



[Minnesota Geographic Board.  
Records.](#)

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JUL 17 1937

HERMAN C. WENZEL  
COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION



ROOM 356  
STATE OFFICE BLDG.

*Willard, E. V.*

ST. PAUL, MINN.

July 19, 1937.

Mr. Theo. C. Blegen, Superintendent,  
State Historical Society,  
208 Historical Building,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Blegen:

On instructions of Mr. Wenzel,  
Commissioner of Conservation, I am referring the  
attached letter and map to you, dealing with the  
naming and re-naming of lakes within the Chippewa  
National Forest, as well as to the spelling of  
names already appended to lakes within that area,  
for your attention as Secretary of the State Geo-  
graphic Board.

Very truly yours,

*E. V. Willard*  
E. V. Willard,  
Chief Engineer.

EVW:R

*Willard*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
AND REFER TO

E  
Atlas  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

RECEIVED  
JUL 15 1937  
DIVISION OF  
DRAINAGE & WATERS

FEDERAL BUILDING,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

July 13, 1937

RECEIVED  
Department of Conservation  
Administration  
JUL 16 1937

Minnesota Conservation Department,  
Division of Drainage and Waters,  
State Office Building,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Attention: Mr. Walter S. Olson

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our "EM-Maps, Geographic Names" letters of May 2 and June 17, 1936, both addressed to Mr. Willard, and Mr. Harmon's letter of November 27, 1936 addressed to Mr. Walter Olson.

Under separate cover you will receive a map of the Chippewa National Forest showing the status of all named lakes within the boundaries of the Forest; also enclosed with the map is a list of lake names selected as most authentic by joint meetings of U.S. Forest Rangers, State Rangers and Game Wardens. The lakes considered in these meetings were those for which there were more than one name for the same lake, and those for which the spelling was questionable. A similar map of the Superior National Forest was forwarded to you with Mr. Harmon's letter.

We have indicated on the record map by red underlining all names which have been approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The names which have been selected in the joint meetings have been underlined with violet ink. Names shown on the map which agree with the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes have been underlined with green ink. Lakes for which no name was shown on our base map have been assigned the name which is found in the Gazetteer, and have been entered and underlined in green ink.

No effort was made in the joint meetings to eliminate duplication of names on lakes in the same vicinity. For example, the lake in Sections 30 and 31, T 141 N, R 29 W, is named Lizard Lake by the Gazetteer, while the lake in Sections 22 and 23, T 141 N, R 30 W was

named Stocking Lake. Forest Supervisor Knutson reports that local usage has established the name of Stocking Lake for the first mentioned body of water. The lake which the Gazetteer lists as Stocking Lake is reported as not having a local name. Both lakes have been shown on the map as Stocking Lake. At some future time it will probably be necessary to secure a decision from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names to establish a definite name for each of these lakes. Other cases of duplicate names also occur and these will have to be treated in like manner.

At the present time a new administrative base map of the Chippewa National Forest is being compiled by our Drafting Section. We would appreciate the States permission to use the names, selected by the joint meetings, on this new map. It is realized that such permission would not be binding and would not prohibit changes being made at a later date. However, this office desires to produce a map which is as authentic as possible, using the information available at the present time.

Word has reached this office indirectly that the State of Minnesota has recently created a State Board on Geographic Names. We would be very pleased if we might receive a full account of the policies which this Board will pursue and the method by which name changes or the application of new names will be effected. The name and mailing address of the Secretary of this Board will also be appreciated, as it is presumed that any future correspondence along these lines should be carried on with the Secretary of the Board.

The Forest Service desires to cooperate to the fullest extent with the State Board in relieving the name situation as it now stands. It is generally recognized that there are numerous lakes which are unnamed and also many lakes which are known by more than one name. It is very important in the administration and protection of the National forests that the names of natural geographic features be standardized on all maps and other publications.

Up to the past year we have carried on the work of eliminating duplicate or undesirable names and recommending names for previously unnamed features within the National Forest boundaries without reference to any State Agency. A number of our recommendations in Minnesota have been accepted and approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. However, now that a State Board has been created, this office desires to work in close harmony with this body in order that no conflicting recommendations be presented for the same feature. It is believed that a free exchange of information bearing on geographic names within the National Forest boundaries will serve to eliminate all difficulties which might arise.

We hesitate to suggest any definite plan of action to be followed in future recommendations until we are fully informed of the policies and methods which will be followed by the State Board. Any

suggestions which the Board may have concerning a cooperative plan whereby, between us, we might work out the Geographic Name problem within the National Forest boundaries will be appreciated by this office.

Very truly yours,

LYLE F. WATTS,  
Regional Forester.

  
By A. G. HAMEL, Acting.

The Wenzel:- This letter has to do with the State Geographic Board created by the last legislature and of which board you are Comm'r of Conservation, are a member. I shall be glad to make reply to Mr Hornell for your signature, if you so wish

E. U. W.

OK, rev

July 19, 1937

Mr. E. V. Willard, Chief Engineer  
Department of Conservation  
State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Willard:-

Thank you for your letter of July 19 enclosing a communication from Mr. Lyle R. Watts, regional forester, and accompanied by a large map. I have written to Mr. Wenzel today, indicating that we probably ought to have a second meeting soon to consider new developments. This material from Mr. Watts I shall file with other matters pending. I assume that you acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Watts' letter.

Sincerely yours

TCB/P

*Walker  
forest service*

SEP 7 1937

*Altman, H. E.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST



E  
Maps  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

Walker, Minnesota  
September 4, 1937

Minnesota Historical Society

St. Paul, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

We have, in this locality, a number of lakes whose names are often duplicated, or where the names are inadequate or perhaps entirely absent, and we are interested in suggesting names which would be suitable.

It is our thought that names most appropriate would be those which suggest either an item of history, folklore, or tradition of the Leech Lake area, and for this purpose we would like suggestions from you concerning publications pertaining to this area which would be of aid in selecting proper names.

I have in mind a publication concerning "Place Names of Minnesota" but I cannot give the name of the author. I would appreciate receiving suggestions as to where this publication may be obtained, and also suggestions concerning other publications which may be of use.

Very truly yours,

  
H. E. ALTMAN  
Acting Forest Ranger

*Walker  
Forest Service*

September 7, 1937

Mr. H. E. Altman  
Acting Forest Ranger  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Walker, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Altman:

I have your inquiry of September 4 and am interested in learning of your plans with reference to place names in the Leech Lake area. I agree with you that the most appropriate names are those which suggest some direct connection with the history, folklore, or tradition of the area.

If you are not familiar with Dr. Warren Upham's Minnesota Geographic Names: Their Origin and Historic Significance, I think this book would be helpful to you in making an approach to your problem. I am sending you a copy as a loan. The trouble with this book is that it is a compendium of information about names now in use. When it comes to finding new names, one would have to turn to sources of information on the history and backgrounds in general of the region.

What you are doing, by the way, will be of interest to the new State Geographic Board, which has had an organization meeting and is just getting its plans organized.

Sincerely yours,

TCE/H

Superintendent

Anderson, C. G.  
SEP 10 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST



*File  
Geographic  
Board*

E  
Map Production  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

Walker, Minnesota  
September 9, 1937

Mr. Theodore C. Blegen,  
Secretary & Superintendent,  
Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Blegen:

This is to acknowledge our receipt of your letter of September 7, and also the Society's copy of Dr. Warren Upham's, "Minnesota Geographic Names: Their Origin and Historic Significance".

I appreciate your kindness in granting the loan of this volume and I assure you that it will receive the best of care. I believe it will be of aid to us in showing why present names of certain lakes should be kept, as well as an indicator of source material from which we may obtain suggestions for the naming of other lakes.

If you have in mind any other publications pertaining to the history of the Leech Lake area I shall be glad to receive whatever information you may have.

Dr. Upham's volume will be returned to you within two weeks unless you find a need for it before that time.

Very truly yours,

*Clifford G. Anderson*  
CLIFFORD G. ANDERSON  
Forest Ranger

APR 10 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
AND REFER TO

PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS R-9  
Geographic Names

April 4, 1939

State of Minnesota,  
Geographic Board,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Attention: Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, Secretary

Dear Mr. Blegen:

This office has been informed that the Minnesota legislature has created a State Geographic Board to handle name changes of natural features within the state.

Since the establishment of the National Forests in Minnesota, the Forest Service has been vitally interested and actively engaged in the elimination of confusion in existing names and the naming of un-named features within and immediately adjacent to national forest boundaries. Considerable work along this line still remains to be done. In the past, and in the absence of a State Geographic Board, we have submitted our proposals for changes through our Washington Office to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for official decisions.

Wherever a State Geographic Board exists the Forest Service endeavors to work with, or through, the State Board when offering new names for features within the National Forests. We are not familiar with the requirements of the Minnesota Board, and would appreciate full information concerning its activities, methods of procedure, and policies followed.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

  
By R. R. HILL, Acting.

ECW/ICD

*File  
Geog. Board*

April 15, 1939

Mr. Jay H. Price  
Regional Forester, North Central Region  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Price:

Mr. Blegen has asked me to send you information regarding the powers and duties of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota, as well as an outline of the procedure under which the Minnesota Board operates. Copies of the two laws establishing the State Geographic Board of Minnesota are enclosed.

In general, the policy of the Minnesota board is to co-operate with local agencies in the renaming of geographic features, and in giving new names to features which have no generally accepted names. In accordance with that policy, the board has tried to get local people to take the initiative. Some time ago, the board drew up a list of the steps necessary to insure the legality of such local action. A copy of that outline also is enclosed.

I am sure that you will find the State Geographic Board of Minnesota eager to co-operate with you in the task of giving appropriate names to geographic features in the National Forests of Minnesota. One of the tasks of the Minnesota board, as you will note, is that of preparing a gazetteer of Minnesota geographic names. Work on that project has been under way for almost a year, and one of the things that stands out is the great amount of duplication in names. It is assumed that you will be interested in eliminating that condition where it occurs in National Forests, and you may be sure that you will have the heartiest co-operation of the Minnesota board in doing so.

Sincerely yours,

AJL  
Enc.

MAY 10 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

May 9, 1939

State Historical Society,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Attention: Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, Secretary

Dear Mr. Blegen:

Having been informed that you were appointed Secretary of the Minnesota State Geographic Board, we wrote you under date of April 4 requesting information concerning the requirements and activities of the Board in regard to naming or re-naming of natural features within the State.

To date we have not received a reply, and are wondering whether our letter reached you. We also understand that you are the secretary of the State Historical Society, and this letter is being directed to you in that capacity in the hope that it will reach you promptly.

Any information you can furnish regarding the State Geographic Board will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

*H. Basil Wales*  
By H. BASIL WALES, Acting.

ECW/ICD

*File*  
~~APL~~  
~~Didn't~~  
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The  
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Will  
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TCB

May 15, 1939

Regional Forester, North Central Region  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
161 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Attention: Mr. H. Basil Wales, Acting Regional Forester

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

My dear Mr. Wales:

I am sorry that your office failed to receive our reply to your letter of April 4, explaining the policy of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota. I am enclosing a copy of that letter, together with other material which explains the nature of the Minnesota board and the procedure under which it operates.

Sincerely yours,

AJL/t  
Enc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

May 23, 1939

Minnesota Geographic Board,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Attention: Theodore H. Blegen, Secretary

Dear Mr. Blegen:

Reference is made to Mr. Arthur J. Larsen's letter of May 15 and enclosures.

We greatly appreciate the information which you have forwarded to us. The material furnishes the information which we desired, and a review of it enables us to understand more fully your requirements for naming and re-naming geographic features within the state.

In order that the members of the State Geographic Board may become acquainted with the requirements of the Forest Service in dealing with name discrepancies, we are enclosing herewith three copies of the instructions issued to our field officers. Your particular attention is called to the "Statement for the Guidance of Government officers in the determination of names to be submitted to the U. S. Board on Geographical Names for decision," which begins at page 107a and ends at about the center of page 107i. All name recommendations instigated by Forest Service personnel are guided by this statement. On page 107j you will note that our field men are instructed to contact local officials, and other interested parties, before submitting a recommendation. The chief purpose of this requirement is to obtain all possible historical data which might have a bearing on the name to be recommended for approval. These contacts also give the local people an opportunity to assist in selecting proposed names.

We are also enclosing three blue print copies of a tabulation of all decisions rendered by the U.S. Board on Geographical Names for features in Minnesota. This tabulation was compiled from the sixth

report of the U.S. Board, together with supplemental decisions of more recent date. We have found the list very useful in compiling National Forest maps, and are passing it on to you for whatever use you may find for it. A considerable number of the decisions appearing in this list are the result of recommendations made by the Forest Service.

Until the establishment of the State Geographic Board our recommended name changes were submitted through our Washington Office to the U. S. Board. As a Federal agency, we could continue this practice. However, if a satisfactory plan of action can be developed, we prefer to work through the State Board. This will tend to coordinate the naming and re-naming of features in and adjacent to the National Forests by the State and the Forest Service.

In both Michigan and Wisconsin we have a working agreement with the State Geographic Board. Under these plans all Forest Service recommendations clear through the State Geographic Board and those approved are forwarded by the Secretary of the State Board to the U.S. Board for final approval.

For your consideration, we offer the following plan which is similar to the one used in Wisconsin:

1. Proposed name changes originated by field officers of the Forest Service will be submitted to the Regional Office by the Forest Supervisor, as outlined in the instructions enclosed with this letter.
2. The recommendations will be reviewed by us and by our Washington Office.
3. All recommendations which appear satisfactory will be transmitted to the State Geographic Board for further action. If agreeable to you, our recommendations will be submitted to the State Board on our form 216 R-9 in duplicate or triplicate as desired.
4. We assume that the State Board will petition the County Board or Boards, as provided in Sec. 751-2 of Mason's Minnesota Statutes as amended by the Session Laws of 1937, and recommend for adoption by the County Boards those names which are approved by the State Board.
5. If we understand your procedure correctly, the next step, after approval by the County Board, is for the State Board to submit all approved names to the U. S. Board as outlined in paragraph 5 of your "Procedure for naming or changing names of lakes and streams."

We wish to emphasize the necessity of submitting all Forest Service recommendations to the U. S. Board. In most cases state mapping agencies accept the action of the State Board and County Board as final. However, for all federal map making agencies, the U. S. Board is the final authority and all recommended names must be approved by that body before they can be accepted as official by Federal agencies.

If our suggested plan is accepted, we would appreciate it if the State Board would place certain notations on recommendations, which concern features within and adjacent to the National Forests, when submitting such recommendations to the U.S. Board. All recommendations originated by Forest Service personnel should bear the notation "Recommended by U. S. Forest Supervisor." Recommendations originated by persons not connected with the Forest Service, but concerning a feature within a National Forest, should bear the notation "Located in (name) National Forest." These notations identify the recommendations as affecting features of interest to the Forest Service and aid the U. S. Board in referring any questions to the proper agency.

Preliminary study of the geographic names on the Chippewa and Superior National Forest maps indicates that there are many discrepancies which should be corrected. Due to the large number of cases expected, we consider it best to approach the problem through the State Board instead of the County Board. We hope that this will be satisfactory.

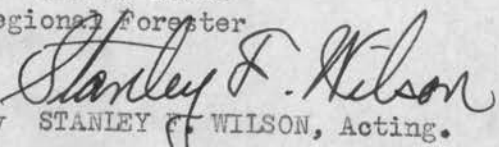
Your comments on the proposed plan are invited and any suggestions on your part will be welcomed.

Several new maps of the National Forests in Minnesota are now being prepared, and will be ready for publication the latter part of this year. Among the new maps is a detailed recreation map of the Superior National Forest which will be distributed to the public. If possible, we would like to correct some of the more obvious name discrepancies before the recreation map is published. Anything you can do to expedite the adoption of some plan of action will be appreciated.

We were pleased to note that a new gazetteer of Minnesota geographic names is being prepared. When this publication becomes available, we would like very much to obtain several copies. We would also be interested in obtaining any part of the new gazetteer which is now available.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

  
By STANLEY F. WILSON, Acting.

Enclosures  
ECW/ICD

JUN 27 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
AND REFER TO

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

~~AJZ~~  
PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

June 24, 1939

Minnesota Geographic Board,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.


