



[Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.](#)

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October 27, 1961

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Enclosed is a petition from the Minnesota Geographic Board suggesting changes in the names of four lakes in the Superior National Forest area of Lake County. The changes were initiated by the United States Forest Service in an effort to reduce duplication of the lake names.

These changes have been approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board subject to the approval of the Lake County Board of Commissioners. You will recall that we sent you a similar request in 1960. The enclosed names will not go into effect and have no official standing until your board acts on them. The County Board's action should take the form of a resolution indicating approval or disapproval of the names.

May we hear from you about this matter in the near future?

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

Enclosure

A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County:

The State Geographic Board hereby petitions that your honorable board review and accept the following names for geographic features located in Lake County and described below, for the reasons given in each case. Most of these names were submitted to the State Geographic Board by the United States Forest Service. All are subject to the approval of the Lake County Board of Commissioners before they can be used.

1. ORGAN LAKE (not Heart Lake, Little Frear Lake). T. 61 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 24, 25 (37 acres)

This lake is known as both Heart Lake and Little Frear Lake. The name Heart, which is most widely used, is duplicated within the county. The proposed name retains some association with the present name, but would reduce duplication and confusion.

2. 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 within Lake County. The proposed name comes from a gravel ridge or hogback (a geological term) near the south shore of this lake. Its acceptance would reduce duplication and call attention to the characteristic feature along this body of water.

3. CANAL LAKE (not Twin Lakes, Lower Twin Lake). T. 60 N., R. 6 W.,
SW, NE sec. 31 (approx. 20 acres.)

See case 2 above. The proposed name comes from a canal dug between the lakes during logging operations. Its acceptance would reduce duplication of Twin in the area and call attention to a well-known aspect of the lake's history.

4. CREST LAKE (not Big Mud Lake, Summit Lake) T. 57 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 3, 10
(172 acres)

The name Mud is very widely duplicated in Minnesota. Summit also is duplicated in four counties. The proposed name 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.



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

December 30, 1960

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist:

We have your note of December 29 with the list of lake names in Lake County which have been under discussion and consideration since our last meeting.

In comparing the information arrived at by Mr. Selke and Mr. Fridley with the information we have on the same subject, it appears we are in agreement and you may proceed to process this matter with my vote in the affirmative.

This will apparently conclude the Board's action for this year. Please accept my compliments of the season.

Yours very truly,

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

P. J. McCauley
Sr. Engineer of Mapping

PJM:bac

LAKE COUNTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refer back to FS

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

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

Refer back to FS

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

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

COOK COUNTY

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

TSM approved OK

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

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

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

Suggest Colville to meet Service as possible name

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

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

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

Refer back to FS

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

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

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

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

Referred back to J.S.
~~To reduce confusion~~ It seems advisable to decide upon the correct spelling of this lake name. ^{What} was it named for? ~~a pioneer settler?~~ What was his full name?

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

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

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

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

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

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

OK
Mud is much duplicated in the state. The Forest Service proposed the name Summit because "This lake is near the crest or 'summit' of the divide." QUESTION: THE PROPOSED NAME IS, HOWEVER, DUPLICATED IN COTTONWOOD, KANDIYOHI, MURRAY, AND NOBLES COUNTIES. THE BOARD MIGHT CONSIDER OTHER APPROPRIATE NAMES SUCH AS CREST LAKE. IS THIS A CLEAR WATER LAKE?

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

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

and if E. 1000 - 30' x 1/2 mi.

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

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

Refer back to 7.5. 1/15/1969

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

Minnesota. The Board would consider other appropriate names.

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

Refer back to 7.5.

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

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

COOK COUNTY

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

OK

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

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

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

Suggest Colville Lake + refer back to 7.5.

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

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

The Board suggests that this lake is a good fit for Colville which is a name which is already in use in Cook County.

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

Refer to 4.5.

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

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

Why?



LAKE COUNTY

According to the records of the Minnesota Geographic Board, the following names have been in use more than 40 years. (The numbers refer to the cases as listed in the Forest Service list of proposals.)

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

LAKE COUNTY

1.

2. CROOKED LAKE (sug. name Mekatina Lake) T. 59 N., R. 6 W., Secs. 10, 11, 15.

Two of the three other Crooked Lakes in Superior N.F. have also borne those names for forty years (T. 64 N., R. 5 W., T. 66 N., R. 11, 12 W.) The third in T. 65, 66 N., R. 6 W. was also submitted by the Forest Service and appears eligible for change. This lake is surrounded by hills, and the proposed name is Cree Indian for "among the hills."

3. MOOSE LAKE (sug. name Manitou Lake) T. 59 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 29, 30, 31.

The name Moose in one form or another is used for 7 other lakes in or near Superior N.F. Those located in T. 67 N., R. 18 W.; T. 65 N., R. 23 W.; T. 65 N., R. 19 W.; T. 64 N., R. 9 W.; and T. 64 N., R. 14 W. (Big Moose) have also been in use for more than 40 years. That in T. 60 N., R. 19 W. was also submitted by the Forest Service and appears eligible for change. The proposed name was suggested because Manitou Creek flows through this lake.

12. LOST LAKE (sug. name Missed Lake) T. 61 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 30 and T. 61 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 25.

The name Lost is used for 3 other lakes in or near Superior N.F. That in T. 62 N., R. 16 W. has also been in use for more than 40 years. The proposed name had no special significance but retained some of the general meaning of the present name. Part of this lake is in Cook Co. and this case also appeared on that list of proposals.

33. GREENWOOD LAKE (sug. name Laurentian Lake) T. 58 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20.

The Forest Service proposed this change because "some confusion has developed between this and the Greenwood Lake in T. 64 N., R. 2 E., Cook County. The proposed name comes from the fact that the feature is located on the Laurentian highlands near the Laurentian divide.

