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Grand Marais, Minnesota,
this 14th day of May, 1962.


County Auditor
Cook County, Minnesota

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660
July 3, 1962
Our reference:
5/9/62

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We enclose copies of pages 14 through 18 inclusive of Docket List #43, which include the eight names which the Minnesota Geographic Board and the Forest Service jointly recommended to the U. S. Board on Geographic Names. The Board has also placed Alpha and Beta Lakes on the list, apparently because of their importance relative to a decision on Omega Lake.

We also note that Devil Track Lake, Devil Track River, and Little Devil Track River have been included in this list. These three features were submitted by the U. S. Geological Survey. We have agreed to this form since recommended naming policy favors elimination of the possessive "s".

Our Washington Office informs us that four of the listed names were approved at a meeting of the Domestic Names Committee held June 14, 1962. They are: Bally Creek, Kinogami Lake, Pipe Lake, Sundling Creek.

The remaining features are still pending. You may note the minor differences between the Docket List descriptions of these features and those we furnished you in May. We have reviewed these differences and are in total agreement with the Docket List. We have so informed the U.S.B.G.N. through our Washington Office.

Sincerely yours,



M. B. Arthur
Regional Engineer

Enclosures



August 15, 1962

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:

The following decisions, which have been pending before the Minnesota Geographic Board subject to the hearings and approvals of the county boards involved, have now been approved:

Aitkin County

*Entered
5x8
3x5 alph.
11 min. dec.*

Ripple Lake (Not Mud, nor Diamond), T. 46 N., R. 26, 27 W., secs. 17, 18, 19, 20; 13, 24 (Norland, Farm Island Townships, Aitkin County). So named to eliminate confusion in several existing names and to eliminate much-duplicated Mud. The lake is known in local usage as Ripple Lake. Approved by Aitkin County Board, June 5, 1962; by MGB, May 2, 1962.

*24 file
3x5
5x8*

Ripple River (Not Mud, Muddy, Ripple Creek, nor Mud Creek), flowing through Ripple Lake (location above) to the Mississippi River, Aitkin County. So named to make official a designation by which this stream has been known since the 1880s and to eliminate confusion among existing names. Approved by Aitkin County Board, June 5, 1962; by MGB, May 2, 1962.

Cook County

*alph file
3x5
5x8*

Surber Lake (not Lake X), lake of about 7.2 acres, Superior National Forest, Cook County, T. 67 N., R. 2 W., SE 1/4 sec. 34. A reclaimed brook-trout lake named in honor of Dr. Thaddeus Surber, a dedicated conservationist now deceased who did much to further the knowledge and management of Minnesota's fisheries resources. The lake is officially unnamed and is known only as Lake X in both state records and those of the U.S. Forest Service. (See attached letter of Forest Service). Approved by Cook County Board, May 9, 1962; by MGB, May 2, 1962.

Entered

Topper Lake (not South Round Lake). Superior National Forest, 120 acres, T. 67 N., R. 2 W., sec. 27. Change suggested by the U.S. Forest Service to eliminate a much-duplicated name. The lake is on the highlands near the divide, hence the proposed name is appropriate. Approved by Cook County Board, November 8, 1961; by MGB, December 30, 1960.

Hennepin County

*alph file
3x5
5x8*

Snelling Lake (not Gun Club, Gunclub, Soldier's, Soldiers, Government, nor G.I. Lake), in Fort Snelling Military Reservation, Hennepin County. Lake named in honor of Colonel Josiah Snelling, builder and designer of the fort, who served as its commandant from August, 1820, to November, 1827. Change suggested by the Fort Snelling State Park Association to provide a legal name with suitable historical connotations

for this feature and to eliminate confusion and duplication of the name Gun Club with a larger, better-known feature in near-by Dakota County. Approved by Hennepin County Board, June 26, 1962; by MCB, May 2, 1962.

Lake County

Entered
Organ Lake (not Heart Lake, Little Frear Lake) T. 61 N., R. 6 W., sec. 24, 25 (37 acres) in Superior National Forest, Lake County. This lake is known as both Heart and Little Frear. Heart is the most widely used and is duplicated within the County. The proposed name retains some association with the existing name but would reduce duplication. Approved by Lake County Board, November 8, 1961; by MCB, December 30, 1960.

Entered
Hogback Lake (not Upper Twin Lake, Twin Lakes) T. 60 N., R. 6 W., sec. 31, N. 1/2 (approx. 30 acres). The name Twin in various forms is used for seven other lakes in or near Superior National Forest; three of these are in Lake County. The Forest Service suggested the changed name which comes from a gravel ridge or hogback (a geological term) near the south shore of the lake. Its acceptance would reduce duplication and call attention to the characteristic feature along this body of water, in the opinion of the Forest Service.