Attention: Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, Secretary

Dear Mr. Blegen:

To date no reply has been received to our letter of May 23, which outlined a proposed plan whereby the State Geographic Board and the Forest Service might cooperate in clarifying geographic name discrepancies. Any information as to the status of the proposed plan will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

  
By A. G. HAMEL, Acting.

ECW/ICD

*Georg. Bel.*

July 5, 1939

Regional Forester, North Central Region  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
161 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Attention: Mr. A. G. Hamel, Acting Regional Forester

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

My dear Mr. Hamel:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 24, and the letter and enclosure of May 23. We have been hesitant about pushing the program of co-operation between the State Geographic Board and the Forest Service to clarify geographic name discrepancies in the national forest areas of Minnesota at the present time because the personnel of the board is so unsettled. As soon as the board meets again this matter will be laid before it. I think I can predict that the board will gladly co-operate in this plan or any other which may be suggested to it.

Sincerely yours,

AJL/t

JUL 5 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
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E  
MAPS - R-9  
Geographic Names

AGL  
Now what?  
Please ackn.  
this letter.

PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

July 17, 1939

Minnesota Geographic Board

St. Paul, Minnesota

Attention: Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, Secretary

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Mr. Larsen's letter of July 5 and related correspondence.

In connection with the compilation and preparation of three sectional recreational maps on a scale of 1/2 inch to the mile, of the Superior National Forest, which are to supplement a detailed Recreational Guide Booklet of some 50 pages, we have had to make an accurate check of all the geographic names within and directly adjacent to the Superior National Forest. The check was made by comparing all available maps of the area, the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota, as published by the Department of Drainage and Waters in 1928, the International Boundary Survey Report, and with other miscellaneous publications. This check has been completed and it is found that there are numerous misspellings, minor discrepancies, misapplications, conflicts, and duplications.

The three recreational maps and our 1/4 inch scale administrative base map are scheduled for publication not later than March first of 1940, and this means that all material must be ready and in the hands of the lithographers by January 15, 1940. In view of the limited time and the large printing edition to be obtained, it is very essential that we instigate immediate action in an effort to eliminate and correct as many of the errors as possible.

The misspellings, minor discrepancies and misapplications have been submitted to the Forest Supervisor for local investigation and upon his findings the corrected names will be accepted for posting to our maps as permitted by section B-23 of the "Statement for the Guidance of Government Officers in Determination of Names," as adopted by the U. S. Board of Geographical Names. A copy of the correction data will be furnished the Minnesota Geographic Board.

The data concerning conflicting and duplicate names is being worked up in list form, together with explanatory notes and will be submitted to the Forest Supervisor at the earliest possible date for field investigation. These two groups will have to be submitted to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decision and the Forest Supervisor will prepare his recommendations in accordance with the instructions as outlined in our handbook. Copies of these instructions were furnished your Board with our letter of May 23.

In Mr. Larsen's letter of April 15, it was noted that the Minnesota Geographic Board has had under way for almost a year, a project of preparing a new gazetteer of Minnesota Geographic Names. We would be pleased to learn more about this project and in what form the results are at present. As previously stated, we would be very interested in obtaining any part of the new gazetteer which is now available. An authentic and correct State list could be used to advantage by our Forest Supervisors in preparing recommendations for new and appropriate names for present unnamed features as well as to eliminate present duplicate names. A list of this type would ward off further duplications within the state of Minnesota, which is in accord with paragraph C, section 2, of chapter 63 - S.F. #556, Session Laws of 1937, as enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Upon the action taken by the Minnesota Geographic Board on our suggested cooperative plan as outlined in our letter of May 23, we will formulate the method of procedure to handle the Forest Supervisor's recommendations. An early notification of any action taken by the Board would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE,  
Regional Forester



By R. U. HARMON, Acting

FK/BY

July 21, 1939

Regional Forester, North Central Region  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
161 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Attention Mr. A. G. Harmon, Acting Regional Forester

E  
Maps - R-9  
Geographic Names

My dear Mr. Harmon:

Mr. Blegen has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 17, and to assure you that the State Geographic Board of Minnesota will gladly co-operate with you in the task of clarifying geographic nomenclature in the national forests of Minnesota. Although there has not yet been a meeting of the board since the changes in personnel were made, he can see no reason why your plan should not be put into operation.

Sincerely yours,

AUG 1 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
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161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

July 31, 1939

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

Mr. Theodore C. Blegen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Blegen:

Reference is made to Mr. Larsen's letter of July 21, and related correspondence.

Our geographic names checking for the Superior National Forest is almost completed, and we will proceed to handle the individual cases as previously outlined.

The Forest Supervisor has already furnished us the correction data for minor misspellings, minor discrepancies, and misapplications. Copies of this correction data will be prepared at a later date for your information.

The conflicting and duplicate name groups are being submitted to the Forest Supervisor within the next few days. The investigations on these will require considerable time and the Forest Supervisor's recommendations when received will be promptly reviewed and will then be submitted to your Board for further handling as outlined in our suggested cooperative plan.

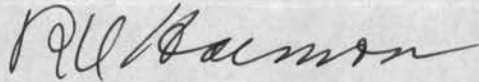
We have completed a list of all the U.S.B.G.N. decisions effecting the Superior National Forest. This list indicates the official decisions, the name as shown in the 1928 Gazetteer, Department of Drainage and Waters, and the exact location of the feature as compiled for our aerial survey maps. A copy of the list is enclosed herewith. A copy of the list is also being furnished the U.S.B.G.N. The names approved by the U.S.B.G.N. will be used on our new maps as we have in the past. This is according to the regulations governing Federal mapping agencies.

AUG 1 1939

It has been noted that maps prepared by the various State and County agencies do not in all instances follow the decisions as rendered by the U.S.B.G.N. In view of this and also in an effort to bring about uniform usage, we would like to suggest that the Minnesota Geographic Board contact the State Highway Department, Conservation Commission and other similar agencies and notify them of the official decisions and request them to adopt the names in accordance with the State Board's regulations.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE,  
Regional Forester.



By R. U. HARMON, Acting.

Enclosure

FFK/MHK

August 4, 1939

Mr. R. U. Harmon, Acting Regional Forester  
United States Forest Service  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Harmon:

Your letter of July 31 to Mr. Blegen has been referred to me. Mr. Blegen is no longer secretary of the State Geographic Board, and since I, following his resignation, have been appointed acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, I have, I suppose, sort of fallen heir to his duties as secretary of the State Geographic Board.

The system which you have outlined appears to be clearly workable. We shall hold a meeting of the Geographic Board of Minnesota sometime this month to discuss this plan and to determine how best we can facilitate its operation. We recognize the need for the work and that it must be done rapidly.

As soon as the Geographic Board has met, I shall let you know what action will be taken.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Larsen  
Acting Superintendent

AJL/H

AUG 5 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

August 4, 1939

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

Mr. Theodore C. Blegen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Blegen:

Reference is made to the third paragraph of our letter of July 31.

Attached herewith is the correction list which we promised to furnish you.

*Approved by U.S. B.G. 11/2*

You will note that the first group of names were corrected back in 1936 as a result of numerous joint meetings in which U. S. Forest Rangers, State Forest Rangers, State Game Wardens, and local residents participated. A copy of the original discrepancy list was forwarded to the Conservation Commission with our letter of May 2, 1936. A corresponding correction list was submitted to the Minnesota Conservation Department, Division of Drainage and Waters with our Forest Supervisor's (then Mr. Harmon) letter of November 27, 1936. All of this correspondence was referred in July 1937 by Mr. E. V. Willard, Chief Engineer, Department of Conservation to you as Secretary of the State Geographic Board for action. Since no action was ever taken, we proceeded with our 1938 administrative base map and used the corrected names.

The list enclosed herewith supersedes the correction data of 1936 and only includes the minor errors and minor misspellings which we are allowed to correct in accordance with section B-23 of the "Statement for the Guidance of Government Officers in Determination of Names". All the other names previously listed either fall in the conflicts or duplications and will be further investigated by the Forest Supervisor, except for 6 or 7 names which were correctly spelled in the Gazetteer and require no further action.

It is suggested that all of the various State Agencies interested in geographic names be advised of this correction list so that uniform usage will be obtained on all new and revised maps, and in new publications.

We hope that the information being furnished will assist the Board in their work.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE,  
Regional Forester.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Coleman".

By H. COLEMAN, Acting

Enclosure

FFK/MHK  
FFK

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names

August 7, 1939

Mr. H. Coleman, Acting Forester  
United States Forest Service  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Coleman:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 4 containing the correction list of Minnesota geographic names in Superior National Forest. You give the history of the preparation of this correction list. However, you do not say whether or not these corrections have been approved by the United States Board of Geographic Names. Is such approval to be given only after a report or recommendation from the State Geographic Board of Minnesota is received?

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Larsen  
Acting Superintendent

AJL/H

AUG 15 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

August 14, 1939

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Acting Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letters of August 4 and 7 and also to the previous related correspondence.

The list dated July 28 and submitted with our letter of July 31 includes only the official decisions rendered by the U.S.B.G.N. affecting the Superior National Forest. The list was compiled from the tabulation of all decisions rendered by the U.S.B.G.N. for features in Minnesota. Blue print copies of the latter tabulation were forwarded to you with our letter of May 23. For your convenience, we also showed in the list of July 28 the corresponding names as found in the 1928 Gazetteer. The official decisions as rendered by the U.S.B.G.N. should be accepted by the State Board and all other State mapping agencies. The exact locations as indicated in our list were taken from our aerial survey maps and are more accurate than the descriptions as indicated in the original decisions. We have reported this to the U.S.B.G.N. and they will undoubtedly correct the decisions in their next publication.

The list dated August 2 and submitted with our letter of August 4 includes only minor errors, minor mis-spellings and minor misapplications which we are permitted to correct and use on our maps without obtaining an official decision for each from the U.S. B.G.N. No further action is necessary on these names except that it would be well for the State Board to accept these corrections and advise all other State and County agencies of the correct spelling of the names. By doing this you will obtain uniform usage by all mapping agencies. The correction of minor errors and minor mis-spellings without going to the U.S.B.G.N. is permitted in section B-23 of the "Statement for the Guidance of Government Officers in Determination of Names." Copies of this statement and the other

principles of the U.S.B.G.N. were submitted to you with our letter of May 23.


All of the duplications and conflicts which our check has revealed have been reported to the Forest Supervisor for local field investigation. Upon his findings recommendations will be prepared. These recommendations will be received by us and if found satisfactory will be submitted to your Board for further action, as outlined in our letter of May 23. In this group we have also included the major errors and major mis-spellings which were temporarily corrected by the joint meetings in 1936. These will again be verified by the Forest Supervisor and will be recommended for formal decision.

The conflicting and duplicate name groups were sent August 3 to the Forest Supervisor with complete instructions for thorough field investigations. These investigations will require considerable time and we do not expect to receive any of the recommendations before October 1. Our recommendations will be as complete as possible, together with supporting evidence. We feel that this is essential in order to obtain the necessary approvals by the various Boards in the least possible time so that our maps may be printed early in 1940.

If you have any other questions or if we can be of any other service, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

  
By H. COLEMAN, Acting.

ECW/ICD

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names

August 16, 1939

Mr. H. Coleman, Acting Forester  
United States Forest Service  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Coleman:

This is to thank you for your letter of August 14 explaining the lists of corrections of geographic names in Minnesota's national forests. I believe that the projected program of co-operation between the Minnesota State Geographic Board and your department will be productive of good results.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Larsen  
Acting Superintendent

AJL/H

m w B

DEC 8 1939

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FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

December 7, 1939

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Acting Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

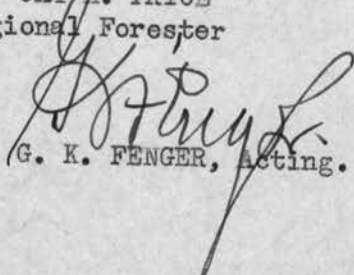
Reference is made to your letter of August 16 and related correspondence.

The U.S. Forest Supervisor has recently completed a check of minor errors, minor mis-spellings, and mis-applications as affecting the names of features in and adjacent to the Chippewa National Forest. Enclosed herewith is a copy of a list showing the results of the check. The list is similar to the one submitted for the Superior National Forest under date of August 4. It is believed that our letter of August 14 fully explained our purpose in sending the minor corrections to your organization.

The investigation of the more serious discrepancies, such as conflicting names, duplicated names, etc., is progressing very well on both the Superior and Chippewa National Forests. Within a few weeks we expect to submit a number of recommendations for the consideration of the Minnesota Geographic Board.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

  
By G. K. FENGER, Acting.

ECW/ICD  
ICD  
Enclosure

December 8, 1939

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
United States Department of Agriculture  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 7 regarding the renaming and correcting of errors in the names of geographic features in the Superior and Chippewa national forests in Minnesota. I am very happy to know that the work is proceeding so well. As soon as the material is received from you, it will be placed at once before the State Geographic Board of Minnesota.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Larsen  
Acting Superintendent

AJL/U

mwb  
FEB 16 1940

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E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

February 14, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Acting Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letter of December 8, 1939 and related correspondence.

In accordance with our prearranged plan of cooperation on geographic names problems, we are submitting herewith, in duplicate, 79 name recommendations for features within or adjacent to the Superior National Forest. Nineteen (19) of the cases are in Cook County, twenty-seven (27) in St. Louis County, and thirty-three (33) in Lake County. Also enclosed are duplicate lists of the recommendations by counties and copies of the latest Superior National Forest map showing the location of features for which names are being recommended.

The recommended names all have some measure of local acceptance, and our problem is to have one of the existing names officially adopted. We would like to point out that the cases were discussed with local inhabitants and, where possible, with local state officers. It is our opinion that local sentiment is favorable toward the recommended names. The case numbers appearing at the top of the forms are for identification purposes only, and may be disregarded by the State Board.

The 79 cases which accompany this letter represent only a small percentage of the total number of major discrepancies (conflicts and duplications) which were found during our name survey. Many duplications still remain, but the names in most instances are so firmly entrenched that a change would be very difficult to effect.

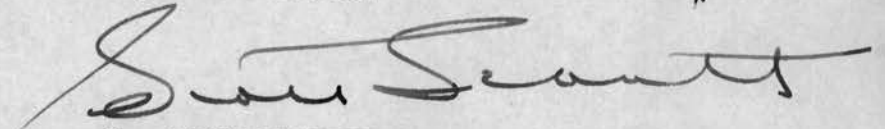
at that time. Perhaps later on we can, by joint effort, eliminate additional duplications and undesirable names.

Please do not hesitate to call upon us if you have any questions concerning the recommendations.

It will be appreciated if you will present the enclosed cases before the Minnesota State Geographic Board at the first opportunity. We will also be greatly pleased if you will notify us promptly of the action taken by the State Board.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Scott Leavitt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name of the signatory.

By SCOTT LEAVITT, Acting.

Enclosures  
ECW/ICD

E Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

February 17, 1940

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Plankinton Building  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Price:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 14 and the enclosures containing the recommended name changes in the Superior National Forest. This whole material will be conveyed to the State Geographic Board of Minnesota at its next meeting.

A preliminary examination discloses some names which may be in violation of the rules laid down by the United States Board on Geographic Names. With regard to such violations I suppose we may expect to be called to task. In general I am impressed with the quality as well as with the quantity of work done. I assure you that the State Geographic Board is most heartily in accord with it.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, Minnesota  
Geographic Board

AJL/U

1mw B  
FEB 23 1940

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NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

February 20, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Your letter of February 17 has been received.

We note your concern over the possible deviation of some of our recommendations from the principles of the U.S. Board on Geographical Names. It is our understanding that the principles of the U.S.B.G.N. are quite flexible and that each case is considered on its own merits. This opinion is substantiated by the last paragraph of page 18 of the Sixth Report of the U.S. Geographic Board.

May we again emphasize the fact that the names recommended by this office are, in each case, one of two or more names by which the feature is known. It is our belief that the recommended name is the one which is most commonly used and accepted by the local people. Established local names, both as to form and spelling, are generally given considerable weight by the U.S.B.G.N. even though they are not in strict accord with the principles.

We will be glad to reconsider any cases which, in the opinion of the State Board, should not be presented to the U.S. Board on Geographical Names. Any questions regarding specific cases will be answered promptly.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

*J. M. Walley*  
By J. M. WALLEY, Acting.