- 33a. GREENWOOD RIVER (sug. name Laurentian River) Source in Greenwood Lake, Sec. 5, T. 58 N., R. 10 W., flows northward into Stony Lake, Sec. 8, T. 59 N., R. 10 W.

There is another Greenwood River in Cook County. This proposal follows the recommendation for Greenwood Lake above.

48. BIRCH LAKE (sug. name Ashburton Lake) T. 64 N., R. 8 W., Secs. 5, 6, et al.

This lake is on the International Boundary, and the proposed name honors Lord Ashburton, who with Daniel Webster, concluded the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 defining the boundary between the U.S. and Canada.

49. SUCKER LAKE (sug. name Webster Lake) T. 64 N., R. 8, 9 W., Secs. 6, 7, 1, 2, 12.

This change was suggested to complete the association in case 48. The name Sucker is not duplicated in Superior N.F. NOTE: According to the records of the Minnesota Geographic Board, the name approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names for this feature is CARP LAKE. The suggested name (Webster) is duplicated elsewhere in the state.

LAKE COUNTY

2.

58. CLEAR LAKE (sug. name Illinois Lake) T. 63 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 29, 31, 32.

There are four other Clear Lakes in Superior N.F. That in T. 63 N., R. 10 W. has also been in use more than 40 years. The area around this lake was part of the Illinois territory 1809-1818; hence the proposed name.

67. ELBOW LAKE (sug. name Ulna Lake) T. 60, 61 N., R. 5, 6 W., Sec. 1, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36.

The name Elbow is used for four other lakes in Superior N.F. Those in T. 57 N., R. 18 W., T. 62 N., R. 1 E.; and T. 64 N., R. 18 W. have also been in use more than 40 years. The proposed name (Ulna) is Latin for Elbow. Part of this lake is in Cook County, and this case also appeared on that list of proposals.

68. GULL LAKE (sug. name Gibalasa Lake) T. 62 N., R. 9 W., sec. 16, 17, 19, 20.

Two other Gull Lakes in Superior N.F. in T. 62 N., R. 9 W. (Little Gull) and T. 65 N., R. 12 W. were also submitted by the Forest Service and appear eligible for change. The body of water in T. 66 N., R. 4, 5 W. is erroneously listed by the Forest Service as Gull Lake. The approved name of the latter is GULF LAKE. If the other suggested names are approved, this case will be the only remaining Gull Lake in the Forest.

70. HARRIS LAKE (sug. name Nira Lake) T. 61 N., R. 10, 11 W., Secs. 19, 13, 23, 24.

There is another Harris Lake in T. 56 N., R. 13 W., the name of which has also been in use more than 40 years. In 1933-34 there was a N.I.R.A. (National Industrial Recovery Admin.) work camp at this lake, hence the proposed name.

76. MARBLE LAKE (sug. name Marmor Lake) T. 64 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 2, 3.

The Forest Service states that "There is another Marble Lake in T. 56 N., R. 10 W." The lake in question, however, appears in the Minnesota Geographic Board's records as SPRUCE LAKE. Hence the name Marble is not duplicated in the Forest. Marmor is Latin for marble.

79. MOOSE LAKE (sug. name Voyageur Lake) ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ T. 64 N., R. 9 W.,
Sec. 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

See case 3 above. This lake is a favored route of many present day canoeists, hence the proposed name Voyageur Lake.

80. MUD LAKE (sug. name Bouga Lake) T. 64 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 36; T. 64 N.,
R. 10 W., Sec. 30, 31.

There are 10 other Mud Lakes in Superior N.F. That in T. 62 N., R. 14 W. has also been in use more than 40 years. The proposed name (Bouga) supposedly honored the man who had the American post on Basswood Lake in early days. (Could this be Bonga?)

LAKE COUNTY

3.

87. RICE LAKE (sug. name Shelter Lake) T. 62 N., R. 8 W., Secs. 28, 29, 32, 33.

There are seven other Rice Lakes in Superior N.F. Those in T. 64 N., R. 19 W.; T. 61 N., R. 3, 4 W.; and T. 60 N., R. 17 W. have also been in use more than 40 years. Big Rice is the approved name for that in T. 64 N., R. 17 W. The proposed name was suggested because this lake is in a state game refuge.

93. LITTLE SPRING, SPRING LAKE (sug. name Sinkhole Lake) T. 61 N., R. 10 W.,
Secs. 29, 30.

The name Spring is duplicated on six other lakes in or near Superior N.F. The proposed name came from the fact that the highway just west of this small lake frequently sinks into the bog.

99. THOMAS LAKE (sug. name Shield Lake) T. 63, 64 N., R. 7 W., Secs. 5, 6,
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34.

There is another Thomas Lake in T. 55 N., R. 12 W. just outside the National Forest. The lake is on the "Canadian Shield".

104. TRIANGLE LAKE (sug. name Cree Lake) T. 63 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 13, 14, 23, 24.

The Forest Service states that "The name Triangle is used for 2 other lakes in the Superior N.F." Of these, that in T. 64 N., R. 8 W. is also on the list and appears eligible for change. That in T. 64 N., R. 2 E. seems to be erroneously listed as Triangle. The Minnesota Geographic Board's records show the name to be EDITH LAKE. If the other suggested change is approved, this case will be the only remaining Triangle Lake in the Forest.

February 21, 1961

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

This is to inform you that the attached list of 8 names approved by the Lake County Board on January 20, 1960 and forwarded to us by you in November of that year were so named officially by the Minnesota Geographic Board on November 22, 1960.

The enclosed list together with the resolution of your board duly endorsed by members of the State Geographic Board is enclosed for filing in the Office of the Lake County Register of Deeds.

This list of names is currently pending before the United States Board on Geographic Names, whose acceptance is necessary to make the names official nationally. When we hear from the national board we will notify you at once.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

LAKE COUNTY

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

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

November 4, 1960

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

On January 13, 1960, we sent to you a petition suggesting changes in the names of 8 lakes in your county. We requested that the Lake County Board of Commissioners review this petition and forward to us a resolution (two certified copies) approving or disapproving these changes.

