



[Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.](#)

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October 20, 1958

Mr. John R. Arko
405 Fifth Street S.W.
Chisholm, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Arko:

We have checked on your inquiry of October 2 regarding the name of a stream in Section 25, Lot 1, Township 60 North, Range 22 West, Itasca County. The records of the Minnesota Geographic Board do not show any name for this stream. It does not begin to appear on maps of that area until about 1900, and to the best of our knowledge, it apparently has never been named.

The map which you so kindly sent us is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

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

JDH:pns

As far as I can determine
that stream doesn't even
have a name — Apparently
map-makers didn't even know it
existed until after 1900 — and then
didn't bother to name it —

405 5th Street S.W.
Chisholm, Minn.
October 2, 1958

Secretary
Minnesota Geographic Board
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

May this letter serve as an inquiry.

There is a river which runs through Lot 11, Section 25, Township 60 North, Range 22 West, Itasca County.

I am interested as to whether this river has ever be named. Enclosed is a map of Itasca County and I indicated with a pencil mark the river in question. Would appreciated the map be returned because it is the only one I have.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

John R. Arko
John R. Arko

Sean

Please see if
you can find
this river named

on any map in the library.
Most likely name for it would be Sturgeon River.
JRA

ad L
file

FEB 24 1938

De Coster

CYRUS COLE DE COSTER
650 SUMMIT AVENUE
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

RECEIVED

Department of Conservation
Administration

FEB 21 1938

Answered _____

Feb. 18-1938.

State Conservation Department:

In renaming lakes please
give consideration to ~~over~~ Lake
Marca County. About 15 miles
N. W. of Grand Rapids. Under
certain conditions this lake
shows colors from jade to
yellow. The Chippewans
named it Rain bow - please
rename.

Yours
Cyrus C. De Coster

De Coster, Cyrus C.

February 28, 1938

Mr. Cyrus Cole De Coster
650 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

My dear Mr. De Coster:

Your letter of February 18 to the state Department of Conservation with regard to changing the name of Deer Lake in Itasca County to Rainbow Lake has been referred to the State Geographic Board.

The law establishing the State Geographic Board, which is Chapter 63 of the Session Laws of 1937, and Chapter 35 of the same laws, which define the procedure to be followed by the counties, prescribe pretty definite rules to regulate the process of changing the names of lakes. Although the State Geographic Board has the power to initiate proceedings, we believe that greater satisfaction will result if local wishes are consulted, and if the initial action for changing the names of lakes comes from the communities in which the lake or stream is located.

Therefore I am enclosing a set of instructions to be followed in beginning such action. You will note that the petition must be signed by fifteen legal voters residing within the county in which the lake or stream is located. If any questions arise you probably can get further information from the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Itasca County, or from the county auditor. If, however, you are unable to get the information you need, please do not hesitate to write to us.

Sincerely yours,

AJL/t
Enc.

Theodore C. Blegen, Secretary
State Geographic Board

Itasca

February 28, 1938

Mr. Cyrus Cole De Coster
650 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

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Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Blegen, Secretary
State Geographic Board

AJL/t
Enc.

MW Burt

JAN 7 1941

OSCAR L. MATHER
LANDS AND TIMBER
LAKE FRONTAGE
MADISON LAKE, MINN.

January 3, 1941

Minnesota Historical Society
St Paul, Minn

Dear Sirs:

I learn through the last issue of "Minnesota History" that the Society is interested in getting the names of Minnesota lakes properly corrected.

Enclosed is a map of Itaca County with a lake encircled in red, which for the last few years seems to have been called Bass Lake. The correct name is Beurivage Lake.

Back in the nineties Joseph and Samuel Beurivage had homesteads on the lake and controlled one half of the shore line. They sold their rights and the lake shore is now owned by lumber companies. Although it is a small lake, it is a very beautiful lake and as late as 1939 was surrounded by very beautiful virgin forest.

I was in and out of that country a good deal forty years ago and the lake was known as Beurivage Lake. This is a euphonious name and in a way historical.

I hope the Society will do what it can to make the Beurivage Lake permanent and legal.

Thanking you for any attention you may give this matter, I remain

Yours truly,

O L Mather - member
of Soc.