ECW/ICD

February 26, 1940

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
Forest Service, North Central Region  
Plankinton Building  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

My dear Mr. Price:

Thank you for your letter of February 20. Please do not mistake me. Your people have done a thoroughly remarkable bit of work in your study of geographic names in the Lake Superior National Forest. Furthermore, you are right in that local names which are well established by custom do bear weight with the United States Board on Geographic Names. I am very sure there will be no difficulties in reconciling the names you are recommending with the principles of the United States board and those of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota.

The State Geographic Board of Minnesota will hold a formal meeting within the next ten days or two weeks. We are planning an informal conference now to go over the names you have submitted. If there should be any cases which we feel are not reconcilable with the principles of either the United States board or the Minnesota board, I think we can settle those through correspondence, probably without taking any official action on them.

I want to thank you particularly for sending us the sets of maps. I wonder if you have other maps showing the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota. If you have I shall be very happy to have a copy of it.

Sincerely yours,

AJL/t

Superintendent

FEB 28 1940

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MAPS - Chippewa  
Distribution

February 28, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

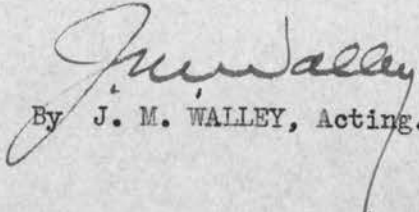
Dear Mr. Larsen:

In response to your request for a map of the Chippewa National Forest, we are enclosing one (1) blueline print each of a preliminary map, scale 1/2" equals 1 mile, of the North Half and South Half of the forest. This map is the best one available at this time.

The Drafting Section is at present preparing a new map of the entire forest, but it will be some time before lithographed copies can be obtained. Several copies of the new map will be sent to you as soon as they are available for distribution.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

  
By J. M. WALLEY, Acting.

Enclosure

ECW/ICD  
ICD

E  
Maps - Chippewa  
Distribution

February 29, 1940

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Plankinton Building  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Price:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the map of the Chippewa National Forest. I wish to thank you for sending us this preliminary map, and as soon as the new map of the forest is prepared, we shall be very happy to receive copies of it.

Sincerely yours,

AJL/U

Superintendent

## Revising the State Map

Too many towns, lakes and the like in Minnesota bear identical names, a condition which makes it confusing for postal clerks, tourists and even local citizenry, the state has decided. A project which aims to correct this error is therefore being undertaken jointly by two government agencies. Data concerning the names of 100,000 places listed on the map of Minnesota are being compiled by a group of WPA writers. Working with them are members of the state geographic board who plan to investigate cases of name duplication and suggest changes wherever it seems advisable.

At present, it is pointed out, lakes with such commonplace designation as Mud, Long and Round are found all over the state and dozens of small communities have the same appellations. Names of ghost towns no longer in existence but still on state records add to the general confusion.

Some trouble is anticipated in "selling" residents in sections possessing prosaic names on the

advantages of relinquishing them. In the end, however, it is hoped, they will "see the light" and our state map be turned into a less perplexing affair. While we are getting accustomed to the alterations, we have some difficulty in remembering which place retained its original name and which adopted a more distinctive one. But the simplification should prove a real benefit once we get used to it.

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nice Marble  
pely Zorinas

the difference—so long as the  
wear something?

ON WELLES is another nice boy, as far as plum  
s go, but he shouldn't refer to N. Coward as "the  
Welles of Yesterday."

Social Register's Jessie Woolworth Donahue is no  
bug, but she has a collection of records in her own  
one is "Minnie the Moocher," and she sings it almost  
Cab Calloway does.

MAY 20 1940

MWB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



*Have you written  
the letter yet?*

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MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

May 18, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

In your letter of February 26 you indicated that the Minnesota Geographic Board would consider our name recommendations for features in and near the Superior National Forest within ten days or two weeks. We would appreciate any information regarding the action taken by the State Board and the present status of the recommendations.

It is important that we be notified promptly when our recommendations clear the channels of the State Board and are ready to be sent to the U.S. Board on Geographical Names for final action. Your cooperation in this respect will be greatly appreciated.

A number of proposed name changes are expected from the Chippewa National Forest and these will be forwarded to you as soon as the proper supporting data can be obtained.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

*H. Coleman*  
By H. COLEMAN, Acting.

ECW/ICD

May 20, 1940

Mr. H. Coleman, acting Regional Forester  
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service  
Plankinton Building, 161 Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Coleman:

Mr. Larsen has asked me to inform you that the Minnesota Geographic Board has accepted the name recommendations of the Forest Service for features in and near the Superior National Forest, which were submitted to the board in February, with the following two exceptions, which, the board feels, should receive further consideration:

(1) Kadunce Creek (the name recommended by the Forest Service), in T.62 N., R.2 E., Cook County, was named Diarrhoea River on Norwood's map accompanying the report of Owen's geological survey in 1851, and on later maps. It has been known by that name locally for many years, and is still so known, according to information which the board regards as reliable. According to Warren Upham, in his Minnesota Geographic Names, p. 144, the name refers "to illness thought due to drinking its water." Further information should be obtained on the origin of the name "Kadunce" and on local use before the name is accepted.

(2) French Lake (the name recommended by the Forest Service), in secs. 3;34,35, T.64-65 N., R.5 W., according to information received by the board, has been called "Kakigo Lake" by timber cruisers and local people for many years. Further investigation of local usage should be made before ~~thenameis~~ accepted.

Upham, in his Geographic Names, p. 144, says that Bally Creek, in T.61 N., R.1 W., Cook County, was named for Samuel Bally, who once had a homestead there. This might be added to the information which you give about Bally Creek in your report.

The State Geographic Board will endeavor to take under consideration the proposed name changes in the Chippewa National Forest, which you mention in your letter of May 18 to Mr. Larsen, as soon as they are received.

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names, Superior

Very truly yours,

Editorial assistant.

*Mrs. Butzel*

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

August 19, 1940

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
United States Forest Service  
Plankinton Building  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Price:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 14 containing additional name corrections for features within and adjacent to the Chippewa National Forest. I must say that your organization has immensely lightened the work of the State Geographic Board of Minnesota. We are forwarding copies of these lists to the Highway Department and the Department of Conservation for use in their map-making.

We shall be glad to receive the additional name recommendations which you are preparing for submission to the State Geographic Board.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, State Geographic  
Board of Minnesota

AJL/U

cc Dr. Strunk  
Mr. Hoffmann

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

October 15, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letter of August 19.

Enclosed herewith are 45 name recommendations for features within and near the Chippewa National Forest. These recommendations are submitted in duplicate on our form. Under separate cover you will receive a map of the forest showing the location of the features for which name changes or decisions are desired. Twelve (12) of the cases are for features in Cass County; thirty (30) for features in Itasca County; two (2) for features in Beltrami County; and one (1) for a feature in Hubbard County.

The forest officers who investigated the various cases discussed the proposed changes with local residents, local state officers, and members of the County Board of Commissioners. Among those contacted were: Game Wardens L. Bergren and Julian Wilson; State Rangers Harry Olson and Conrad Carlson; County Commissioners H. Zaffke, J. T. Murphy, and Mr. Mohler; and local residents John Hoyt, Henry Stejskal, Lester Voigt, Con Phelan, Jake Munnell (Chippewa Indian), John Smith (Chippewa Indian), Arthur Otis, Walter Stickler, J. T. Smith, Mr. Libbey, and H. Brandstrom. These individuals were chosen because of their knowledge of the area and its early history. The Indian names were checked with Mr. Munnell and Mr. Smith. As far as could be determined there are no local objections to the proposed changes. The forest supervisor reports that the matter of name changes was taken up with the various County Boards at their regular meetings. As a result, a committee of County Board members was appointed to work with the Forest Service representatives. All recommendations being submitted at this time were taken up with

*Maps*

the committee and received their tentative approval, subject to the final action by the State Board and the U.S. Board.

It will be appreciated if you will present our recommendations to the Minnesota Geographic Board at the first opportunity. We are in hopes that the recommendations can be cleared through the State and U.S. Boards in time to permit the use of the new approved names on a new map of the Chippewa National Forest which is now complete except for the final lettering. Any efforts on your part to expedite action by the Minnesota Geographic Board will be appreciated, as will the prompt reporting to us of the action taken by the Board.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By SCOTT LEAVITT, Acting.

Enclosures

ECW/ICD

cc: Chippewa  
Map ✓

October 17, 1940

Mr. Scott Leavitt, Acting Regional Forester  
Plankinton Building, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Ref:

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge your letter of August 15, 1940, to Mr. Larsen, and the name recommendations for features in and near the Chippewa National Forest that accompanied it.

Mr. Larsen is out of the city at present; but I can assure you that the recommendations will be presented to the Minnesota Geographic Board at its next meeting, and that you will be informed promptly of the Board's action on them.

Very truly yours,

Editorial assistant

*MW Berthel*  
MAY 24 1940

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Superior

May 22, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

We wish to acknowledge the letter dated May 20, signed by Mary W. Berthel, and to thank your office for the information advanced concerning Bally Creek.

Kadunce Creek has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928, but no information as to its origin is available at present. From a recreational standpoint the name Diarrhoea River is not considered desirable by the Forest Service. The name French Lake has appeared on Forest Service maps as early as 1920. We have no particular objections to the name Kakigo, but it was understood that French was the name most commonly applied to the lake. The Forest Supervisor will make further investigation of the two cases and you will be informed of the findings.

The remaining cases will be forwarded by this office via our Washington office to the U.S. Board on Geographical Names for final decisions.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE  
Regional Forester

*J. M. Walley*  
By J. M. WALLEY, Acting.

ECW/ICD

*MW B*  
*Plumbe*  
*ack.*  
*RJL*

OCT 16 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

October 15, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letter of August 19.

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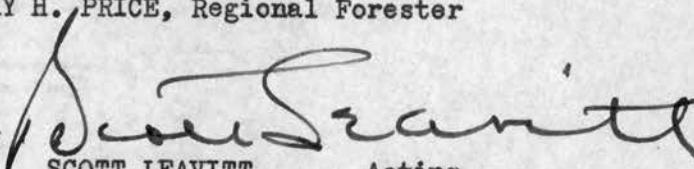
the committee and received their tentative approval, subject to the final action by the State Board and the U.S. Board.

It will be appreciated if you will present our recommendations to the Minnesota Geographic Board at the first opportunity. We are in hopes that the recommendations can be cleared through the State and U.S. Boards in time to permit the use of the new approved names on a new map of the Chippewa National Forest which is now complete except for the final lettering. Any efforts on your part to expedite action by the Minnesota Geographic Board will be appreciated, as will the prompt reporting to us of the action taken by the Board.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

  
SCOTT LEAVITT, Acting.

Enclosures

ECW/ICD

AUG 1 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

August 14, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Under date of December 7, 1939, we submitted to you a list of name corrections for features within and adjacent to the Chippewa National Forest. At that time only the minor discrepancies had been investigated. The Forest Supervisor has now submitted the balance of his report and we find that there are additional name corrections which may be accepted without formal action.

The enclosed list in triplicate gives the correct name, the location of the feature to which the name applies, and the names which, according to the field investigation, should not be applied to the feature. We propose to accept the names for use on our maps on the strength of local use and acceptance. Due to the fact that the names are in local use, we do not believe it necessary to submit them to the U. S. Board on Geographic Names for decisions. We presume that you will report the corrections to the various State mapping agencies so that future State maps and Forest Service maps will be in agreement. The corrected names are clearly indicated on the enclosed map.

You will note that there are several names in the list, such as Long Lake, Crooked Lake, and others which are commonly duplicated names. The Forest Supervisor and the local people were unable to find a suitable new name which could be recommended for adoption, and therefore the common names are being accepted for the time being. It is hoped that at some future time we will be able to find new and distinctive names for these features.

In addition to the corrections enclosed, we have approximately 50 name recommendations which are to be submitted to the Minnesota Geographic Board for approval. This will be done as soon as a few minor questions concerning the origin of some of the recommended names have been settled.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

  
J. M. WALLEY, Acting

Enclosures (4)

ECW:ES

NOV 15 1940

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MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

November 14, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of June 25 and related correspondence concerning geographic names within and adjacent to the Superior National Forest.

We would appreciate being advised as to what action the State Board has taken on the cases for Kadunce Creek (or Diarrhoea River) and French Lake (or Kakigo, or French Kakigo) and also whether or not the State Board has submitted the other cases to the U.S.B.G.N. for official decisions.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By *Stanley F. Wilson*  
STANLEY F. WILSON, Acting.

FK/JR

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June 25, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of May 22.

The Forest Supervisor reports that the history of the name of Kadunce Creek, or Diarrhoea River, in T. 62 N., R. 2 E., is essentially as presented in your letter of May 20. However, the case was discussed with old residents of the area who confirm the use of Kadunce in recent years. Map usage of Kadunce Creek apparently began about 1924. We have a copy of a Minnesota State Game & Fish map of the northeast part of the state, dated 1924, which uses the name Kadunce. The local forest officer was unable to determine the meaning and origin of Kadunce.

Further investigation by the Forest Supervisor also confirms the local use of the name French Lake for the lake in secs. 3; 34, 35, T. 64, 65 N, R. 5 W. Forest Service maps since 1920 have used French rather than Kakigo, or French Kakigo. The local use of the recommended name is borne out by the new Cook County map and the Fishing Guide issued in 1939 by the Minnesota Tourist Bureau.

The following local people confirm the local use of Kadunce and French:

Mr. P. J. Bayle - Cook County Sheriff, Grand Marais, Minnesota.  
Mr. J. E. Mulligan - Cook County Surveyor, Grand Marais, Minnesota.  
Mr. Arthur Johnson - State Game Warden Supervisor, Grand Marais, Minnesota.  
Mr. Arnold Erickson - Area Supervisor, Minnesota Forest Service, Grand Marais, Minnesota.

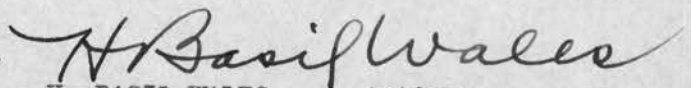
Messrs. Bayle and Mulligan have been residents of Cook County for some 30 years and are well acquainted with the country.

We are of the opinion that the above information confirms our original recommendations and we would appreciate having the two cases reconsidered by the State Geographic Board.

While your letter of May 20 states that, with two exceptions, our name recommendations were accepted by the Minnesota Geographic Board, it does not reveal whether the cases have been submitted by the State Board to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decision. We would appreciate more detailed information as to the present status of the recommendations.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By   
H. BASIL WALES, Acting.

ECW/ICD

DEC 20 1940

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Geographic Names  
Superior

December 18, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letters of November 14 and June 25 and related correspondence concerning geographic names within and adjacent to the Superior National Forest.

We are ready to submit our recommendations to the U.S.B.G.N. for official decisions and would appreciate an early reply to our letter of November 14.

Our new map of the Chippewa National Forest is also nearing completion, and in view of this we would appreciate the State Board's early consideration of the recommendations submitted with our letter of October 15.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

*H. Coleman*  
H. COLEMAN,

Acting

FK/ICD

*Mary B.*  
*See map file*  
*Please file*

December 29, 1940

Mr. J. H. Price, Regional Forester  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service  
Plankinton Building, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reference to:  
E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

My dear Mr. Price:

I am enclosing four lists of names of features within and near the Chippewa National Forest.

List I includes minor corrections submitted by the Forest Service and accepted by the State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940.

List II includes major changes and corrections submitted by the Forest Service and accepted by the State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940. The laws under which the State Geographic Board operates requires that these names be submitted to the county boards in the counties concerned for local approval before they become official. We shall notify you of the action of the county boards on these names as soon as they inform us.

List III includes names submitted by the Forest Service upon which the State Geographic Board has postponed action until further investigation has been made.

List IV consists of the names of two lakes, one in Beltrami County, and one in Cass County, which have been accepted by the boards of the two counties upon petition of local citizens. The State Geographic Board has accepted these names and has submitted them to the U.S. Board on Geographical Names

*Mrs. B. B. B.*

JAN 29 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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Geographic Names  
Chippewa

January 27, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Larsen:

We were pleased to receive your letter of December 29, together with the four lists of names of features within and near the Chippewa National Forest.