Since the State Board expects to meet in the near future, may we hear from you about this matter.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

January 13, 1960

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Enclosed is a petition from the Minnesota Geographic Board suggesting changes in the names of 8 lakes in the Superior National Forest area of Lake County. These changes were initiated by the United States Forest Service in an effort to reduce duplication and confusion in these lake names. In some cases, the original suggestion of the Forest Service was modified by the State Geographic Board.

The approval of the Lake County Board of Commissioners is necessary before the State Board will approve the enclosed list. You will recall that this procedure was followed in handling a similar request in 1957.

The State Board requests that the Commissioners review this list and give us the benefit of their opinion on the suitability of these changes. The County Board's action should take the form of a resolution indicating approval or disapproval of the numbered names on the list.

Your co-operation in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Mr. George Selke, Minnesota Commissioner of Conservation, is the chairman of the State Geographic Board. He expects to be in your area in the near future, and he will be very happy to answer any questions you may have about this matter.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County:

The State Geographic Board hereby petitions that your honorable board review and accept the following names for geographic features located in Lake County and described below, for the reasons given in each case. Some of these names were submitted to the State Geographic Board by the United States Forest Service. All are subject to the approval of the Lake County Board of Commissioners before they can be used.

1. Makwa Lake (not Bear, Bean, Black Bear Lake) T. 64 N., R. 6 W., secs. 22, 23, 26, 27 (139 acres).

Bear is a commonly duplicated name in the area. To reduce duplication and retain the meaning of the name, we suggest Makwa, the Chippewa word for bear. Since the area has traditionally been Chippewa country, the name would have appropriate historical associations.

2. Gijikiki Lake (not Cedar, Gijik Lake) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., secs. 4, 5; T. 66 N., R. 6 W., secs. 32, 33 (103.4 acres).

The name Cedar Lake is widely duplicated in the state and is used for two other lakes within Superior National Forest. The proposed name is Chippewa for "cedar forest," and preserves the associations of the former name while reducing duplication.

3. Chow Lake (not Chuck, Dimer Lake) T. 60 N., R. 11 W., sec. 11 (NWNW).
(About 100 acres)

The proposed name retains the associations of the former Chuck Lake while reducing duplication. There is another Chuck Lake near by in T. 64 N., R. 5 W.

4. Faith Lake (not Hope, Wilderness) T. 65 N., R. 6 W., sec. 1.

There is considerable confusion over the name of this lake. The U.S. Forest Service calls it Hope Lake; while most Minnesota maps show it as Faith Lake. Local preference seems to favor Faith Lake, which associates well with near-by Charity Lake. We suggest that this name be made official to reduce confusion and duplication, since there are two other Hope Lakes in Superior National Forest.

5. Tin Can Mike Lake (not Murphy, Mike Lake) T. 64 N., R. 11 W., secs. 5, 6, 7, 8.

This lake is named for Mike Murphy, an early settler, who was known familiarly as "Tin Can Mike." Since both Mike and Murphy are duplicated in the state, we propose Tin Can Mike to perpetuate the association of this feature with the man for whom it was named.

6. Woodcock Lake (not Pine) T. 55 N., R. 11 W., sec. 6 (approx. 120 acres).

The name Pine is used for 5 other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. The proposed name was suggested by the Forest Service to reduce duplication. It is appropriate since woodcocks are native to the area.

7. Circle Lake (not Round, Wheel) T. 65 N., R. 11 W., secs. 2, 3 (31.2 acres)

Round is one of the state's most duplicated names. The proposed name was suggested to reduce duplication and preserve the former name's connotation.

8. Ojibway Lake (not Twin Lake, North Twin Lake, Upper Twin Lake, Northwestern Lake)
T. 63 N., R. 9, 10 W., Secs. 7, 18; 11, 12, 13, 14. (approx. 438 acres)

The name Twin is widely duplicated in the state, and is used for seven other lakes in or near Superior National Forest. One of these is also in Lake County. The name proposed by the Forest Service is appropriate, for the Ojibway Indians were one of the early tribes in the area.

MINNESOTA STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

ST. PAUL

November 4, 1960 .

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

On January 13, 1960, we sent to you a petition suggesting changes in the names of 8 lakes in your county. We requested that the Lake County Board of Commissioners review this petition and forward to us a resolution (two certified copies) approving or disapproving these changes.

Since the State Board expects to meet in the near future, may we hear from you about this matter.

Sincerely,

June D. Holmquist

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

JDH:pns

July 14, 1959

Mr. W. M. Johnson
5707 Grand Avenue
Duluth 7, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed you will find a Thermofax copy of the 85 lake names in Lake County requested in your letter of July 11. Your check for \$1.65 to cover the cost of copying this list has been received.

We will look forward with interest to receiving a copy of your map when it is completed. The Board is always eager to see new maps of any part of the state.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pm

Enclosure

W. M. Johnson
5707 Grand Avenue
Duluth 7 Minnesota.
July 11, 1959

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

Dear Mrs. Holmquist,

Thank you for your letter of July 10th.

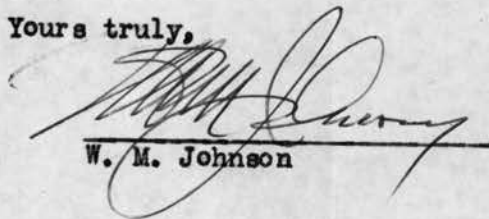
My reason for wishing to get the list of
eighty-five (85) Lake names officially changed
is to bring my Lake County Map up to date.

I shall be happy to send you a copy of this Map
when it is completed and ready for publication.

Enclosed please find check in the amount of
\$1.65 to cover the cost.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,



W. M. Johnson

July 10, 1959

Mr. W. M. Johnson
5707 Grand Avenue
Duluth 7, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of June 26 addressed to Professor Schwartz has been forwarded to me, since Dr. Schwartz has no connection with the Minnesota Geographic Board.