January 7, 1940

Mr. Oscar L. Mather
Madison Lake, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Mather:

I am indeed glad to get your letter of January 3 in which you call attention to the confusion in the name of Beaurivage or Bass Lake. You may be sure that, as a member of the State Geographic Board, I shall do everything in my power to have the correct name of this interesting lake established.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

AJL/U

Secretary, State
Geographic Board

Itasca County Minnesota

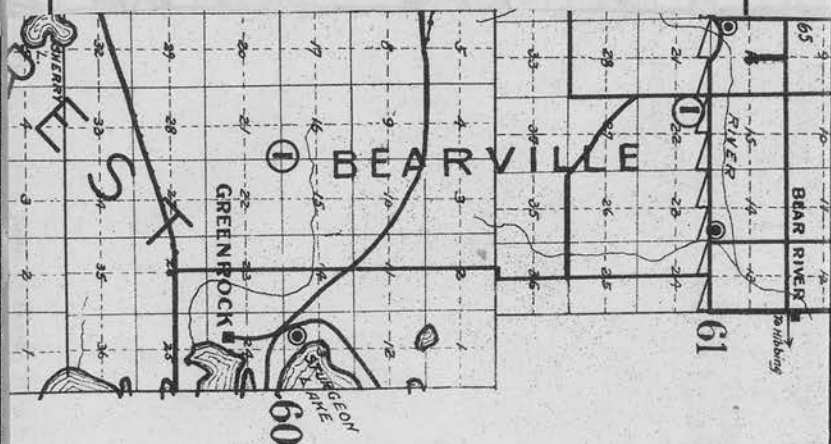


A Land of Opportunity



Nature Has Provided

GREAT AREAS OF FERTILE LAND
LARGE FORESTS OF PINE
AND HARDWOOD



Itasca County

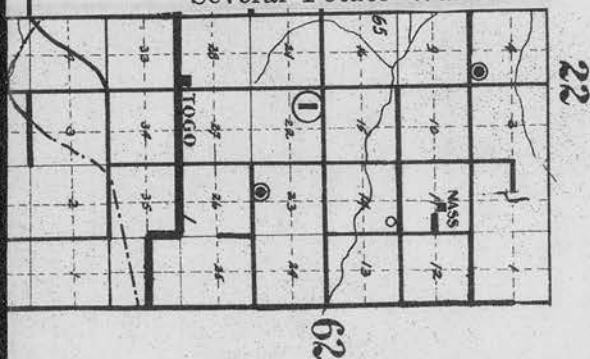
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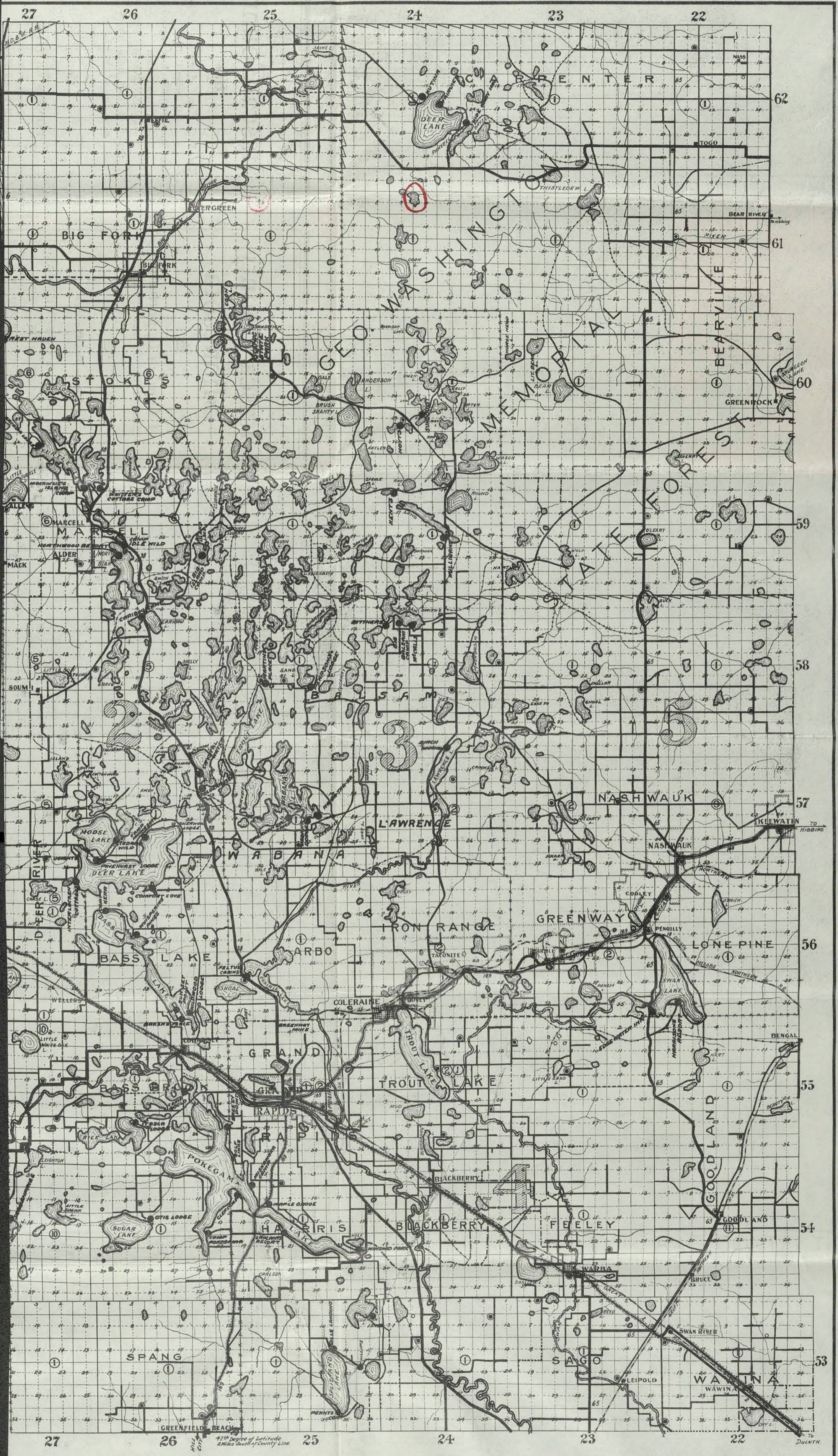
The Very Finest of Schools, Including
One Junior College
One Minnesota School of Agriculture
Six High Schools
Twenty Consolidated Schools
Semi-Graded and Rural Schools in
Every part of the County