The Forest Supervisor informs us that the County Boards concerned with the name changes will hold their next meetings on the first Tuesday in February. If you have not already submitted List II to the counties for consideration, we would greatly appreciate your doing so before the February meetings. Approval of the local body, following acceptance by the State Board, will give us sufficient basis for using the new names on our map of the Chippewa National Forest. This map is complete except for the names which are under consideration and we wish to submit it to the lithographer as soon as possible. We prefer to use as many of the new names as possible. as the map will be published in sufficient quantity to last for approximately five years. In view of this fact, we wish to discard as many of the undesirable names as possible before issuing the new map.

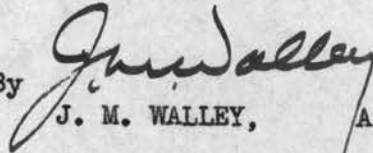
List III, which accompanied your letter of December 29, has been returned to the Forest Supervisor's office for further investigation. We expect to have a report on these questionable cases about February 15.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation, and trust that you will assist us further by expediting action by the County Boards.

The lists for the Superior National Forest, mentioned in the letter referred to above, have not been received as yet. We are also anxious to complete our work on this forest in the near future.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By  J. M. WALLEY, Acting

ECW/ICD

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

February 3, 1941

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
United States Forest Service  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Attention: Mr. J. M. Walley

My dear Mr. Price:

This is to inform you that we have referred for action to the county boards of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties the name changes submitted by your office concerning geographic features in the Superior National Forest. If the normal course is followed in these counties, there is no reason why the name changes suggested should not be considered as a matter of routine business in their regular February meeting.

We are today sending to the boards of the counties, within whose borders the Chippewa National Forest lies, the name changes which you have recommended in that forest. I sincerely hope that this material will reach them in time to be taken up at their February meetings.

Sincerely yours,

AJL/U

Secretary, State  
Geographic Board

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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Geographic Names  
Chippewa

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

February 18, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letter of February 3 and related correspondence, and more specifically to paragraph three of our letter of January 27.

After further investigation of the various cases in List III, which covered names not accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board, we have the following to report:

Minor Corrections

Killdeer Lake - T149N, R26W, secs. 22,23, Itasca County.

On future Forest Service maps, the name will be spelled as above to agree with the recognized form. The Forest Supervisor reports that "Kildeer" is most frequently used locally. However, the change to the correct spelling will cause no confusion.

Rock Lake - T149N, R25W., secs. 26,35, Itasca County.

We find it somewhat difficult to positively describe this lake by the sections in which it is located. Without question this is the same lake which your list refers to as Crooked Lake. There is some evidence that the lake extends slightly into sec. 34 and possibly into sec. 27, but the greater part is in sec. 35, with the northern tip going into sec. 26. Rock Lake was reported as the local name of this feature.

Cedar Point - T142N, R31W., sec.2,3,10, Cass County.

The Forest Supervisor reports that the above location is correct according to local use.

Stony Point - T142 N, R30W, secs. 3,10, Cass County.  
Stony Point will be used rather than Stoney.

Lizard Lake - T140N, R29W, secs. 17,18,19,20, Cass County.  
The spelling given above will be used.

Haynes Lake - T141N, R29W, secs. 7,8,17,18, Cass County.  
This location is correct except that the lake may not touch sec. 7. It is rather difficult to determine the exact location from existing maps. The lake in question is between Rat Lake and Pine Lake and about one mile southwest of Whipholt. The aerial photograph index sheet for Cass County (prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) clearly shows this small lake. The outline of the lake bears a striking resemblance to a sitting dog with a large bushy tail.

#### Major Changes and Corrections

Ohgeebik Lake - T141N, R28W., secs. 25,36, Cass County.  
New form enclosed recommending the name Gijik Lake to conform with one of the Chippewa dictionaries.

Wegaw Lake: T140N, R31W., secs. 30,31, Cass County.  
New form enclosed recommending Wegwos Lake.

Nehaw Lake: T141N, R29W., secs. 9,10,15,16, Cass County.  
New form enclosed recommending Wawa Lake.

Machasin Lake - T140N, R30W., secs. 14,15, Cass County.  
Cancel this recommendation. The Forest Supervisor will endeavor to find a more suitable name, which can be recommended. Meanwhile the present name (Horseshoe L.) will be used.

Dahmenis Lake - T140N, R28W., secs. 1,2,11,12, Cass County.  
Cancel this recommendation. The present name (Rice Lake) will be used until a more suitable name can be found.

Oddososee Lake - T141N, R26W., sec. 8, Cass County.  
New form enclosed recommending Ododikossi Lake.

Sunset Lake - T55N, R26W, secs. 21,22,27,28, Itasca Co.  
Cancel this recommendation. Present name (Long Lake) will be used until a more suitable name can be found.

Mushgee Lake - T148N, R26W., secs. 27,34, Itasca County.  
This name was recommended as an abbreviation of a long Indian name which in its full form would have little chance of popular adoption. If the State Geographic Board does not approve it as recommended, we suggest that the duplicated name (Buck Lake) continue in use for the present.

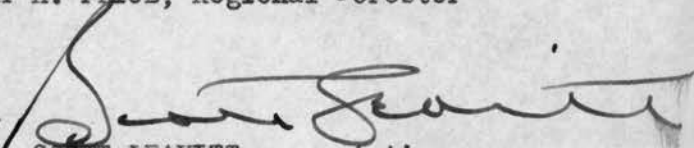
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We have learned that the other recommendations under consideration were not received by the County Boards in time for action at their February meetings. It will be appreciated if the cases discussed above can be cleared by the State Board and transmitted to the County Boards so that all pending recommendations may be acted upon at the March meeting of the County Commissioners.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

  
SCOTT LEAVITT, Acting

Enclosures  
ECW/ICD

APR 21 1941

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NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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Geographic Names  
Chippewa

April 19, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen,  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board,  
% Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of February 18, 1941.

We would appreciate being advised of the action taken by the Minnesota Geographic Board on our revised recommendations for the following features:

Gijik Lake  
Wegwos Lake  
Wawa Lake  
Ododikossi Lake  
Mushgee Lake

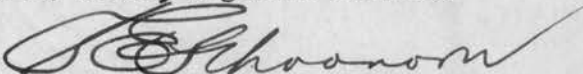
If these names have received the favorable approval of the State Board and have not as yet been submitted to the respective County Boards for their approval, we would appreciate it very much if that would be done at an early date so that the County Commissioners could act on your petitions at their next regular meetings the first week in May.

We are particularly anxious to clear up these cases at an early date in order that the new names may be used on our new Chippewa National Forest administrative base map which is scheduled for printing in May.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

  
S. E. SCHOONOVER, Acting

FK:JR

Mary B.  
Will you please answer?  
A.J.L.

April 30, 1941

Reference:

F

MAPS, R-9

Geographic Names

Chippewa

Mr. J. H. Price, Regional Forester  
U.S. Forest Service, North Central Region  
Plankinton Building  
161 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Price:

The names to which you referred in your letter of April 19 -- Gijik, Wegvos, Wawa, Odidikossi, and Mushgee lakes -- will be acted upon by the Minnesota Geographic Board at its next meeting. Mr. Larsen will be out of the city until May 4, and the meeting will be held as soon after his return as it can be arranged.

As soon as the Board has acted upon these names, you will be notified.

Sincerely,

Editorial assistant.

MAY 21 1941

May 20, 1941

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

Chief, Forest Service  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our letter of April 28.

Attached in triplicate are recommendations for twenty-eight (28) lake names in Itasca County, State of Minnesota. Duplicate copies of a portion of the Chippewa National Forest map indicating the locations of these lakes are also attached.

We would be pleased to have you present these cases to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decision.

There are still five cases pending for the Chippewa National Forest. Four of these are in Cass County and one in Itasca County. Our recommendations for these cases will be submitted as soon as they are approved by the County and State Boards.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

G. K. FENGER, Acting.

FK/BY

Enclosures

cc: Chief, FS  
Chippewa  
Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, Secretary ✓  
Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota (Refer to your letter of  
April 30, 1941).

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS

CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST AND VICINITY

Itasca County

1. Arrowhead: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest. Secs. 22, 23, 26, T. 149 N., R. 25 W. (Not Sand).

The name Sand has been used on Forest Service maps, but is duplicated many times. The recommended name, Arrowhead, is descriptive of the shape of the lake and if adopted will aid in reducing duplications. The Minnesota State Geographic Board accepted the recommended name on December 2, 1940 and it was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

2. Barwise: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 29, 32, T. 59 N., R. 24 W. (Not Cedar).

The name Cedar has been applied to this lake since about 1904 and has appeared on Forest Service maps and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota. As there is no Cedar timber near the lake at present, the name is no longer appropriate. We recommend the name Barwise Lake to reduce the duplication of Cedar and to honor a homesteader, now dead, who settled near the lake and logged his land about 33 years ago. Mr. Barwise was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity and some of his descendants still occupy a part of the original homestead. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

3. Bergville: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 29, 30, T. 150 N., R. 28 W. (Not Mud).

The present name, Mud, has been in use about 25 years, but is objectionable because of much duplication. The name Bergville is well known in the vicinity, as there was a logging camp and village of that name near the lake for about 20 years. At present the Bergville Post Office is about 1/2 mile distant. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

4. Bluebill: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 8, 9, T. 59 N., R. 24 W. (Not Rice).

The present name (Rice) has been used locally on various maps for about 34 years, and appears in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota. The name originated from the wild rice beds present in the

lake. There are numerous other Rice Lakes in and adjacent to the Chippewa National Forest and a change is desired to reduce the duplication. The name Bluebill was suggested by the one resident living at the lake and is appropriate due to the fact that the lake is a favored habitat for bluebill ducks and in season provides excellent hunting of this species. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

5. Bluwater: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, T. 57 N., R. 25 W. (Not Blue)

The name Blue Lake appears on older maps issued by the State, on the G. L. O. plat for T. 57 N., R. 25 W., and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota. The name Bluewater is in common local use and more recent maps have followed this trend. The name probably originated because of the deep blue color of the water due to the depth of the lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

6. Dalton: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 6, 7, T. 57 N., R. 26 W. (Not Dutton).

The name Dutton has been used on Forest Service maps since about 1935, has appeared on Itasca County maps, and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota. Local people do not recognize the name Dutton. The recommended name is used by local people and is in honor of a Mr. Dalton (deceased) who was foreman of a lumber camp located on this lake 40 to 45 years ago. It is thought that the name Dutton is due to faulty pronunciation of the correct name. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

7. Dixon: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 30, 31, T. 148 N., R. 28 W., sections 24, 25, 36, T. 148 N., R. 29 W.

Dixon is the only name applied to this lake. The feature was named for an early settler and logger (now dead). An official decision of the U. S. B. G. N. is desired to establish a precedent for the recommendation of the name Little Dixon Lake for an adjacent body of water. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

8. Dock: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, NW $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 1, T. 58 N., R. 26 W. (Not Birch).

The name Birch, a duplicated name, was listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes and has been used on Forest Service maps, but is not used locally. The local name is Dock Lake taken from an old boat dock which has been on the lake shore for about 25 years. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

9. Holman: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 23, 26, T. 56 N., R. 24 W. (Not Lawrence).

The only known published map using the name Lawrence is the U. S. Army progressive military map of the area prepared in 1920. Local residents are of the opinion that the name may have been applied to the lake about the time that the iron mines of the area were developed. The lake has not been known as Lawrence Lake for the past 20 to 25 years. The name Holman has been accepted locally for the past 25 to 30 years and was taken from the Holman mining Company, which has owned the land around the lake for many years. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes also uses Holman. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

10. Kenogama: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 146 N, R. 29 W.; sections 32, 33, T. 147 N., R. 29 W. (Not long nor Maple).

The feature has been known locally as Long Lake in spite of the use of Maple Lake on State and County maps and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. Both Long and Maple are duplicated names. Kenogama is a Chippewa Indian word meaning long. There are no summer homes or resorts on this lake and a change in name will not be objectionable. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

11. Little Dixon: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections, 13, 24, T. 148 N., R. 29 W. (Not Otter).

The lake has been known locally as Otter Lake for about 15 years, and the name is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota. Otter is a duplicated name and a change is desirable to aid in reducing duplications. The name Little Dixon Lake is appropriate, as the lake

is located on the main tributary to nearby Dixon Lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

12. Little Drum: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 12, 13, T. 55 N., R. 27 W. (Not Two Routes, nor Drumbeater).

The name Two Routes Lake has appeared on Forest Service maps and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. Its origin came from the fact that roads extend along two sides of the lake. The name Drumbeater was applied to this lake for some time because of an individual who lived near the lake. There is no use of this latter name at present. Little Drum is the common local name and was used on the U. S. Army progressive military map published in 1928. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

13. Little Ranier: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, section 18, T. 59 N., R. 26 W. (Not Little Rainy).

The name Little Rainy Lake was used in 1907 for this lake because the Minnesota and Rainy River R. R. ran between this and the larger lake adjacent. This name was also listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. Little Ranier has been used locally since 1910 and has appeared on Forest Service maps. It is apparently an adaptation of the earlier name. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

14. Little Siseebakwet: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 11, 13, 14, T. 54 N., R. 27 W. (Not Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug, nor Little Sugar).

The Gazetteer lists this as Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug Lake. This name is apparently of Indian origin, but its meaning could not be determined. There is no use of this long name at present. An Itasca County map (1935) calls this Little Sugar Lake and there is some local use of this name. There are other Little Sugar Lakes in the area. The word Siseebakwet is a Chippewa Indian word which means sugar. There is at present some local use of the name Little Siseebakwet. The name was first applied to the larger lake on the same drainage and it is considered desirable to associate the smaller lake with the larger one by using the prefix, Little. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

15. Little Wabana: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 22, 23, 26, 27, T. 57 N., R. 25 W. (Not Clearwater, nor Little Wabano).

The name Clearwater was used on the 1935 Forest Service Administration map and on an Itasca County map published the same year. Another nearby lake has been known as Clearwater Lake and it is believed that the two were confused. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes lists the name as Little Wabano Lake. Local use for the past 36 years has been Little Wabana Lake because of its proximity to Wabana Lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

16. McAvity: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 26, 35, T. 57 N., R. 26 W. (Not Crooked).

The name Crooked is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes and was used on Forest Service maps of 1935 and later. It is desired to eliminate this name as there are numerous other Crooked Lakes. Mr. McAvity, deceased, had a logging camp near this lake about 1910. The adoption of this name will help to perpetuate the early history of the area. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

17. Minisogama: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 27, 34, T. 47 N., R. 29 W. (Not Island).

The name Island has been in use for the past 20 years, but there are other Island lakes in the Chippewa National Forest. Minisogama is a Chippewa Indian word meaning Island. There are no residents on the lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

18. Nagel: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 6, T. 55 N., R. 25 W. and section 31, T. 56 N., R. 25 W. (Not Lost).

The name Lost appeared on Itasca County maps in 1935 and probably came from the fact that the lake is hard to reach and therefore is not widely known. There are numerous Lost lakes in the Chippewa National Forest. The local name is Nagel Lake in honor of an early resident who is no longer living. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

19. O'Donnell: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, SE $\frac{1}{4}$  section 28, T. 60 N., R. 24 W. (Not Spring).

The name Spring is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. This name is duplicated and is not used locally. O'Donnell Lake is the local name and has been used since 1914. The feature was named for the cook of the first logging camp established near the lake. Mr. O'Donnell later homesteaded near the lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

20. Plantation: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 22, 23, 26, 27, T. 58 N., R. 25 W. (Not Otter).

Otter, a duplicated name, has been used on Forest Service maps and is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. The name Plantation is recommended because of the fact that about 90% of the shoreline of this lake is in Government ownership, and pine plantations have been established on most of this land. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

21. Ranier: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 17, 18, 20, T. 59 N., R. 26 W. (Not Rainy, nor Big Rainy).