Before sending you the list of 85 lake names officially changed in Lake County in 1958, I thought it might be best to write you about the matter. Many of the lakes on this list are very small, little-known bodies of water. We are wondering what use you plan to make of this information, since the list about which you inquire represents only a portion of the names in that county acted upon by the State Board over the years.

If you will let us know your reasons for requesting this particular list, I can then, if you wish, have Thermofax copies of it made for you. The charge for this service is \$.15 per sheet, and the list runs to 11 pages. Thus the total cost to you would be \$1.65.

I shall look forward to hearing from you again about this matter.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pas

Russ

This list runs to 11 typewritten pages. Could thermafax. Shall I write & ask why he wants it first, or just send a thermofax copy?

JSH

Charge
15¢ a sheet

yes

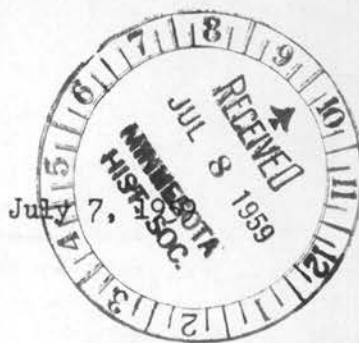
June

Can we do
this?

RWF

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNESOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MINNEAPOLIS 14

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Minnesota Historical Society
Central and Cedar Streets
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Mr. Fridley:

It is my understanding that you are Chairman of the State Geographic Board. Will you please give Mr. Johnson such information as you can.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G.M. Schwartz".

G.M. Schwartz
Director

GMS/bg

Enclos. 1 ltr. from Mr. Johnson
Duluth, Minn

W. M. Johnson
5707 Grand Avenue
Duluth 7 Minnesota.
June 26 1959

Dr. George M Schwartz
State Geographic Board
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Gentlemen:

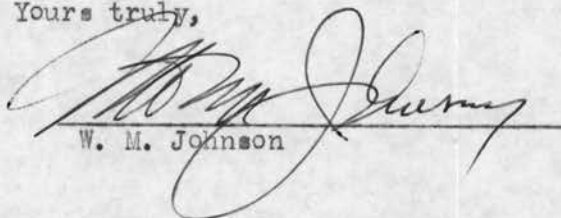
I have been informed that the Lake County Board of Commissioners received from you, in 1957, a list of Lake names, recommended for change and which has been officially approved, there are eighty-five (85) in number.

I wrote the Lake County Auditor, Mr. Paul W. Nelson, who said that they did not have the time to copy the list. They informed me of your office and that you may be able to furnish me with the list.

I would like to have a copy, and if there is a charge please let me know.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,



W. M. Johnson

December 22, 1959

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

This is to inform you that the Lake County names on the enclosed sheets checked in red have been approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. The board's acceptance of these names makes their usage official nationally, and they should so appear on all future maps of the county.

These names were approved by the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County on November 8, 1957, and by the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 31, 1957.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

*Decision List
Jul. Sept, 1957*

January 16, 1958

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

This is to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board on December 31, 1957, officially approved the 83 names shown on the enclosed list. All of these lakes are in the Lake County area of Superior National Forest, and you will doubtless recall that they received approval from the Board of County Commissioners on November 8, 1957.

The County Board's resolution, duly endorsed by members of the Minnesota Geographic Board, is enclosed herewith for filing in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Notice of this action will be forwarded to the United States Board on Geographic Names, whose approval is necessary to make these names official nationally.

Your co-operation in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

Enclosures 2

BE IT RESOLVED, that this board approves the petition and accepts the 85 names for geographic features which have been presented by the Minnesota State Geographic Board. (County Auditor's document No. 3254)

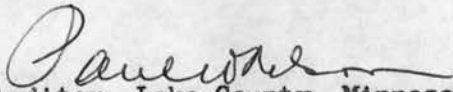
Commissioner Degerstedt moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and the same was declared adopted upon the following vote: Yeas, Houle, Degerstedt, Wiklund, Sandstrom and Dahlberg. Total yeas, five. Nays, none.

(Adopted November 8, 1957) 57-135

State of Minnesota)
)ss.
County of L A K E)

I, Paul W. Nelson, auditor of Lake County, Minnesota, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing resolution with the original filed in my office on the 8th day of November, 1957, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the whole thereof.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office at Two Harbors, Minnesota, this 13th day of November, 1957.


Auditor, Lake County, Minnesota

approved 12-31-57

October 9, 1957

Mr. Paul W. Nelson
County Auditor
Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson:

I am enclosing a petition, suggesting changes in the names of 85 lakes in the Superior National Forest area of Lake County, to be presented to the Board of County Commissioners at its next meeting. In every case, the suggestions were submitted by the United States Forest Service in an effort to reduce the duplication of lake names within the national forest. Please note especially the questions raised by the State Board in cases 19 and 22 on page 3.

The State Geographic Board does not act on such proposals without securing the approval of the Board of County Commissioners in the area concerned. You may recall that this procedure was followed in handling a similar request from the forest service in 1941.

The State Board therefore requests that the Commissioners review this list and give us the benefit of their opinion on the suitability of these changes. This should be done in the form of a resolution from the County Board indicating its approval or disapproval of the numbered names on the list. Enclosed for your information is a mimeographed copy of the law governing such matters.

Your co-operation in this matter will be greatly appreciated. It would be very helpful to us if the Commissioners could act as promptly as possible, so that their recommendations will be before the State Board at its next meeting in November.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley, Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

JDH:pns

Enclosures

A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County:

The State Geographic Board hereby petitions that your honorable board review and accept the following names for geographic features located in Lake County and described below, for the reasons given in each case. These names were submitted to the State Geographic Board by the United States Forest Service and are subject to the approval of the Lake County Board of Commissioners.



LAKE COUNTY

1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

2.