Entered
Canal Lake (not Twin Lakes, Lower Twin Lake) T. 60 N., R. 6 W., SW, NE sec. 31 (approx. 20 acres). See case above. The proposed name was suggested by the Forest Service because of a canal dug between the lakes during logging days. Its acceptance would reduce duplication and call attention to a well-known aspect of the lake's history, says the Forest Service.

Entered
Crest Lake (not Big Mud Lake, Summit Lake) T. 57 N., R. 11 W., secs 3, 10 (About 172 acres). The name Mud is widely duplicated in Minnesota. Summit is also duplicated in four counties. The proposed name for a lake in Superior National Forest is appropriate since the lake is near the crest of the divide. Its adoption would reduce duplication and provide a more pleasing and appropriate name for this body of water.

I referred your inquiry concerning Devil Track Lake, Devil Track River, and Little Devil Track River to the various state departments represented on the Geographic Board. They unanimously report, and the Board's records agree, that the names usually appear and have since 1852 in the form listed here (without an "s"). Local usage, however, in recent years has tended to add an "s" -- perhaps for ease in pronunciation. This usage, however, does not appear on our maps. Reports are still coming in on this point; if any other differences are reported we will let you know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary

August 15, 1962

Mr. H. S. Hinsch
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
710 N. Sixth Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Hinsch:

Somehow I seem to have overlooked sending the attached decisions on lakes in Superior National Forest to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

I just wanted you to know that I've now done so.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

Cook

Jurber, Topper

Lake

Organ, Hogback, Canal, Crest.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

August 23, 1962

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We plan to show the divide between the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence River drainage basins as an item of interest on our forthcoming Superior National Forest Recreation Map. This is the divide running east and north-east from the Virginia-Hibbing area and crossing the international boundary at Height of Land. It appears on current Minnesota Highway Department maps and is labeled "Divide" but is otherwise not named.

The Forest Service has used the term, Laurentian divide, in various publications, but we have never before shown the feature on a map. The term Laurentian as it has been used is often descriptive of the geological province rather than as a name of the drainage divide.

Another term often used in various texts and publications to describe the feature is, continental divide. We know of two locations on the Chippewa National Forest (at the crossing of State Highways 38 and 46, and the Mississippi-Hudson Bay drainage divide) where signs have been placed using, Continental Divide. Other, not quite so common, descriptive terms that have been used are, highland divide and upland divide.

The Virginia, Minnesota Chamber of Commerce has erected a large stone and wood sign reading "The Great Laurentian Highland Divide." This is the only place we have discovered a proper name, rather than a descriptive one, used to identify this feature.

Does your organization, or perhaps the Minnesota Geological Survey, have any record of the proper name of this feature? We would appreciate any information you can furnish regarding this problem.

Sincerely yours,



M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer



August 31, 1962

Mr. Paul K. Sims, Director
Minnesota Geological Survey
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mr.Sims:

Can your organization be of any assistance to the United States
Forest Service with the problem posed in the enclosed letter?
Our records do not seem to show a proper name for this feature.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist
Deputy Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNESOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MINNEAPOLIS 14

September 6, 1962

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. M. B. Arthur
Regional Engineer
U. S. Department of Agriculture
710 North Sixth Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Arthur:

The Minnesota Historical Society has referred your question concerning the naming of the divide between the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence River drainage basins to us for reply.

This divide is called the Laurentian Divide and this name is officially recognized by the U. S. Board of Geographic Names. The topographic maps of the area issued by the U. S. Geological Survey carry this name for the divide.

Yours sincerely,

PK Sims
P. K. Sims
Director

PKS/jh

cc: Minnesota Historical Society

August 31, 1962

Mr. M. B. Arthur, Regional Engineer
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
710 North Sixth Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Your ref. 5660

Dear Mr. Arthur:

I'm afraid we are not going to be of any help with the problem of what to call the divide between the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence River drainage basins posed in your letter of August 23. The records of the Minnesota Geographic Board do not seem to show any proper name for this feature. It is loosely referred to in publications of the Minnesota Historical Society as Laurentian divide, continental divide, height of land, etc., but I do not find a proper name.

In the hope that the Minnesota Geological Survey might be able to shed some light on the question, I forwarded a copy of your letter to Mr. Paul K. Sims, director.

We are indeed sorry that we were not able to help.

Sincerely,

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

JDH/th

May 28, 1963

Mr. Kermit W. Udd, Forest Engineer
Superior National Forest
Box 338
Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Udd:

Enclosed are the Thermofax copies you requested of lake names submitted to the Minnesota Geographic Board that were not acted upon because they are beyond the 40-year limit of the Minnesota law.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. June D. Holmquist

JDH/th
encl

August 12, 1963

Mr. M. B. Arthur, Regional Engineer
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
710 N. 6th St.
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Your file: 5660

Dear Mr. Arthur:

According to the records of the Minnesota Geographic Board, Verdilion Lake was the name officially approved for the feature about which you inquire. The MGB made this decision both on the spelling and form of the name on December 2, 1940.