The name Rainy Lake appears on U. S. Army progressive military maps published in 1920. Local use of this name was discontinued about 1910. The name Rainy originated from the Minnesota and Rainy River R.R. tracks which ran between this lake and Little Ranier Lake. The tracks were removed about 20 years ago. The name Big Rainy is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. The name Ranier Lake, an adaptation of the original name, came into common local use about 1914. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

22. Sisseebakwet: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, T. 54 N., R. 26 W. (Not Sugar).

The name Sugar has some local use and has been used on County maps. The name probably originated because the surrounding maple timber was at one time a source of maple sugar. Sisseebakwet is the name used on Forest Service maps and on some State maps. This name is in partial local use. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes gives the spelling as Sisseebakwet, but the recommended form is considered correct. The word Sisseebakwet is Chippewa Indian for sugar. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

23. Soumi: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 24, 25, T. 58 N., R. 27 W. (Not Round).

There has been some use of the name Round by local people but it is not well known. There are many other Round Lakes. The word Soumi is Finnish for Finland. There is a Finnish settlement about one mile distant and the post office name is Soumi. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

24. Trestle: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 15, 16, 21, 22, T. 149 N., R. 25 W. (Not Fox).

The name Fox originated in 1925 when a trapper caught a black fox near the lake. This name has been used on Forest Service maps and is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. There is another Fox Lake in Itasca County. The name Trestle comes from the fact that the remains of an old logging railroad trestle are still in evidence on the lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

25. Wabana: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 4, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, T. 57 N., R. 25 W. (Not Wabano).

The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes lists this as Wabano Lake, following the G. L. O. plat for T. 57 N., R. 25 W. This is one of the more important lakes of the area and according to local people the correct spelling is Wabana. The name is of Indian origin but its meaning could not be determined. The lake has been known by this name since the country was settled. The adoption of Wabana by the U.S.B.G.N. will establish the correct spelling and set an official precedent for the adoption of Little Wabana Lake as the name of a smaller adjacent lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

26. Walters: lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, sections 22, 23, T. 60 N., R. 24 W. (Not Kelly, nor Waters, nor Wallace)

*The name Wallace was erroneously placed on preliminary Forest Service map.*

The name Kelly was used on an Itasca County map (1935) and on a Conservation Department map (1934). This name is not used locally. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes gives the name as Waters Lake, probably a contraction of the correct name. The lake has been known locally as Walters Lake for more than 30 years in honor of a man of that name, now dead, who settled near the lake between 1905 and 1910. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

27. Wilderness lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, section 4, T. 147 N., R. 28 W. (Not Tank).

The lake is known locally as Tank Lake and has been used on Forest Service maps. A change is desired because of another Tank Lake within the National Forest boundaries. The name Wilderness is descriptive of the country surrounding the lake. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

28. Wirt lake, Itasca County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, section 35, T. 150 N., R. 26 W. (Not Beaver).

The name Beaver is a local name, but there are other Beaver lakes in the National Forest. The name Wirt commemorates a logging camp and village (not the present Wirt P. O.) which were near this lake in logging days. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and was approved by the Itasca County Board on May 6, 1941.

APR 26 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
AND REFER TO

PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

April 24, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

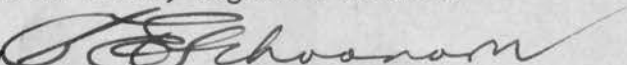
Several years ago we furnished the Minnesota Geographic Board with an alphabetical list of the decisions of the United States Board on Geographical Names for features in the State of Minnesota.

This list has been recently revised to include all decisions rendered up to and including June 30, 1940 and a copy is enclosed for your use.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

  
S. E. SCHOONOVER, Acting.

Enclosure

ECW/BY

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names

April 28, 1941

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
United States Forest Service  
Plankinton Building  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Price:

In Mr. Larsen's absence from the city, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 24 and to thank you for sending us the revised list of the decisions of the United States Board on Geographical Names for features in the state of Minnesota. This list will be called to Mr. Larsen's attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

GHU

Secretary to Mr. Larsen

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

March 14, 1941

Chief, Forest Service  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached in triplicate is a list of nine recommended lake names and duplicate copies of a Chippewa National Forest map indicating the locations.

We would be pleased to have you present these to the U.S.B.G.N. at your very earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By G. K. FENGER, Acting

Enclosures  
FK/ICD  
ICD

cc: Chief, Forest Service  
Chippewa  
Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS

CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST AND VICINITY

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Beltrami County

1. Beltrami: lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota, secs. 30, 31, 25, 26, 35, 36, Ts. 148N, Rs. 32, 33W (Not Gnatt nor Gnat.)

The proposed name "Beltrami" was accepted by the County Board upon petition of local citizens. The Minnesota State Geographic Board approved the recommended name and has submitted the case to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decision.

Cass County

1. Ahsebun: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, secs. 13, 24, T140N, R25W (Not Coon.)

The name Coon has been used on Forest Service maps (1939) and Cass County map (1936) and is also listed in the Minnesota Gazetteer of 1928. The name Coon has been used locally for about 15 years. The recommended name Ahsebun is derived from the local Indian word meaning Coon. Coon is a duplicated name and we recommend the adoption of Ahsebun to eliminate the duplication. There are no resorts or summer homes on the lake. The recommended name was accepted December 2, 1940 by the Minnesota State Geographic Board and approved March 3, 1941 by the Cass County Board.

2. Gadbolt: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, secs. 22, 27, T141N, R31W. (Not Horseshoe nor Bass.)

According to members of the County Board, the local State Game Warden, and other local people this lake has always been known as Gadbolt Lake. It was named for the first settler and homesteader near the lake. Mr. Gadbolt is not living. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota, 1928, listed the lake as Horseshoe. On various maps the lake has been confused with a Bass Lake in secs. 27, 28, and 33, which also has always been known locally as Bass Lake. The recommended name was accepted December 2, 1940 by the Minnesota State Geographic Board and approved March 3, 1941 by the Cass County Board.

3. Hovde: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, secs. 22, 23, 26, 27, T141N, R30W (Not Stocking.)

The recommended name is the only local accepted name and was originally named for a settler (deceased) who had property on the lake. The name Stocking Lake is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota (1928). There is another Stocking Lake 2-1/2 miles east of this lake. The recommended name was accepted December 2, 1940 by the Minnesota State Geographic Board and approved March 3, 1941 by the Cass County Board.

4. Variety: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, secs. 32, 33, T140N, R31W (Not Pickersel.)

The proposed name "Variety" was accepted by the County Board upon petition of local citizens. The Minnesota State Geographic Board approved the recommended name and has submitted the case to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decision.

5. Wabegon: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, secs. 21, 28, T142N., R30W (Not Mud.)

The recommended name "Wabegon" is derived from the local Indian word meaning mud. The name "Mud" is used on Forest Service maps and somewhat in local use. We recommend the adoption of Wabegon to reduce the duplication of Mud and to establish an appropriate Indian name. The Minnesota State Geographic Board accepted the recommended name December 2, 1940 and the County Board approved it at their March 3, 1941 meeting.

6. Wahneshin: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sec<sup>s</sup> 22, T142N, R26W (Not Lost.)  
15,

The present name Lost is used on Forest Service maps and is listed in the Gazetteer. The proposed name is the local Indian word meaning lost and is recommended for adoption to reduce the number of so-called lost lakes. Wahneshin Lake was accepted December 2, 1940 by the Minnesota State Geographic Board and approved by the County Board on March 3, 1941.

7. Wax: lake, Cass County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, secs. 13, 24, T141N, R27W (Not Beauty.)

The recommended name is in use locally and was originally named in honor of John Wax, deceased, who lived near the lake for 25 years. The name Beauty is listed in the Gazetteer and indicated on recent Forest Service maps but has no present local use. The adoption of Wax is recommended to establish map usage of a name in common local use. The recommended name was accepted December 2, 1940 by the Minnesota State Geographic Board and approved by the County Board March 3, 1941.

#### Hubbard County

1. Bowman: lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota, sec<sup>s</sup> 13, T145N, R32W (Not Mud nor Long.)  
14, 24

The name Long was used on some Forest Service maps and is listed in the Gazetteer. The name Mud has some local use, while the

other local name is Bowman which originated from the fact that a Mr. Bowman (deceased) established a homestead on the shore of the lake. The adoption of the recommended name will eliminate one of the many mud lakes and will perpetuate a name associated with the early history of the area. The recommended name was accepted December 2, 1940 by the Minnesota State Geographic Board and approved by the Hubbard County Board March 3, 1941.

MAR 13 1941

*MUTB*

E  
MAPS - Chippewa  
Geographic Names

Cass Lake, Minnesota  
March 8, 1941

REGIONAL FORESTER, MILWAUKEE:

Reference is made to our letter of January 23 and your letter of January 27.

Representatives of this office attended the County Board meetings of Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties on March 3 at which time the Minnesota State Board's request for their approval of names in List II of your letter was considered.

Cass County Board approved all names and authorized notice of same to be transmitted to State Board.

The Beltrami County Board postponed final action for thirty days to permit publishing proposed changes, final action to be taken at April meeting.

The Itasca County Board postponed action and referred the list to the local Resort Owners' Association for recommendations. This office is making contacts with officers of the above association to acquaint them with our recommendations and expedite action.

The Hubbard County Board took favorable action on names in that County at their February meeting and reported same to the State Board.

The action of Koochiching County has not been obtained since only one name was referred to them, and this being outside the Forest we did not attend the meeting. We will determine the action taken by them.

We were hopeful that the State Board's List III would have been submitted to the County Boards for their recommendations at this time but such was not done.

*Note!*

C. E. KNUTSON, Forest Supervisor

By LLOYD O. GRAPP, Acting

CFB/MAG

*Copy for Minnesota Geographic Board  
Refer to our letter of 2-18-41 Major Changes  
U.S.F.S. Milwaukee, Wis.*

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

April 17, 1941

Chief, Forest Service

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our letter of March 25 and to Mr. Carter's letter of March 31.

Enclosed in triplicate is a list of twenty-seven (27) name recommendations for natural features located in and adjacent to the Superior National Forest in St. Louis County, State of Minnesota. There is also enclosed two copies of a Superior National Forest map on which the locations of the features are indicated.

These recommended names were accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on May 20, 1940 and were approved by the St. Louis County Commissioners at their regular meeting on April 8, 1941.

We would be pleased to have you review these cases and submit them to the U.S.B.C.N. for formal decision.

To date we have not received any definite information regarding the Cook County Board's action on the names 'Kadunce Creek' and 'French Lake'. As soon as it is received, we will promptly report it.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

S. E. SCHOONOVER, Acting.

FK/BY

Enclosure

xcc:WO

cc: Superior

cc: Minnesota Geographic Board ✓

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST AND VICINITY

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

STATE OF MINNESOTA

1. Dry: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 4,9, T63N, R12W. (Not Bass, part of)

The name Dry is used locally and appears on recent St. Louis County maps. The lake was formerly a part of Bass Lake, however, in 1927 the outlet of Bass L. was washed out leaving the connecting channel between the two bodies of water almost dry. There is now a distinct stream between Dry and Bass Lakes. We recommend Dry because the lake has become known by that name in the locality.

2. Jorgens: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 1,12, T69N, R20W. (Not Beaver).

The name Beaver is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. There are other Beaver Lakes on the forest. Both Beaver and Jorgens are used locally as the name of the lake, with Jorgens predominating. Although it appears that the lake is named for an individual, no history of the name Jorgens was found.

3. Oslo: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 29,30. T70N R19W (Not Brown).

The name Brown is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. There is another Brown L. in St. Louis County. The name Oslo originates from the fact that the local residents are predominantly Norwegian, and they have apparently applied the name in memory of the city in Norway.

4. Buck: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. <sup>Superior National Forest</sup> Secs. 6; ~~11,12~~, 1,2,11 T63N, R14,15W (Not Long nor Lone).

The name Long is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and is used on some St. Louis County maps. The name Lone was erroneously used on the 1938 Superior map. Local inhabitants and State Conservation officers refer to this lake as Buck Lake. Some St. Louis County maps also use this name. There are other Buck Lakes in the State, but none are sufficiently near to cause confusion.

5. Herriman: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 5; 31,32, T66,67N, R16W (Not Bug).

The name Bug is listed in the Gazetteer and has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928; some county maps also use this name. Other county maps use the name Herriman. Local use is divided be-

tween the two names. It is desired to eliminate Bug, as it is duplicated elsewhere in the Superior National Forest. The recommended name originates in the fact that a Mr. Herriman, (deceased), logged in the vicinity of the lake during logging days.

6. Cummings: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 31; 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, T64N, R13, 14W (Not Clear).

The 1920 Superior map used the name Clear Lake. The Gazetteer and some County maps still call the eastern part of the lake Clear Lake. The 1928, 1935, and 1938 Superior maps use Cummings, which is the generally accepted name at present. The lake is one continuous body of water and should have only one name. The name Clear is duplicated in the locality. Cummings appears to be the name of an individual, but its history could not be traced.

7. Pfeiffer: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 22, 23 (Not Clearwater).  
T61N R17W

Since 1928 Forest Service maps have used the name Clearwater, but this is a duplicated name. Pfeiffer is the common local name. A Mr. Pfeiffer, (deceased), was an early homesteader in the vicinity of the lake.

8. Locator: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 22, 23, T70N, R21W. (Not Cranberry).

The name Cranberry is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. The recommended name, Locator, is used locally and appears on St. Louis County maps. Cranberry is a duplicated name and it would be desirable to have Locator approved.

9. Dovre: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 17, 20 (Not Echo).  
T67N R16W

The name Echo is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map; however, there is another Echo Lake about 6-1/2 miles south. The name Dovre is taken from an early settler, now dead, is used on St. Louis County maps, and has considerable local use. We recommend the adoption of Dovre to eliminate the confusion between the two Echo Lakes.

10. Otto: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 21, 22, T56N, R13W. (Not Greenwood).

The name Greenwood is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map.

The 1935 Superior map, St. Louis County maps, and local people use the name Otto Lake. The name Greenwood is confusing, as there is another large lake approximately 20 miles distant which is known

as Greenwood Lake. We recommend the adoption of Otto to avoid further confusion. The history of the name Otto could not be traced.

11. Franklin: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 11, 14, T67N, R18W. (Not Little Namakan).

The name Little Namakan is used on St. Louis County maps, but is not especially applicable as Namakan Lake is about 10 miles away. The recommended name is listed in the Gazetteer (1928), is used on the 1938 Superior map, on maps prepared by the Virginia-Rainy Lake Lumber Company, and is accepted locally. We recommend the adoption of Franklin to conform with predominant local use.

12. Moosecamp: lake, St. Louis and Lake Counties, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 7, 18; 13, T65N, R11, 12W (Not Moose).

Forest Service maps since 1928 and the Gazetteer (1928) use the name Moose. However, there are at least three other Moose Lakes in St. Louis County and two in Lake County. Local use favors Moosecamp, which originated from the fact that at one time there was a large moose hunting camp on the shore of the lake. We recommend adoption of Moosecamp to reduce the duplication of Moose.

13. O'Leary: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 4; 32, T68, 69N, R17W. (Not Hammer).

The name Hammer lake is used on some County maps, but is not well known. The recommended name, "O'Leary," is listed in the Gazetteer (1928), was used on the 1938 Superior map, and is the most common local name. The lake is named for a logging camp foreman, now dead, who was engaged in logging in the vicinity of the lake. The name O'Leary has been in use about 25 years.

14. One Pine: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 32, 33, 34, T62N, R12W. (Not Pine).

The name Pine is listed in the Gazetteer (1928), was used on the 1928, 1935, and 1938 Superior map, and on some County maps. The most common local name is One Pine Lake, and this name was used on the Ely quadrangle sheet (U.S.G.S.) published in 1939. There is an island in the lake on which a single large pine stands. The tree stands well above the surrounding cover and provides a distinctive land mark. We recommend the adoption of One Pine to conform with local use and to eliminate one of the many Pine Lakes.

15. Rice: bay of Vermilion Lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 34, 35, T63N, R15W. (Not Rice Lake).

This feature has been known both as Rice Bay and as Rice Lake. The 1938 Superior map uses the name Rice Lake. The name is derived from the large bed of wild rice in the bay. The feature is a bay of the large lake and should be named as such.

16. Mukooda: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 26,35, T68N, R17W. (Not Trout).

St. Louis County maps use the name, Trout Lake. The name Mukooda is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and has appeared on Forest Service maps since 1928. There are other Trout Lakes in the Superior National Forest. The adoption of Mukooda will avoid further confusion and aid in reducing duplications. The origin and meaning of the recommended name could not be traced.