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

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

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

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

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

The name Pickerel, often duplicated in the state, is used for three other lakes in Superior National Forest. Two of these are also in Lake County in T. 63 N., R. 10, 11 W., and T. 60 N., R. 10 W. In logging days, the dam on this lake was commonly known as Dam 5; hence the proposed name suggests some of the history of the area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. Wabosons Lake (Not: Rabbit) T. 65, 66 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 3, 34.
(approx. ~~16~~ acres)

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

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

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

24. Bine Lake (Not: Partridge, Indian, John) T. 60 N., R. 8 W., Sec. 34 (E $\frac{1}{2}$).
(42 acres)

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

LAKE COUNTY

4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45. Labrador Pond (Not: Bog Pond) T. 61 N., R. 10 W., NENE Sec. 29.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

9.

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

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

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

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

67. Butterfly Lake (Not: Rock Lake nor Lake Rock) T. 61 N., R. 9 W., Secs. 16, 21.

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

68. Mayfly Lake (Not: Little Rock) T. 61 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

10.

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

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

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

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

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

See case 75.

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

See case 75.

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

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

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

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

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

See case 79.

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

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

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

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

LAKE COUNTY

11.

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

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

BERT FESLER

**JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT
ELEVENTH DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA**

DULUTH, MINN.

September 13th, 1937

Mr. Herman C. Wenzel
Commissioner of Conservation
Saint Paul, Minn.

Dear Mr. Wenzel:-

I am addressing you as chairman of the State Board that has to do with the revising or making of names for lakes and streams etc., in the state of Minnesota, which was established at the last session of the legislature.

Mr. Blegen, Supt. of the State Historical Society, and Mr. N. W. Elsberg, State Commissioner of Highways, are the other two members of the Board.

I am informed by Mr. Blegen that no meeting of the Board has been called and that when it is called it will be your duty, as chairman, to make the call. I am asking you to have a meeting of the committee quite soon, for this reason.

Hon. Wm. D. Culkin, was the organizer of the St. Louis County, Lake County, and Cook County, Historical Assembly, which has a meeting once a year and covers all the counties bordering on Lake Superior. At the meeting held a week ago last Saturday evening, I was appointed chairman of the committee of the three historical societies, to request your board to name the lake which is the source of the St. Louis River, Lake Culkin.

I am leaving with your Secretary, the proceedings which have been taken up to this time. The National Geographic Board does not name anything after a living man. Your board is not so limited. Mr. Culkin is very nearly eighty years of age. He had a severe accident about a year ago, from which he has not yet recovered. The committee, of which I am chairman, and I may say that Mr. Blegen agrees with us on this, thought, on account of Mr. Culkin's uncompensated services for the historical work he has done on the North Shore, it would be a fine gesture and compliment to him if, before he dies, we pay him this little compliment. The lake referred to has never carried any name on any map.

I know you are a very busy man but if you could arrange it, to call a meeting of the Board just for a half hour or less, and give this little lake the name we wish, all of us up on the North Shore would appreciate it.

September 16th, 1937

Hon. Bert Fesler
Judge of the District Court
Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Judge Fesler:-

I am enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of a letter sent to-day, by the Chairman of the State Geographic Board, to the Board of Commissioners of Lake County.

I am very happy that the Board has taken this action in honor of Mr. Culkin.

Respectfully yours,

Theodore C. Elegen - Sec'y.
State Geographic Board

TCB/R

September 16th, 1937

Lake County Board of Commissioners
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Gentlemen:-

I have the honor to inform you that the State Geographic Board, at a meeting held to-day, accepted your recommendation that the lake located in Section 17, Township 59 N., Range 11, W. of the 4th P.M. in Lake County, be named Lake Culkin, in honor of the many services of the Hon. William E. Culkin of Duluth.

The State Board is forwarding a record of its action to the National Geographic Board, with recommendation that the name thus approved by the state, be accepted by the National Government.

Respectfully yours,

Herman C. Wenzel - Chairman
State Geographic Board

TB/R

Lake
Lake Culkin

Re true source of the St. Louis River traced to a small unnamed
lake in Lake County. *Since named Lake Culkin.*

See

Lake County Historical Society, Wm. E. Scott to T. C. Blegen,
6/25/37.

T. C. Blegen to Wm. E. Scott, 6/30/37.

JUN 29 1937

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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C. E. Campton
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Lake County Historical Society

TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA



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Dennis Dwan
Geo. A. Rock
Lawrence Claffy

Wm. E. Scott

June 25, 1937

Dr. Theodore C. Blegen
President, State Historical Society
Historical Annex Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Blegen:

This letter is with reference to Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1937, State of Minnesota, concerning the act to establish a State Geographic Board and defining its duties.

I note that the Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society is one of the three members of the Board and for that reason I am writing to you about what I consider a very important matter.

For some time it was supposed that the St. Louis River had its source in Seven Beaver Lake located in Township 58 Range 12 in St. Louis County. However, due to the efforts of the Hon. William E. Culkin of Duluth, the true source of this river has been traced to a small pond or lake surrounded by a spruce swamp located in Township 59, Range 11. This lake, as yet, has no official name and the North Shore Historical Assembly, consisting of the Historical Societies of St. Louis, Lake, and Cook Counties, passed a joint resolution in their annual session of 1935 requesting me to make every possible effort to have the lake named after Mr. Culkin whom you know very well and who, for many years, has been the president of the St. Louis County Historical Society. He is, without question, the outstanding historian at the Head of the Lakes.

Until this law was passed, I did not know what we could do about the matter except to contact various map makers and write to the Division of Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C. This latter office wrote to me under date of August 21, 1935, as follows: "Names of living persons

Dr. Blegen--6/25/37--No. 2

should be applied very rarely, and in general only those of great eminence should be thus honored." I did not push the matter further with the office because they, of course, do not know Mr. Culkin. He is now an old gentleman of over eighty years of age and, from our standpoint at the Head of the Lakes, he is of great eminence in our local historical circles.