We have had a similar inquiry regarding Docket List 56 from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and have forwarded this information to that organization as well.

Thank you for the copy of the new Superior National Forest recreation map which you sent to me. It is most useful.

Sincerely,

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
710 N. SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

August 5, 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We enclose a copy of page 10 from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names Docket List 56 containing various names proposals for features in Minnesota.

We note from our records that the Minnesota Geographic Board rendered a decision prior to January 1957 designating the spelling Vermilion for the feature listed as LAKE VERMILION in the Docket List. However, we can locate no information as to whether the state board decision made a determination between Vermilion Lake and Lake Vermilion.

Would you please inform us as to whether such a determination was made and on what date the decision was rendered? We would also appreciate any other comments you would care to make concerning these alternative forms.

We recently published a new Superior National Forest recreation map. We are enclosing a copy in case you have not yet received one.

Thank you very much for your continuing cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



M. B. ARTHUR
Regional Engineer

Enclosure



September 13, 1963

Mr. Ray C. Iverson
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
Suite 234 Federal Bldg.
Duluth 1, Minnesota

Your file: 5660

Dear Mr. Iverson:

We have your inquiry regarding Bailey's, Big Bear, or Baylis Island in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 of T67N, R17W Crane Lake, St. Louis County.

We have no record of any decision regarding this feature either by the Minnesota Geographic Board or the U.S. Board.

If you wish to submit a request to make the name Baylis official, it would seem to me that the State Board might well act to clarify the matter.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:FNS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST
SUITE 234 FEDERAL BUILDING, DULUTH 1, MINNESOTA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5660

September 3, 1963

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. F. Wells Robinson, of the Corps of Engineers, Detroit, Michigan.

This pertains to an island located at the corner common to Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 of T67N, R17W in Crane Lake, St. Louis County.

We have carried the name of this feature as "Bailey's Island" on our records since our study of names in that area in 1949-50.

Since Mr. Robinson states that they have a claim that the formal, legal name is "Big Bear Island" we made a search of our records and checked with St. Louis County and could find no record of any action having been taken by either the U.S. Board or County having made a decision as to the name of this feature nor do our records indicate any action by the State Board pertaining to this feature.

In our search of the county records we found that this island was platted as "Big Bear Island" on September 20, 1956. Also a map issued by the State of Minnesota Division of Forestry in 1954 indicated the name as "Big Bear Island".

Our records however were older and indicated the name originated from the name of the owner of the island.

In discussing this with Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Beatty yesterday they informed us that this island was known as "Baylis Island" or "Bayles Island" for many years. Mr. Beatty as you know is well acquainted in that area having been located in the area for many years while employed by the State. Mrs. Beatty spent many years there also and had a homestead on Crane Lake. They stated they thought the man's name was spelled "Baylis" however.



The elder Mr. Baylis owned several parcels of land in the area and the younger Mr. Baylis known as William "Bill" Baylis was a noted commercial photographer who spent many years in the area making photographs of scenic areas and producing picture postcards of local scenes.

In checking the county records again we find that the island was patented by a Jennie L. Warner in 1893 and title transferred to the elder Mr. William Baylis about 1912 and was finally sold by William Baylis by deed of November 20, 1950.


The Beatty's were correct in that the name was spelled "Baylis", and not "Bailey" as indicated on our maps.

It appears that this feature was known as "Baylis Island" for many years before the name "Big Bear Island" was used. Since we can find no record of official action taken to change the name to "Big Bear Island" we will continue to use the name "Baylis Island" for this feature unless the State Board has taken some action pertaining to the name of this feature that we have no record of.

Please advise.

Sincerely yours,

L. P. Neff
Forest Supervisor

By 
Ray C. Iverson

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LAKE SURVEY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
630 FEDERAL BUILDING
DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN

16 August 1963

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NCLED-TP

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Superior National Forest
Suite 234
Federal Building
Duluth, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

On 3 November 1961 we submitted to your office proofs of our Minnesota - Ontario border lakes series of charts for review and correction. You returned the charts and noted on Chart No. 817 that the name "Big Bear Island" should be changed to "Baileys Island."

We recently received a claim that the formal, legal name of the island is "Big Bear Island." In order to answer this, we would appreciate knowing the name of the authority you used to make the change. As you know, the U. S. Board on Geographic Names is the final authority in such cases; if you have correspondence from them authorizing the change, copies would be appreciated and would serve our purpose.

Sincerely yours,

F. Wells Robison

F. WELLS ROBISON
Chief, Technical Publications
Branch

gww