17. Cruiser: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 5,6; 31,32, T69N, 70N, R19W. (Not Trout).

The name Trout is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. There are other Trout Lakes in St. Louis County. The recommended name, Cruiser, has been used on St. Louis County maps for 20 years and is accepted locally. We recommend adoption of Crusier to conform with local use and to reduce duplication of the name Trout Lake.

18. Beast: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 27,28,33, 34, T70N, R19W. (Not Wilson).

The name Wilson is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. There is another Wilson Lake in St. Louis County. Beast Lake is the common local name and its adoption is recommended.

19. Winchester: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 7,8; 12, T64N, R17,18W (Not Eight).

The name Eight is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The name Winchester is used on St. Louis County maps and on the 1938 Superior map. The recommended name is taken from a Mr. Winchester, (deceased), who was an early homesteader in the vicinity. We recommend Winchester to conform with local use and to avoid further confusion with the name Eight Lake.

20. Amundsen: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 23,24,25, 26, T68N, R19W. (Not Knox.)

The name Knox is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. The name Amundsen is the local name and has been used on St. Louis County maps for 20 years. The recommended name is to honor an early resident of the area. Mr. Amundsen is not living.

21. Colby: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 4,5,6,7,8,9, T58N, R14W. (Not North Partridge, Upper Partridge, nor Partridge Lakes, one of).

The name North Partridge is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and used on the 1938 Superior map. The name Upper Partridge Lake appears on a St. Louis County map, dated 1936. Older county maps use the

name Partridge Lakes for this lake and the one to the south. In spite of the names used on maps the name Colby is the local name and is derived from the railroad station of Colby located on the northwest end of the lake. We recommend the adoption of Colby to conform with local use and to avoid further confusion.

22. Whitewater: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 18; ~~23~~, 24, T58N, R14, 15W. (Not South Partridge, Lower Partridge, nor Partridge Lakes, one of)

The name South Partridge is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. The name Lower Partridge appears on the St. Louis County map dated 1936. Older county maps show the name as Partridge Lakes and include the lake to the north. In spite of map usage, the local name is Whitewater Lake, and we recommend its adoption to avoid further confusion. The name originates from the fact that the water in the lake is very clear and appears almost white under certain conditions.

23. Sinneeg: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 2; 35, T65, 66N, R12W. (Not Thunder).

The name Thunder is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). However, this is believed to be an error as there is a Thunder Lake just west of Sinneeg L. The recommended name, Sinneeg, has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is generally accepted. We recommend its adoption to avoid further confusion. The name Sinneeg is derived from the Chippewa Indians, but its meaning is not known.

24. Hay: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 28, T59N, R16W. (Not Pike, nor Net).

The name Pike is used on a 1936 St. Louis County map, but is duplicated elsewhere in the Superior National Forest. The name Net is used on the 1935 Superior map and is spelled Nett on a map of the Mesaba Purchase Unit. This name is often confused with another large Nett L. in St. Louis County. The recommended name, Hay, is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. Hay Lake is appropriate as the lake is located in a large wild marsh hay meadow. We recommend the adoption of Hay to avoid <sup>further</sup> confusion.

25. Lake 14: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 11, 13, 14. <sup>T60NR19W</sup> (Not Crescent).

The name Crescent is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) but receives little or no use locally. The name Lake 14 is used by Forest Service maps and county maps. The lake has many summer homes and recreational facilities and most people who use the lake know it as Lake 14. A fishing guide issued by the Minnesota Tourist Bureau uses the name Lake 14. We recommend adoption of the name Lake 14 to conform with local use over a long period.

26. Morcom: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Secs. 9,10, 15,16, T55N, R16W. (Not Paleface).

The name Paleface is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) but is not used locally. The recommended name, Morcom, has been used on Forest Service maps since 1935 and is the common local name. The origin and history of Morcom could not be traced. We recommend adoption of Morcom to conform with local use.

27. Rochghe: lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 12, T63N, R12W. (Not Picketts).

The name Picketts appeared on the Ely quadrangle sheet (U.S.G.S.), published 1939, but is not used locally as it conflicts with Picket Lake, a well-known lake about 6 miles north. Rochghe was the name of an Indian, now dead, who lived on the shore of the lake for many years. Local people know this as Rochghe Lake, but the proposed name has not appeared on published maps. We recommend adoption of Rochghe to conform with local use and to avoid confusion between Picketts and Picket Lake.

APR 30 1941

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

April 29, 1941

Chief, Forest Service  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our letter of April 17.

The Forest Supervisor reports that Kadunce Creek and French Lake were both included in the petition prepared by the State Geographic Board and that these names were approved by the Cook County Board.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

H. COLEMAN, Acting.

FK/BY

xcc: W. O.

cc: Superior  
Minnesota Geographic Board

APR 29 1941

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

April 28, 1941

Chief, Forest Service

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our letter of March 11.

Attached in triplicate are recommendations for two lake names in Beltrami County, State of Minnesota. Duplicate copies of a portion of the Chippewa National Forest map indicating the locations of the two lakes are also attached.

We would be pleased to have you present these cases to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decision.

We still have four cases in Cass County, and twenty-seven cases in Itasca County which are now pending. County Board approval on these cases is expected early in May and we will promptly submit the recommendations as soon as notice of approval is received.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

H. COLEMAN, Acting.

Enclosures.

FE/BY

cc: WO

Chippewa

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, Sec. Minn. Geo.B. ✓

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS  
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Beltrami County

1. Rabideau: lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, sections 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, T. 148 N., R. 30 W., and section 13, T. 148 N., R. 31 W. (Not Robideau, Rabidew, nor Lake Gladys).

The Rabideau is the local accepted name for this feature. The lake was named for a Mr. Rabideau, deceased, who was the first homesteader on the lake shore. According to living members of the family the spelling recommended is correct. The name Lake Gladys was used on some maps issued by the State Highway Department. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940 and approved by the Beltrami County Board in April 1941.

2. Roadside: lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota, Chippewa National Forest, section 6, T. 147 N., R. 31 W.; and section 1, T. 147 N., R. 32 W. (Not Loon, Long, nor Turtle River Lake).

There is some local use of the name Loon Lake because the lake affords a natural feeding place for Loons. However, there are several other Loon Lakes within or adjacent to the Chippewa National Forest. The name Long appears in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota (1928). This name is apparently a misapplication having been confused with the name of a nearby lake. The name Turtle River Lake was used on a Forest Service work map and is not considered authentic. The recommended name is considered appropriate due to the fact that a road extends along approximately one-third of the shore line. Adoption of the name Roadside Lake will reduce duplication of Loon and will establish a name not likely to be confused with the names of nearby features. The recommended name was accepted by the Minnesota State Geographic Board on December 2, 1940, and was approved by the Beltrami County Board in April 1941.

MAR 27 1941

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

March 25, 1941

Chief, Forest Service,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our letter of March 11, 1941.

Enclosed in triplicate is a list of nineteen name recommendations for natural features located in and adjacent to the Superior National Forest in Cook County, State of Minnesota. We are also enclosing two copies of a Superior National Forest map on which the locations of the features are indicated.

On May 20, 1940, we received notice that the Minnesota Geographic Board had accepted our recommendations with two exceptions. These exceptions are case No. 6, Kadunce Creek, and case No. 9, French Lake. In the first instance the State Board favored retention of the older name "Diarrhosa River". Their information apparently indicated that the latter name was still in common use. In the second case the State Board felt that Kakigo Lake was the most common name and in both cases suggested further investigation. The suggestion was followed and the Forest Supervisor's report substantiated our original recommendations of Kadunce and French. In June 1940 we reported our findings to the State Board asking them to reconsider the two cases. To date we have not received notification of any further action, and a follow-up letter in November has not been answered. We feel that our recommendations for these two cases are justified and submit them for your consideration.

The Forest Supervisor reports that the Cook County Board at their meeting on March 11, 1941 approved the recommendations submitted to them by the State Board, which should coincide with the list attached except possibly for the two cases mentioned above.

We will be pleased to have you review our recommendations and submit them to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decisions. Our administrative base map is scheduled for revision and re-printing

early this summer and would therefore appreciate your early attention on these cases. The St. Louis County Board plans to act on a similar list of names at their next meeting in April and we will promptly submit our recommendations shortly thereafter.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

R. U. HARMON, Acting

Enclosures

FK/JR

cc: Chief, Forest Service

Superior

Minnesota Geographic Board ✓

% Minnesota Historical Society

St. Paul, Minnesota

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST AND VICINITY

COOK COUNTY

STATE OF MINNESOTA

1. Sawbill - creek, drains Sawbill Lake and flows into Temperance River in sec. 28, T62N, R4W, Cook County, Minnesota. In Superior National Forest. (Not West Branch Temperance River.)

The recommended name is locally accepted and has been used on Forest Service maps for years. A map issued by the Minnesota State Fish & Game Dept. (1924) used the name West Branch Temperance River.

2. Bally - creek, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Rising in sec. 17, T61N, R1W and flowing into Cascade River in sec. 13, T61N, R2W. (Not Baldy Creek nor Blackwell Creek.)

The name Bally is accepted locally, the names Baldy and Blackwell not being used at present. The stream is named for Samuel Bally (deceased), who had a homestead near the stream about 40 years ago. The name Bally is listed by Warren Upham in his book "Minnesota Geographic Names."

3. Rove - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. secs. 19, 20, T61N, R2E. On the International Boundary Line between the United States and Canada, between Watap Lake and Rose Lake. (Not Watap Lake, part of)

The name Rove has been in use since 1896 at least, since it is mentioned in the Geological Survey report for that year and has appeared on Forest Service maps since 1924. There is also a book published on the Rove Lake Slates. This book and other references also name Watap Lake. The sixth report of the U.S. Geographic Board indicates that Watap Lake was once known as Rove Lake. The International Boundary Charts indicate that the lake which is locally known as Rove Lake is a part of Watap Lake. Aerial photographs taken in 1934 show that Rove Lake is connected to Watap by a stream, but it appears to be a distinct lake rather than a part of the larger body of water. We recommend official action in this case to definitely establish and perpetuate a name which has been used and recognized in the vicinity for many years.

4. Spaulding - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Secs. 5, 6, T61N, R2E. (Not Spalding).

The name Spaulding or Spaulding has been erroneously applied to Crystal Lake, secs. 1, 12; 5, 6, 7, 8, T61N, R1, 2E. About 1890 a man named Spaulding opened up a mine on the shore of the lake in secs. 5,

6. T64N, R2E. This fact is mentioned in the Geographical Survey Report of 1896. The mine has since been abandoned and Mr. Spaulding is no longer living. The frequent mis-application of the name Spaulding has caused some confusion, and we recommend official action to establish it as the official name of the lake on which the mine was located.

5. Crystal - lake, Cook County, Minnesota., Superior National Forest. Secs. 1, ~~2~~; 5, 6, 7, 8, T64N, ~~R2E~~. (Not Spalding nor Spaulding). R1, 2 E.

The 1938 edition of the Superior National Forest administrative map and the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota show this feature as Spalding Lake. Older Cook County maps use the name Crystal Lake and this is also accepted locally. We realize that Crystal is a name commonly applied to clearwater lakes, but there are no other lakes of this name in Cook County or sufficiently near in adjacent counties to cause confusion if it were adopted. Adoption of Crystal as the official name would eliminate any further confusion between this and Spaulding Lake to the north.

6. Kadunce - creek, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Rising in sec. 9, T62N, R2E and flowing into Lake Superior in sec. 2, T61N, R2E. (Not Diarrhea River, Diarrhoea River, nor Cadunce Creek).

One of the first records of the use of the name Diarrhoea River is Norwood's map accompanying the report of Owen's geological survey in 1851. This name in its original form or as Diarrhea River was used on a number of later maps. Warren Upham in his book "Minnesota Geographic Names" says that the name refers to "an illness thought due to drinking its water."

More recent local use has favored the name Kadunce Creek. A map issued by the State Fish and Game Dept. in 1924 uses both Diarrhea Creek and Cadunce Creek. Forest Service maps adopted the form Kadunce, which is believed to be the correct spelling of the Indian word. We have been unable to determine the meaning of the word Kadunce.

We realize that the original name, Diarrhoea River, has a longer history than the recommended name and is perhaps an appropriate name due to the properties of the water. However, the stream is considered a good trout stream and we are of the opinion that Kadunce Creek is a much more desirable name from a recreational standpoint. The following local residents verify the local use of the name Kadunce Creek since 1924:

P. J. Bayle, Cook County Sheriff, (June, 1940) Grand Marais, Minnesota.

J. E. Mulligan, Cook County Surveyor, Grand Marais, Minnesota.

Arthur Johnson, State Game Warden Supervisor, Grand Marais, Minnesota.

Arnold Erickson, Area Supervisor, Minnesota Forest  
Service, Grand Marais, Minnesota.

7. Speckled Trout - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Grand Portage Indian Reservation. Secs. 7,8, T63N, R5E (Not South Trout, nor Speckle Trout).

The report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota (1898) uses the name Speckled Trout Lake, as does the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota (1928). This name is also the one accepted and used locally and is appropriate because Speckled Trout are native to this lake. A Cook County map (1913) used the name South Trout. The General Land Office plat and the map issued by the State Fish and Game Dept. (1924) use the name Speckle Trout.

8. Carrot - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Secs. 17, 20, T64N, R2E (Not Pants).

This lake is one of a chain connecting Crocodile Lake and Greenwood Lake. A well-travelled canoe route follows this chain and is commonly known as the vegetable route, the lakes being known as Bean, Carrot, Parsnip, and Potato. The chain was named by trappers and early rangers, and all names except Carrot are in exclusive use. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota uses the name Pants Lake which is not recognized locally.

9. French - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Secs. 3; 34,35 T64N, 65N, R5W (not French Kakigo, Kakigo, nor Black Trout).

The names Kakigo and Black Trout are mentioned in connection with this lake by the report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota 1896-98. The name French Kakigo is used on early Cook County maps (1913) and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes (1928). Forest Service maps have used the name French Lake since 1920 and this name has been followed on recent County maps, by the Minnesota Tourist Bureau, and is used locally *and confirmed by the individuals listed under case #6*

10. Moore - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Secs. 23, 24, T62N, R4W. (Not Root House nor Moore's).

A Mr. Moore (deceased) had a homestead near this lake about 30 years ago, and the lake takes its name from the land owner. The name Moores has appeared on Forest Service maps since 1923. Local use favors Moore's Lake but the possessive form is being dropped to conform with the principles of the U.S.B.G.N. The name Root House originated as follows: When the logging railroad was built in 1915 the tracks ran through the root house of the Moore homestead. The lake is listed in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota as "Root House." In recent years the name Root House is seldom used.

11. Williams - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Secs. 3,4, T61N, R3W. (Not Mud).

The lake derives its name from a Mr. Williams, (deceased), who homesteaded in the vicinity of the lake. Forest Service maps since 1928 use the recommended name and it is also accepted locally. The Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes lists this feature as Mud Lake. There are numerous Mud Lakes, and the adoption of Williams will eliminate one of them.

12. Shoko - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 14,15, T64N, R1W. (Not Arrow, nor Mile Post).

Since 1928, Forest Service maps have used the name Arrow Lake. The Gazetteer (1928) uses the name Mile Post Lake. The 1913 Cook County map uses the name Shoko Lake. Local use varies between all three names. The name Arrow is duplicated elsewhere in the Forest. The recommended name is of Chippewa Indian origin but the meaning could not be determined. We recommend adoption of Shoko as it eliminates a duplication of Arrow and provides a distinctive name for this body of water.

13. Gillis - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 1,2,3,11; 35, T64, 65N, R5W (Not Bat, nor Gills).

The name Bat Lake is misapplied to this body of water as it belongs to a lake just north of the lake described above. Gills Lake, as shown on the 1928 map of the Superior National Forest, is apparently an error in spelling. The recommended name is taken from a Mr. Gillis (deceased), who had a homestead near this lake about 30 years ago. The proposed name is recommended to eliminate further confusion as to the correct name and to establish the name used locally.