Section 2B of the law above referred to states that it shall be the duty of the State Geographic Board and it shall have power and authority to "pass upon and give names to lakes, streams, places and other geographic features in the state for which no single generally accepted name has been in use". It so happens that there has been no name applied to this particular lake or pond. The Superior National Forest Map issued in 1923 by the United States Department of Agriculture contains no name for it. This is also true of the Wales Protective Association map which is used by the State Forestry Department.

We trust that, in behalf of the three Historical Societies at the Head of the Lakes, your State Geographic Board will give careful consideration to our request that this little lake situated in Section 17, Township 59, Range 11, in Lake County, be called Lake Culkin in honor of the Hon. William E. Culkin of Duluth.

Yours sincerely,

William E. Scott

William E. Scott
Secretary
Lake County Historical Society

WES/emo

State Geographic Board

June 30, 1937

Hon. William E. Scott, Secretary
Lake County Historical Society
Two Harbors, Minnesota

Dear Judge Scott:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 25. The State Geographic Board has just had a preliminary meeting to consider the organization and scope of its work, and we have not yet been able to deal with specific questions. I suspect that the proper procedure in the first instance would be to submit your proposal to the Board of County Commissioners. Backed as it is by the North Shore Historical Assembly, I should think there would be no objection whatever to the name proposed, though of course I am aware of the general principle followed by the United States Geographic Board. Meanwhile I shall be glad to lay the matter before the chairman of the state board, who is the conservation commissioner.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

TGB/H

Superintendent

Duluth News-Tribune, Sept. 5, 1937

Honor To Culkin Is Proposed By Historical Group

Would Name Source of St. Louis River After Duluth Historian.

Representatives of three counties attending the ninth annual meeting last night of the North Shore Historical society in Memorial hall, courthouse, recommended to the state geographical board that the unnamed lake which is the true source of the St. Louis river be designated Lake Culkin.

The action followed an address by Judge William E. Scott, Two Harbors, who suggested the lake be named after William E. Culkin, executive secretary of the St. Louis County Historical society and associate editor of The Duluth Herald and News-Tribune, for his work in developing historical records at the Head of the Lakes.

DETERMINED SOURCE

Located 75 miles north of Duluth in Lake county, the true source of the river only recently was determined, largely through the efforts of Mr. Culkin.

W. L. Fowler, Two Harbors, president of the Lake County Historical society, named a committee of five members to meet with the state geographical board. They are Judge Bert Fesler, John H. Darling, and E. F. Alford, of St. Louis county; Judge Scott, of Lake county, and E. P. Chapman, of Cook county.

In a paper read by Miss Deloris Carey, grand-daughter of the late John R. Carey, Duluth first historian, she pointed out that schools of today have many advantages over those of early times.

BEGINNINGS TOLD

Governmental beginnings in Cook county were discussed by E. P. J. Chapman, Grand Marais, former assistant Cook county attorney, and a paper on North Shore history was read by Otto E. Wis-

land, Duluth. John H. Darling, Duluth, presided.

Harold Peleski played a violin solo, accompanied by Olga Ostafichuk, during the entertainment program.

SOCIETY WOULD HONOR CULKIN

Designation of an unnamed lake, the true source of the St. Louis river, as Lake Culkin was suggested Saturday night at the ninth annual meeting of the North Shore Historical society in the courthouse.

Representatives from three counties at the meeting favored naming the lake in honor of William E. Culkin, executive secretary of the St. Louis County Historical society and associate editor of the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune, for his historical work in this area.

The source of the river is a small lake located 75 miles north of Duluth in Lake county. W. L. Fowler, Two Harbors, president of the Lake County Historical society, appointed a committee to meet with the state geographical board. The members include: Judge Bert Fesler, John H. Darling and E. F. Alford of St. Louis county; Judge William E. Scott, Two Harbors, of Lake county, and E. P. Chapman of Cook county.

Mr. Darling presided at the meeting. Papers were read by E. P. J. Chapman, Grand Marais, and Otto E. Wieland, Duluth.

September 17, 1937

State Lake Named After W. E. Culkin

Northern Minnesota will have a Lake Culkin, named in tribute to William E. Culkin of Duluth, long-time president of the St. Louis County Historical society and an associate editor of the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune.

A suggestion made two weeks ago by the North Shore Historical society, meeting here, that the state geographical board give one of its unnamed lakes, the designation Lake Culkin, has been accepted.

Judge Bert Fesler, a director of the society, said today he had been advised by H. C. Wenzel, conservation commissioner who also serves as chairman of the state board, that the latter body has agreed to the designation. The lake is located 75 miles north of Duluth in Lake county and has been described as the true source of the St. Louis river.

SEE THE



North Shore Scenic Drive
Lake Superior
International Highway

FEB 18 1941

PAUL W. NELSON
AUDITOR

ALBERT WESTLUND
DEPUTY AUDITOR

OFFICE OF
COUNTY AUDITOR
LAKE COUNTY
TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

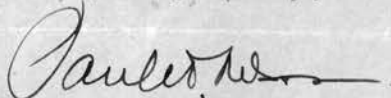
February 17, 1941.

State Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sirs:

Your petition to our Board to accept certain names for geographic features located in Lake County, was granted by the Board and the names accepted.

Yours very truly,


Paul W. Nelson,
County Auditor.

PWN:s

AMERICAN TRUST

BOND

A BUTLER PAPER

February 1, 1941

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. Dayk W. Nelson
County Auditor, Lake County
Two Harbors, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Nelson:

I am enclosing a petition from the State Geographic Board to be presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County at its next meeting.

Very truly yours,

Secretary,
State Geographic Board

AMERICAN TRUST

BOND

A BUTLER PAPER

A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County:

The State Geographic Board hereby petitions that your honorable board accept the following names for geographic features located in Lake County and described below, for the reasons given in each case. These names were submitted to the State Geographic Board by the supervisor of the Superior National Forest, after consultation with local residents, and have been accepted by the Board, subject to the approval of the Cook County Board of Commissioners.

- ANNIE HALL LAKE** (not Urn Lake): T.64 N.,R.10 W.,secs.20,29,30. Both names have some use on maps, but Annie Hall Lake is the common local name, and it was selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. The origin of the name could not be determined locally.
- BALSAM LAKE** (not Bell Lake): T.58,59 N.,R.7 W.,secs.2,3,34. Of the two names, Balsam has the most general local use. The lake has a heavy stand of balsam around it. The adoption of Balsam will eliminate duplication of Bell in the vicinity.
- BEETLE LAKE** (not John Lake): T.60 N.,R.9 W.,secs.7,18. Beetle Lake selected as the most authentic at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. In shape, the lake resembles a large beetle. Beetle Lake is the common local name, and John Lake is used for other lakes in the Superior National Forest.
- BONE LAKE** (not Long Lake): T.61 N.,R.6 W.,secs.13,14. Bone Lake selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. In shape the lake resembles the jaw bone of an animal. The name Bone conforms to local use, and, if adopted, will reduce duplication of the name Long. There are many other Long lakes in the Superior National Forest.
- BONNIE LAKE** (not Portage Lake): T.65 N.,R.7 W.,sec.27. Both Portage Lake and Bonnie Lake appear on various maps, but Bonnie is the name used locally. Portage signs have carried the name Bonnie for the past 15 years. The origin of the name could not be determined locally. The name Portage is duplicated in the vicinity.
- CAT LAKE** (not Hill Lake nor Cut Lake): T.60 N.,R.9 W.,sec.10. Cat Lake was selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. In shape, the lake resembles a sitting cat. Cat Lake seems appropriate, and as Hill is the name of a family now living on the lake, it would not conform to the policy of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names to use it, for the board will not accept names of living persons applied to geographic features.
- COFFEE LAKE** (not Tom Lake): T.61 N.,R.6 W.,secs.10,15. Both names are used, but Coffee Lake is used by local trappers, wardens, etc, and is in common local use. Tom is duplicated in the vicinity. The origin of Coffee could not be determined locally.
- CROSS RIVER LAKE** (not Nigger Lake): T.60 N.,R.5,6 W.,secs.7,18;12,13. Cross River Lake selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. The lake is the source of the Cross River, which flows into Lake Superior. Cross River Lake has been in common use for the past ten or twelve years, and there is little support for the name Nigger.

- DELAY LAKE** (not Bear Lake): T.59 N.,R.8 W.,sec.2. Bear Lake is used on some maps, but Delay Lake is the name in common local use. The origin of Delay could not be determined locally. There are many other Bear lakes in the county, and the adoption of Delay for this lake will reduce the duplication.
- DIX LAKE** (not Plum Lake): T.65 N.,R.7 W.,secs.33,34. Both Dix and Plum are used on maps, but Dix is the common local name. The origin of Dix could not be determined locally. There is another Plum Lake in Lake County, the name of which is well established.
- DOYLE LAKE** (not Round Lake): T.58 N.,R.7 W.,sec.30. Both names are used on maps, and both have some local use. Doyle Lake is for Doyle's Camp in early logging days. Round is duplicated many times, and the adoption of Doyle for this lake will reduce this duplication.
- DRAGON LAKE** (not Duck Lake): T.60 N.,R.9 W.,secs.7,8. Dragon Lake selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and interested local residents; it is also the common local name. The name was originally applied to the lake because in shape it resembles a dragon. Duck is used extensively for other lakes, and as Dragon is used locally, its adoption is recommended. As far as is known, there is no other Dragon Lake in the vicinity.
- DUTTON LAKE** (not Indian Lake): T.65 N.,R.6 W.,secs.5,6. Dutton Lake is generally accepted locally, and the name Indian is a duplication.
- EAST BRANCH BEAVER RIVER** (not Beaver Creek nor Beaver River): Rises in T.57 N.,R.9 W., and joins the West Branch Beaver River in T.55 N.,R.8 W.,sec.2, about two miles above the point where Beaver River flows into Lake Superior at the Beaver Bay postoffice. The U.S.Geographic Board at one time approved Beaver Creek for the entire stream, but failed to define its course. Beaver Creek is not recognized locally, and forest service and county maps agree on East Branch Beaver River; that name is also in common use locally. The change is recommended so that map and local usage will agree.
- EIGHTEEN LAKE** (not Foote Lake): T.60 N.,R.8 W.,secs.28,33,34. Eighteen Lake selected as the most commonly used name for the lake at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. No one present could recall the name of Foote being applied to the lake. In logging days a logging camp No.18 was located on the shore of this lake.
- GERUND LAKE** (not Bass Lake): T.64 N.,R.7 W.,secs.14,15,22,23. Both Bass and Gerund have some use, but neither is well known. Gerund is not duplicated, and its adoption would avoid further use of Bass, which is greatly overworked.
- GROUSE LAKE** (not Section Eleven Lake): T.60 N.,R.9 W.,secs.10,11,14,15. Grouse Lake selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and interested local persons. Persons owning summer homes on the lake always refer to it as Grouse. Grouse is used more often than Section Eleven as the name of the lake. The lake resembles a grouse in shape.
- HARE LAKE** (not Morris Lake): T.59 N.,R.6 W.,sec.11. Both names are used on different maps. Morris is the name of an individual now living on the lake. Hare is the generally accepted name, and is recommended to avoid further conflict between the two names.
- HAZEL LAKE** (not Hagel Lake, Northeast Lake, nor North Lake): T.62 N.,R.6 W.,secs.1,2. ~~Both names~~ have appeared on various maps. Hazel Lake was selected as the most authentic at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. Locally, Hazel is the only name used for this lake. The lake is one of a chain--Beth, Ella, Grace, Phoebe, ~~and~~ Hazel, and Polly--which were named by the G.L.O. surveyor in 1905. These lakes, it is said, were named for relatives of the surveyor. The name Hazel has become firmly entrenched, and as one of the chain of names it should be retained.