14. White Pine - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 19,20,29,30, T61N, R3W (Not Big).

The recommended name was originally applied by Indians who lived in the vicinity and was used on the 1923 edition of the Superior National Forest map, on the 1913 Cook County map; and in the Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes. The name Big Lake was used on the 1928 and 1938 maps of the Superior. Local use is divided between the two names. The proposed name is appropriate because of the stand of white pine which surrounds the lake. There are several other "Big Lakes" on the forest and the adoption of White Pine would aid in reducing the duplication of Big.

15. Pancore - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 22,27, T61N, R4W (Not Lost).

As far as is known, this lake has never been named on a published map. Locally it has been known as either Pancore L. or Lost L. The name Pancore is taken from a man, now dead, who homesteaded near this lake about 40 years ago. The adoption of the recommended name will eliminate one of the many Lost Lakes.

16. Deer - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 4,5; 32,33, T64,65N, R1E (Not Moon).

We realize that the U.S.B.G.N. may question this recommendation because of the frequent use of the name Deer. However, there has been a great deal of confusion as to the name of this lake, the name having been interchanged with that of a lake to the south. The 1928 and 1938 Forest Service base maps and the 1928 Gazetteer use the name of Moon L. The name Deer Lake appears on the 1913 Cook County map and on the 1935 Superior National Forest map. The railroad along the north shore of this lake is commonly known as the Deer Lake branch. Local resort owners, game wardens and others agree that Deer is the correct name. There are no other Deer Lakes within many miles of this one.

17. Clove - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 2,11, T65N, R4W. Northwest of Gunflint Lake, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, International Boundary (between Minnesota and Ontario). (Not Island Portage nor Pine.)

The U.S.B.G.N. has approved the name of Pine for this lake, and all federal maps as well as Canadian maps have followed this decision. However, local resort owners, trappers, guides, and others have not accepted Pine. The recommended name was used on the 1913 Cook County map and is generally accepted by local people. We recommend a revision of the existing decision to conform with local use.

18. Gneiss - lake, Cook County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Sec. 26, Thunder Bay District of Ontario, International Boundary (between Minnesota and Ontario) (Not Round). T66NR4W

The lake appears as Round Lake on the International Boundary maps and on Canadian maps. The name Gneiss is taken from the type of rock which outcrops at various points around the lake. The recommended name appears on all Forest Service maps, on County maps, is listed in the Gazetteer, and is generally accepted locally. Gneiss Lake is an appropriate name and its adoption will reduce the number of Round Lakes.

19. Aspen - lake, Cook County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 10,11,12, T64N, R1W. (Not Seed, nor Aspik).

The State Fish and Game Dept. map (1924) and subsequent Forest Service maps use the name Seed Lake. There is another Seed L. along the International Boundary (T65N, R8W). The General Land Office plat (1934) uses the name Aspik Lake. Cook County maps use Aspen Lake, which is the accepted local name. The Gazetteer lists Seed and Aspen as alternate names. We recommend adoption of Aspen to avoid further duplication of Seed and conflict with Aspik. There are no other lakes in the vicinity bearing the name Aspen.

JUN 27 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
AND REFER TO

PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names

June 24, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of April 24 and your reply of April 28.

Attached is supplemental page 19 covering two recent decisions of the U.S.B.G.N. This sheet should be inserted in your copy of the geographic names booklet which we furnished you with our letter of April 24.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

*R. U. Harmon*  
R. U. HARMON, Acting.

Attachment

FK/BY

DECISIONS OF THE U.S.B.G.N.

June 11, 1941

Beltrami: lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota,  
secs. 30, 31; 25, 26, 35, 36,  
Townships 148 N., Ranges 32, 33 W.  
(Not Gnat nor Gnat)

Variety: lake, Cass County, Minnesota,  
secs. 32, 33, T. 140 N., R. 31 W. (Not Pickerel)

July 7, 1941

Mr. R. U. Harmon, Acting Regional Forester  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Flankinton Building  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Harmon:

This is to acknowledge with thanks your letter of June 24 covering the decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names for June 11, 1941, in which the names of Beltrami Lake in Beltrami County and Variety Lake in Cass County were accepted and made official. This information is being communicated to the other members of the board and will be released to all state mapping agencies.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Larsen

Secretary, State  
Geographic Board

AJL/U

cc Dr. Strunk  
Mr. Hoffmann

JUL 26 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
REGIONAL FORESTER  
AND REFER TO

E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

July 25, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to Miss Berthel's letter of April 30 in reply to our letter of April 19, and also to the related correspondence.

With your letter of December 29, 1940, you submitted four lists of names of features within and near the Chippewa National Forest. No further action is needed on list numbers I, II, and IV. List III however still requires some additional action to complete.

Our letter of February 18 reported on List III. The "Minor Corrections" have been taken care of. For the "Major Changes and Corrections" there are still five cases pending. These cases are Gijik Lake for Cedar Lake, Wegwos Lake for Birch Lake, Wawa Lake for Goose Lake, Ododikossi (apparently misspelled in letter of April 30) for Kidney Lake, and Mushgee Lake for Buck Lake. The first four of these cases follow the spellings as reported by the State Geographic Board and as recommended by us in our letter of February 18. The last name (Mushgee Lake) was originally recommended by us in our letter of October 15, 1940 and later reinvestigated by the Forest Supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest. The Supervisor reported back that the name "Mushgee" is an abbreviation of a long local Indian name meaning buck deer, which in its full form would have little chance of adoption. While the derivation of the name probably cannot be traced, it was our opinion that the abbreviated form would make a good name and thus reduce the number of "Buck Lakes" within the State of Minnesota and the immediate vicinity. Our recommendation favoring Mushgee Lake was resubmitted to the State Geographic Board in our letter of February 18.

On April 19 we again contacted you in regard to these five cases hoping that favorable action would be obtained from the State Geographic Board and the County Boards prior to the printing of our new administrative base map. On April 30, we were advised that the five cases would be

presented to the Board at its next meeting and that we would be advised accordingly. However, to date we have not been notified.

On June 1 we had to submit our new tracing of the Chippewa National Forest base map to our Washington Office for the purpose of obtaining lithographic reproductions in considerable quantities on the 1/2 inch and 1/4 inch to the mile scales. The map could not be delayed any longer as we had to obligate available funds.

The five names as recommended by us, four of which were in accord with the State Board's historical information, were placed on the map with the hope that the State and County Boards would approve them within the near future. Proof copies of the maps are expected very soon and if the State Geographic Board has any objections to the use of these five names prior to their approval, we can have the plates corrected and use the old duplicated names for the final edition of the maps. If the names are acceptable to the State Board, we would appreciate their early action and submission to the County Boards for their August meetings.

We would appreciate an early reply and hope that favorable action can be taken on these five cases.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By 

S. E. SCHOONOVER, Acting.

FK/BY

MAR 11 1941

E  
MAPS R-9  
Geographic Names  
Superior

March 11, 1941

Chief, Forest Service

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 4, 1940.

Enclosed in triplicate is a list of 34 name recommendations for natural features located in and adjacent to the Superior National Forest in Lake County, State of Minnesota. We are also enclosing duplicate copies of the Forest Supervisor's reply to our request for additional supporting data which you asked for in your letter of March 4, 1940. There are also attached two copies of a Superior National Forest map on which the locations of the features are clearly indicated.

On May 20, 1940 we received notice that the Minnesota Geographic Board had accepted our recommendations for names in Lake, Cook, and St. Louis counties with two exceptions. The two exceptions are cases located in Cook County, and these will be discussed at a later date. The recommendations enclosed received approval in February, 1941 by the Lake County Board as prescribed by State law. These are now ready for submission to the U.S.B.G.N. for formal decisions. The county boards of Cook and St. Louis have not as yet acted upon our recommendations, but it is expected that they will do so at their next regular meetings in March and April. Our recommendations for these two counties will be submitted promptly upon approval of the county boards.

In the case of Annie Hall Lake, case #7 Lake County, the Forest Supervisor originally recommended the name of Annie Hall on the basis of common local accepted use. Both the County and State Boards approved this name. Upon recent investigation it is found that the

name of the person for whom the lake was originally named was Ella Hall and not Annie. The name Annie Hall has been used on several maps and is the local accepted name. There is a lake in sec. 10, T62N, R5W which is known by the name Ella Lake and it is barely possible that the two lakes were named for the same person. The above information and that given under the case is being submitted for your consideration. If you deem it advisable to recommend Ella Hall instead of Annie Hall, please advise us so that we can ask the State and County Boards to reconsider this case and obtain their approval of the change.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By

A. G. HAMEL,

Acting

Enclosures

FK/ICD

cc: Chief, Forest Service  
Superior  
Minnesota Geographic Board ✓  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

EXCERPTS FROM FOREST SUPERVISOR'S (SUPERIOR) LETTER OF 12/11/40

We have spent considerable time and effort in an attempt to get some really authentic information to back up what may be doubtful names, and it has been a very discouraging task. One must consider the fact that in an area which has approximately 5,000 lakes the majority of which are in uninhabited areas, that names have been given these lakes by hundreds of different people. The early cruises, prospectors, trappers, and settlers constantly kept "discovering" lakes which were not named on any published map, and they would decide to give the lake a name. Sometimes these names had a meaning, but in most cases they were named after a friend, an incident, or just "picked out of the air." As there are so many lakes, names were unimportant, and whatever was bestowed stuck to the feature.

We have interviewed a large number of the old settlers, and they are generally unable to give us much information except to say that such a name had been used for the feature as long as they can remember. There are no records of any consequence in either the Cook, Lake, or St. Louis County records that will give any real information. The early County maps show names only for the large lakes over whose names there are no questions, and no names were ever shown in print for most of these small lakes until the Gazetteer was published by the State in 1928.

In trying to get information on names in Lake County, we had numerous conversations with Mr. H. C. Hansen, County Engineer, who has been associated with the County for forty years. We asked him how the names printed in the Gazetteer were arrived at. He informed us that the State Conservation Department asked the county officials to give them the names of the lakes in the county, and, after they had listed the names of the more important and well known lakes, they just began assigning names to the unnamed lakes at random. A lot of these names were just picked out of thin air, named after friends, relatives, etc. When one realizes that this is the way the lakes were named, one can see there is no origin or meaning of the names. It took us some time to realize that we were trying to justify a recommendation on some logical basis when none existed.

In Cook County, the first county map issued which we could find is dated 1913. Apparently no county map existed before that time. This 1913 map names only the larger lakes, leaving many unnamed. All recent county maps are based on our Forest Service maps, and use the same names as our maps. We had a meeting with the two men who are best qualified to give the history of names in Cook County, Mr. P. J. Bayle, and J. E. Mulligan, and all the information we could get from them was included in our original recommendation on form 216-R9.

In St. Louis County, their maps previous to 1936 name only large prominent lakes and lakes in settled areas, paying little or no attention to lakes inside of the remote forest area. St. Louis County maintains a paid full-time Historical Society staff, but they could only refer us to county maps for reference to lakes names. We made a careful study of their county maps, and can get no further information than is shown on our original forms 216-R9.

We have checked particularly the names referred to in Mr. Carter's letter and can supply only the following information.

Case C-33, Annie Hall. This recommendation should be changed to Ella Hall. A woman named Ella Hall drowned in this lake about thirty years ago and is buried on the lake shore. A sister of this woman gave us this information and advised that, although the name Annie Hall has been associated with the lake all these years, the correct name of the person drowned was Ella Hall.

Case C-39, Helen. No origin or meaning can be determined; usage is only basis, and this name has been used for twenty-five years.

Case C-40, Inga. Same as Case C-39.

Case C-53, Hazel. Item 5a on 216-R9 gives only information we could get. Mr. J. E. Mulligan was the surveyor, and he names these lakes after his wife's sisters. This is probably not an acceptable meaning to the Board, but, as the name has stuck for thirty-five years, we can find no other name for it.

Case C-42b, Katherine. This is no doubt one of the names selected at random by Lake County officials to complete the Gazetteer, or it was accepted in common local usage when the Gazetteer was published.

Case D-59c, Bonnie. The name cannot be verified except by usage. Wm. Bergland, a resident on Knife Lake for thirty years, informs us the name has been in use that long.

Case D-76a, O'Leary. This lake was named after an old logging camp foreman now dead, who logged in the area, and the name has been in use for twenty-five years.

We can give no further information on the names Buck, Dry, Crystal, Speckled Trout, White Pine, or Beast, referred to by Mr. Carter, as the information on our original form 216-R9 was the best we could get.

Mr. Carter's statement that some of these names apparently originated with a desire to honor some man's "best girl" or in commemoration of some pleasant camping trip, or for other similar reason, is

*Not. Case numbers  
given here refer  
to R.D. index of  
name discrepancies*

correct concerning many of these names, but, as we have said before, these names were given these features and for lack of a better name have stuck. If the Board will not accept common usage and acceptance by local residents as the basis for recommending these names, then the whole matter is more or less hopeless.

We have taken a long time to try and get a more definite basis, origin, and meaning for the names recommended, with little or no success. While definite dates of usage cannot be determined, it is safe to say that the names recommended have been generally in common usage for fifteen years as a minimum, and most of the names for a much longer period.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES RECOMMENDATIONS  
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST AND VICINITY

LAKE COUNTY

STATE OF MINNESOTA

1. Wisini: lake, Lake County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, T64N, R7W. (Not Crocus).

The recommended name is listed in the Gazetteer 1928 and has been used on Forest Service maps since that time. It is also the most commonly used local name. The name Crocus appears on a Lake County map. We recommend adoption of Wisini to conform with local and predominant map usage.

2. Hare: lake, Lake County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Sec. 11, T59N, R6W. (Not Morris).

The State Fish & Game Dept. map (1924) uses the name Morris, which is the name of a family living near the lake. Since 1928 Forest Service maps have used the name Hare Lake, which is the most common local name. We recommend adoption of Hare to avoid further confusion.

3. Tetagouche: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Secs. 7, 18, T56N, R7W. (Not Jitcagouche).

The recommended name is of Indian origin, is used on the State Fish & Game Dept. map 1924 and is accepted locally. The 1938 Superior National Forest map uses Jitcagouche. The recommended name is believed to be the correct form.

4. East Branch Beaver: river, Lake County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Rising in a small lake in sec. 3, T57N, R9W., and joining West Branch Beaver River in sec. 2, T55N, R8W. (Not Beaver Creek).

(See notes under Case 5).

5. West Branch Beaver: river, Lake County, Minnesota, Superior National Forest. Rising in sec. 28, T57N, R9W and joining East Branch Beaver River in sec. 2, T55N, R8W. (Not Beaver Creek).

The U.S. Geographic Board approved the name Beaver Creek for a stream which is in the general vicinity indicated under cases 4 and 5, but failed to define its course. (See page 132 of the 6th report of the U.S. Geographic Board). The name Beaver Creek does not receive local recognition. Forest Service base maps, County maps, and

local usage agree on the names East Branch Beaver River and West Branch Beaver River. The stream from the junction of the two branches to Lake Superior is known as Beaver River.

We are aware that the U.S.B.G.N. does not favor the use of Branch, Fork, etc., on streams. However, the recommended names are well entrenched by local use and it is considered advisable to continue using them.

6. Wood: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 26, 27, 28, 34, T64N, R10W (Not Pine).

The name Pine is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). Since 1928, or before, Forest Service maps have used the name Wood Lake which has been accepted locally for about 10 or 12 years. The name is said to have originated because the lake is a nesting place for Wood Ducks. There are other Pine Lakes in the vicinity. As far as could be determined the name Wood is not duplicated in the vicinity.

7. Annie Hall: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 20, 29, 30, T64N, R10W. (Not Urn).

Early Forest Service maps and County map use Urn Lake. The 1938 Superior National Forest map and the Gazetteer (1928) use Annie Hall Lake, which is the name in most common local use. Recent investigation has brought out the fact that this lake was originally named for Ella Hall rather than Annie Hall. About 30 years ago a woman named Ella Hall was drowned in this lake and is buried on the lake shore. This information was obtained from a sister of the drowned woman. No one seems to know just how or when the name "Annie" was substituted for Ella. We do not believe that it would be wise to try and revert to the name Ella Hall because the recommended name is well known locally.

8. Beetle: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 7, ~~8~~, T60N, R9W. Lake is shaped like a large beetle. (Not John).