Holan Lake - see cards

- INGA LAKE (not Lone Lake): T.60 N.,R.9 W.,secs.2,11. Inga Lake was selected as the name in most common use at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. The origin of Inga could not be determined locally.
- KATHERINE LAKE (not Grass Lake): T.57 N.,R.9 W.,secs.3,9,10. Grass Lake appears on some maps, but Katherine Lake is the common local name. Grass is duplicated many times.
- LEDGE LAKE (not Prune Lake): T.64 N.,R.6 W.,secs.16,17. Prune Lake is given on some maps, but it has no local use. Ledge Lake is the only name used locally. The lake has high ledge rock bluffs.
- LENA LAKE (not Lone Lake nor Leona Lake): T.60 N.,R.8 W.,secs.5,6. Lena was selected as the most authentic at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. It is the most commonly used name locally.
- MUELLER LAKE (not Fox Lake nor Agamok Lake): T.65 N.,R.6 W.,secs.25,26. Agamok for this lake is an error, as Agamok Lake is just south of this lake; and Fox Lake is not authentic, and is duplicated. The name used locally is Mueller Lake. Portage signs on each end of the lake have used Mueller Lake for fifteen years. The origin of Mueller could not be determined locally.
- OVA LAKE (not Finn Lake): T.60 N.,R.9 W.,sec.9. Finn is very seldom used. Ova Lake was selected as the most authentic name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. Ova Lake conforms to local use. The origin of the name could not be determined locally.
- RAVEN LAKE (not Lynx Lake): T.64 N.,R.6 W.,secs.7,18. Both names are used, but Raven Lake is preferred locally. Lynx is a duplication of another lake name in She Louis County. The origin of Raven could not be determined locally.
- SAGUS LAKE (not Little Sagus Lake nor Peterson Lake): T.64 N.,R.6,7 W.,secs.18,19;13,24. Peterson Lake is duplicated and is not generally accepted. Sagus Lake is the common local name.
- SPHAGNUM LAKE (not Spagnum Lake, nor Lost Lake): T.61 N.,R.9 W.,secs.27,28. Sphagnum Lake selected as the most commonly used name at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officers, game wardens, and local residents. The lake is located in a wet sphagnum moss swamp. Spagnum is a misspelling of the word, and Lost is too frequently duplicated. Sphagnum Lake is appropriate and in good local use.
- TETAGOUCHE LAKE (not Jitcagouche Lake): Tetagouche is the name used locally. It is an Indian word, the meaning of which could not readily be found. Tetagouche is believed to be the correct spelling.
- TOMAHAWK LAKE (not Sand Lake): T.62 N.,R.7 W.,sec.26. Sand is used on some maps, but Tomahawk is used by local trappers and game wardens. In shape, the lake resembles the head of an Indian tomahawk. Tomahawk is appropriate, and Sand is duplicated many times.
- WEST BRANCH BEAVER RIVER (not Beaver Creek nor Beaver River): Joins the East Branch Beaver River in T.55 N.,R.8 W.,sec.2, about 2 miles above the point where the Beaver River flows into Lake Superior at the Beaver Bay postoffice. Beaver Creek is not recognized locally. Forest Service and county maps agree on West Branch Beaver River, and that name is in common use locally.
- WISINI LAKE (not Crocus Lake): Wisini Lake used on some maps, and it is the commonly used local name. Crocus Lake appears on some county maps. Wisini Lake is recommended for adoption, in order to obtain uniform nomenclature on all published maps. No information could be obtained locally on the significance of the name Wisini.
- WOOD LAKE (not Pine Lake): T.64 N.,R.10 W.,secs.25,26,27,28,34. Wood Lake selected as the most authentic at a joint meeting of forest service and state conservation officials, game wardens, and local residents. The lake is the nesting place of wood ducks, and the name Wood Lake has been accepted locally for the past 10 or 12 years. There are other Pine Lakes in the vicinity, but, as far as can be determined, there are no other Wood Lakes near by.

Lake County



STATE TREASURER

MINNESOTA

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL
TREASURER

ST. PAUL

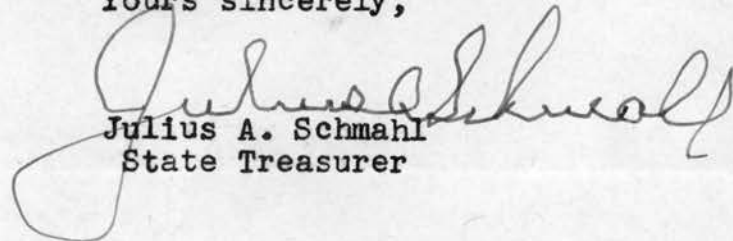
July 23, 1946

Mr. W. M. Babcock
Curator of Museum
Historical Building

Dear Mr. Babcock:

I have just returned from a trip along the North Shore of Lake Superior. Many inquiries were made of me as to the derivation of the name "Baptism River". I find nothing pertaining to that name in the Minnesota volume. Won't you please look up what you have in the archives of the Historical Society and see what you can find?

Yours sincerely,


Julius A. Schmah
State Treasurer

JAS:gw

July 29, 1946

Mr. Julius A. Schmahl
State Treasurer
State Capitol
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Schmahl:

Your letter to Mr. Babcock inquiring about the derivation of the name "Baptism River" has been referred to me.

I have been unable to find any information about the origin of the name in the records of the Geographic Board or the Historical Society.

The name has been in use for many years. On the map accompanying Keating's account of the Long expedition of 1823 it appears as "Baptist River." On earlier maps that I have consulted the river is unnamed. It appears as "Baptism River" on Nicollet's map of 1843, and on all later maps. But I have found no record of why it was so named, when, or by whom.

I am sorry that I can give you so little information.

Sincerely,

Deputy to
Arthur J. Larsen, secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board

MWB/b