The name John is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). However, there are other John Lakes within the National Forest. Beetle has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is the name in common local use.

9. Cat: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 10, T60N, R9W. The lake outline resembles a sitting cat. (Not Hill).

The name Hill is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and probably is due to the fact that a family named Hill lives near the lake. The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps for at least 12 years, and is accepted by local people.

10. Dragon: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 7,8, T60N, R9W. The outline of the lake resembles a dragon. (Not Duck).

The name Duck is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The name Dragon has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is accepted locally. Duck Lake is duplicated. Adoption of Dragon will avoid further confusion and will establish the commonly accepted name.

11. Eighteen: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 28,33,34, T60N, R8W. (Not Foote).

The name Foote is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since about 1928 and is in common local use. Local people do not recall that the name Foote was ever applied to this feature. The name Eighteen originated from the fact that in logging days a lumber company logging camp #18 was situated near this lake.

12. Grouse: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 10,11,14,15, T60N, R9W. The lake outline resembles a grouse. (Not Section Eleven).

The name Section Eleven is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is locally accepted name.

13. Helen: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 34, T61N, R8W. (Not Morse).

The name Morse is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) but has no local use at present. The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and has been used locally for about 25 years. No history of the origin or significance of the name "Helen" could be found by the local forest officers.

14. Inga: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 2,11, T60N, R9W. (Not Lone).

The name Lone is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is accepted locally. The origin or significance of the name Inga could not be traced. There is some evidence that Inga has been in use for about 25 years.

15. Lena: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 6, T60N, R8W. (Not Lone).

The name Lone is listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is locally accepted. The origin or significance of the name "Lena" could not be traced.

16. Ova: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 9,10, T60N, R9W (Not Finn).

The name Finnis listed in the Gazetteer (1928). The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is accepted locally. The origin and meaning of Ova could not be determined.

17. Sphagnum: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 28, T61N, R9W. Named for Sphagnum moss which grows around the lake. (Not Lost nor Sphagnum).

The name Lost is listed in the Gazetteer(1928) but is a duplicated name. Forest Service maps since 1928 have shown the name as Sphagnum Lake. Webster's dictionary spells the word sphagnum and defines it as a kind of moss. The adoption of the recommended form will eliminate any confusion with Lost, and will establish the correct spelling of the name.

18. Bone: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 13,14, T61N, R6W. The lake is shaped like the jaw-bone of an animal. (Not Long).

The name Long is listed in the Gazetteer (1928), but is a duplicated name. The name Bone has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is in common local use.

19. Cross River: lake. On County line between Lake and Cook counties, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 7,18, T60N, R5W.; secs. 12,13, T60N, R6W. Source of Cross River. (Not Nigger).

The name Nigger is listed in the Gazetteer (1928), but is seldom used in connection with this lake. The recommended name has been used on Forest Service maps since 1928 and is generally accepted by local people. The lake is the source of Cross River, a widely known stream which flows into Lake Superior near Schroeder, Minnesota. At the mouth of this stream is a marker commemorating the cross erected by Father Baraga in thanksgiving for his safe crossing of Lake Superior in a canoe during a severe storm in 1846.

20. Hazel: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 1,2, T62N, R6W. (Not Northeast).

The name Northeast is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) but is not used locally. The recommended name "Hazel" is one of a chain of lakes: Beth, Ella, Grace, Phoebe, Hazel, and Polly, which were named by the G.L.O. surveyor about 1905. It is said that the lakes were named for various relatives of the surveyor. All of the names in the chain are firmly entrenched and it is desired that Hazel be approved to avoid further confusion with the name Northeast.

21. Gerund: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 14,15, T64N, R7W. (Not Bass).

Both names, Gerund and Bass, have been applied to this lake, but neither is well known. Bass is undesirable as it is duplicated many times. The name Gerund is distinctive and is not likely to be duplicated. The exact significance of the name as applied to the lake is not known. There is some evidence that the word is derived from the Latin word "gerere" meaning to bear or carry.

22. Delay: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 2, T59N, R8W (Not Bear).

The name Delay was used on the 1928 and 1935 edition of the Superior National Forest map. The 1938 map, the Gazetteer and some county maps use the name Bear. The name Delay Lake is the locally accepted name and as Bear is a duplication, we recommend the adoption of Delay as the official name of this lake.

23. Balsam: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Secs. 2,3, T58N, R7W. (Not Bell).

The name Bell appears on Lake County maps and on the 1938 Superior National Forest map, but is duplicated by a lake name in St. Louis County. The name Balsam is listed in the Gazetteer and is accepted locally. The recommended name is taken from the stand of balsam fir which grows near the lake, and its adoption is recommended to eliminate a duplication and to conform with local use.

24. Mueller: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 25,26, T65N, R6W (Not Fox nor Agamok)

The name Fox was used on 1938 Superior map, but cannot be verified. The Gazetteer lists this lake as Agamok Lake, which is obviously an error as Agamok is the name of a lake to the south. The name Mueller is used locally and has appeared on portage signs for about 15 years. It is obvious that the recommended name is derived from the name of an individual, but its origin could not be traced.

25. Katherine: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 9,10, T57N, R9W. (Not Grass).

The name Grass appeared on the State Fish & Game Dept. map 1924. Local use is Katherine, which is listed in the Gazetteer and shown on the 1938 Superior map. The adoption of Katherine will conform to local use and will eliminate the use of Grass, which is duplicated.

26. Dutton: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 5,6, T65N, R6W. (Not Indian).

The name Indian is listed in the Gazetteer. Dutton is used on the 1938 Superior map and is the generally accepted name. The origin and history of the name Dutton could not be determined.

27. Raven: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 7,8,18, T64N, R6W. (Not Lynx).

The name Lynx was used on the 1938 Superior map and is listed in the Gazetteer 1928. There is another Lynx Lake in St. Louis County. The recommended name "Raven" is used locally and has also appeared on some Forest Service work maps.

28. Sagus: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 18,19; 13,24 (Not Peterson nor Little Sagus). T64N R6, 7W

The 1938 Superior map and the Gazetteer 1928 use the name Peterson. The name Sagus or Little Sagus is used by guides and other local people when referring to this lake. Peterson is a duplicated name and we recommend the adoption of Sagus to eliminate the duplication, to conform with local use, and to establish a distinctive name for this feature.

29. Dix: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 33,34, T65N, R7W. (Not Plum).

Forest Service maps since 1928 have used the name Plum Lake which is duplicated in Lake County. Locally, this lake is known as Dix Lake. The origin and history of the recommended name could not be traced.

30. Bonnie: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Sec. 27, T65N, R7W. (Not Portage).

The name Portage is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and is used on the 1938 Superior map. There are other Portage Lakes on the forest. Bonnie is the name used locally, has appeared on portage signs for about 15 years, and Wm. Bergland, resident on Knife Lake for 30 years, states that the name has been in use that long.

31. Ledge: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. NE, SW, sec. 16, T64N, R6W. (Not Prune)

The name Prune is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior National Forest map. The name used locally is Ledge Lake, which is derived from the ledge rock outcrops around the shore line.

32. Doyle: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Sec. 30, T58N, R7W. (Not Round)

The name Round is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. There are numerous other Round Lakes. The recommended name has some local use and is derived from Doyle's Camp, a logging camp which was located near the lake in logging days.

33. Tomahawk: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. sec. 26, T62N, R7W (Not Sand).

The name Sand, which is a duplication, is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. Local trappers, game wardens, and others call this Tomahawk Lake probably

because in shape it resembles the head of an Indian tomahawk. Tomahawk is an appropriate name, has local acceptance, and if adopted will aid in reducing duplication of the name Sand Lake.

34. Coffee: lake, Lake County, Minnesota. Superior National Forest. Secs. 10,15, T61N, R6W (Not Tom).

The name Tom is listed in the Gazetteer (1928) and was used on the 1938 Superior map. There is another well known Tom Lake in Cook Co. Coffee is the name in common local use and is recommended to eliminate duplication of Tom. The origin and history of the name Coffee as applied to this lake could not be traced.

NOV 3 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

October 31, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of July 25 and related correspondence.

We have received our final lithographed maps of the Chippewa National Forest and take pleasure in forwarding under separate cover several copies to the Minnesota Geographic Board for their official reference use.

The names for lakes and streams appearing on the map are the results of our cooperative geographic name survey and also include the five following unapproved but recommended changes: Gijik Lake for Cedar Lake, Wegwos Lake for Birch Lake, Wawa Lake for Goose Lake, Ododikossi Lake for Kidney Lake, and Mushgee Lake for Buck Lake. Since we did not receive a reply to our letter of July 25, we assumed that the Minnesota Geographic Board had no objections to the use of these five recommended names and consequently they were retained on the original map for final lithography.

To complete these five cases and to obtain approval from the U.S.B.G.N. for the use of the new names on all Federal maps, we are forwarding our recommendations to our Washington Office for transmittal to the U.S.B.G.N.

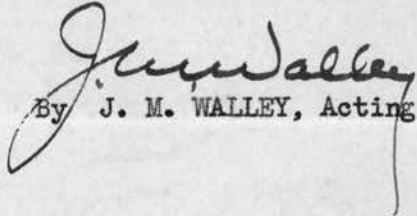
Formal decisions by the U.S.B.G.N. on the thirty-seven Chippewa National Forest geographic name cases, already approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board and respective County Boards, have not as yet been rendered. Our recommendations on these were transmitted by our Washington Office to the U.S.B.G.N. in three groups, the last being sent May 22, 1941. If the Minnesota Geographic Board has not as yet submitted their recommendations (identical to ours) for these 37 cases to the U.S.B.G.N.; we would greatly appreciate it if this could be done promptly. This last step involved

2-Arthur J. Larsen, St. Paul, Minn.-10/31/41

in obtaining the official decisions from the U.S.B.G.N. is in accordance with the adopted plan as outlined in our letter of May 23, 1939.

Very sincerely yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

  
By J. M. WALLEY, Acting

FK:MM

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

October 31, 1940

✓  
Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

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The names for lakes and streams appearing on the map are the results of our cooperative geographic name survey and also include the five following unapproved but recommended changes: Gijik Lake for Cedar Lake, Wegwos Lake for Birch Lake, Wawa Lake for Goose Lake, Ododikossi Lake for Kidney Lake, and Mushgee Lake for Buck Lake. Since we did not receive a reply to our letter of July 25, we assumed that the Minnesota Geographic Board had no objections to the use of these five recommended names and consequently they were retained on the original map for final lithography.

To complete these five cases and to obtain approval from the U.S.B.G.N. for the use of the new names on all Federal maps, we are forwarding our recommendations to our Washington Office for transmittal to the U.S.B.G.N.

Formal decisions by the U.S.B.G.N. on the thirty-seven Chippewa National Forest geographic name cases, already approved by the Minnesota Geographic Board and respective County Boards, have not as yet been rendered. Our recommendations on these were transmitted by our Washington Office to the U.S.B.G.N. in three groups, the last being sent May 22, 1941. If the Minnesota Geographic Board has not as yet submitted their recommendations (identical to ours) for these 37 cases to the U.S.B.G.N.; we would greatly appreciate it if this could be done promptly. This last step involved

*C. C. Maps ✓*

2-Arthur J. Larsen, St. Paul, Minn.-10/31/41

in obtaining the official decisions from the U.S.B.G.N. is in accordance with the adopted plan as outlined in our letter of May 23, 1939.

Very sincerely yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By J. M. WALLEY, Acting

FK:MM

cc - Maps ✓

November 28, 1941

Mr. Jay H. Price, Regional Forester  
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service  
Plankinton Building, 161 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reference:

E  
Maps, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa

Dear Mr. Price:

Thank you for the lithographed maps of the Chippewa National Forest, which accompanied your letter of October 31. The Minnesota Geographic Board will find them very useful.

The Minnesota Geographic Board has held no meeting since your letter of July 25, and, consequently, has made no decisions on the five unapproved changes recommended in your letter: Gijik Lake for Cedar Lake, Wegwos Lake for Birch Lake, Wawa Lake for Goose Lake, Ododikossi Lake for Kidney Lake, and Mushgee Lake for Buck Lake. These names will be submitted to the State Board for action at its next meeting. There is no objection to your use of these names in the meantime.

A list of the thirty-seven Chippewa Forest geographic names submitted to the U.S.B.G.N. by the Forest Service last May, and sent by the United States Board to the State Board to be checked by us, has been returned to Washington with our approval.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary,  
Minnesota Geographic Board

AJL/x

DEC 4 1941

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E  
MAPS, R-9  
Geographic Names  
Chippewa & Superior

December 3, 1941

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen  
Secretary, Minnesota Geographic Board  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letter of November 28.

We are pleased to learn that the Minnesota Geographic Board has checked and approved the thirty-seven (37) Chippewa National Forest geographic names as submitted to them by the U.S.B.G.N. and that the list has been returned to Washington.

To date we have not received any notice from the U.S.B.G.N. regarding the eighty (80) Superior National Forest geographic names. If the State Board has not as yet submitted their recommendations (identical to ours) for these eighty (80) cases to the U.S.B.G.N., it would be greatly appreciated if this could be done promptly.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By: *A. G. Hamel*  
A. G. HAMEL, Acting

FK:JR

*Madison X*

JAN 7 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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REPLACEMENT OF HEADQUARTERS OF  
FOREST SERVICE IN WISCONSIN OFFICE  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS, R-9, Minnesota  
Geographic Names

January 6, 1942

Arthur J. Larsen, Secretary  
Minnesota Geographic Board  
Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to your letter of July 7, 1941, and related correspondence.

Attached is a mimeographed copy of decisions rendered by the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, dated December 5. This copy should be placed in the reference booklet which we sent you some time ago. A few decisions on the Superior National Forest and the Chippewa National Forest are still pending and they will be forwarded to you as soon as they are received.

Very sincerely yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

*R. R. Hill*  
By: R. R. HILL, Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS - Chippewa  
Geographic Names

January 14, 1942

Arthur J. Larsen, Secretary  
Minnesota Geographic Board  
C/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Attached hereto, for the use and information of the Minnesota Geographic Board, are six copies of the Lake Directory for features within and directly adjacent to the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota.

The list is the result of our geographic name survey and incorporates all decisions of the U.S.B.G.N., as well as the five recommended cases still pending the State Board's and U. S. Board's approval.

Copies of the directory have been sent by this office to the various State agencies with a request that they accept and extend the use of the lake names listed. Copies of the directory will also be furnished the various County Boards, local residents, and resort associations by the Forest Supervisor.

We greatly appreciate the assistance and cooperation which the Minnesota Geographic Board gave to the Forest Service in completing the geographic names survey on the Chippewa National Forest.

As time permits, we plan to compile a similar list covering the lake names for the Superior National Forest and copies will be furnished the State Board.

Additional copies of the Chippewa lake directory may be obtained from this office.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. R. Hill". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "R".

By: R. R. HILL, Acting

Enclosures - 6

MAY 27 1942

3a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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MAPS, R-9, Minnesota  
Geographic Names

May 26, 1942

Arthur J. Larsen, Secretary  
Minnesota Geographic Board  
Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of January 6.

Attached is a revised supplemental page 19 covering decisions of the U. S. B. G. N. between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1941. This sheet should be inserted in the reference booklet previously furnished you.

Supplemental sheets covering new decisions will be furnished you currently, as they are rendered.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By: VICO C. ISOLA, ACTING

Enclosure

(36) JUN 18 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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NORTH CENTRAL REGION



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PLANKINTON BUILDING  
161 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E  
MAPS, R-9, Chippewa  
Geographic Names

June 16, 1942

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, Secretary  
Minnesota Geographic Board  
C/o Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

Reference is made to our letter of October 31, 1941, and to your  
reply of November 28, 1941.

We are wondering whether or not the Minnesota Geographic Board  
has had a meeting since your letter of November 28 and whether  
or not they acted upon the five remaining cases for the Chippewa  
National Forest.

As previously stated, the Forest Service has submitted the five  
cases to the U.S.B.G.N. for official decision, but to date we  
have not received notice of any decision. If the State Board  
has not yet acted upon these five cases, we would appreciate any-  
thing you can do to obtain their approval and transmittal of  
their recommendations to the U.S.B.G.N.

Very truly yours,

JAY H. PRICE, Regional Forester

By: R. U. HARMON, Acting