FARMERS WILL FIND

Four Creameries
Several Potato Warehouses





47th Degree of Latitude
2 Miles South of County Line

DuRoi

Mrs. Burt

JAN 31 1941

Sioux Falls So. Dak.,
1 - 30 - 1941,

Arthur J. Larssen,
St. Paul Minn.,

Dear Mr. Larsen:

As owner and operator of the Camp Deer described in the enclosed folder I would like to add my name to the list requesting that the name of the Bass Lake south of Camp Deer be changed back to its original name of Beaurivage Lake.

Yours very truly,

Clyde E. Gardner
Clyde E. Gardner

CAMP DEER

on BIG DEER LAKE

EFFIE, MINNESOTA





In the Timber Belt . . .

MINNESOTA'S FINEST TIMBER

Camp Deer is located in Northern Minnesota, about 60 miles south of the Canadian border and about in the center east and west. The region around Big Deer Lake possesses the finest stands of virgin pine left in the entire state. The highways to this section are surfaced, but the last 20 miles are gravelled. This indicates the remoteness of the region.

North from Camp Deer is a region of almost 60 miles which lies south of the border—in it are no highways. This is still, then, the timber belt of Minnesota, where you see the lumberjack; the lumber camp; the great majestic stands of white and Minnesota red pine; abundant game, such as deer, bear, fox, wolves, small fur bearers, the duck and partridge; and last and most important to you as a prospective visitor—FISH!

Fishing at Camp Deer is not just average—it is exceptional. Our wall-eyed and great northern pike fishing is the answer to the fisherman's dream. He can catch them fast here. Crappie and bass fishing is also very good. We have one bass lake where the bass is taken from crystal clear water and they run very good size. Muskie fishing within short distance of Lodge.

A store is maintained on the grounds, where you may purchase necessary groceries, fresh things, tackle, and incidentals. Fishing licenses may be obtained here. Laundry building is centrally located.

The fact that Camp Deer is located between two lakes, presents advantages that should be considered. Outstanding is the fact that the site is open—regardless of wind direction, you feel the breeze—insect pests are thus at a minimum. The beach is not only outstanding, but it is near your cabin. It is fully $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, clean white sand and gradual sloping. Croquet and horseshoe courts.

The fisherman and his family will be happy at Camp Deer. Guests need not dress up, but rather loaf about in comfortable outdoor clothes. The atmosphere is very informal and we try to make you feel very much at ease while a guest at Camp Deer. Personal attention given to your comfort and your fishing vacation.

RATES:

The rates at Camp Deer are very modest in view of service rendered and the facilities. Visitors who wish to inspect the camp are welcome any time.

Cabin with boat, for two people\$3 per day, \$18 per week
Cabin with boat, for four people.....\$4 per day, \$25 per week

These rates include: cooking gas, fuel and ice.

Cold storage for fish that you catch. We will pack them in ice (free) when you are ready to depart.

To be sure of accommodations, reservations with deposit of \$5 is desirable.

Address correspondence to:

CAMP DEER

Clyde E. Gardner

John A. Gardner

John M. Gowen

EFFIE, MINNESOTA





Of Interest to All Visitors

Camp Deer is located in new and undeveloped country. The resort is between Big Deer and Pickerel Lakes. Nearby are many other lakes, which offer excellent fishing.

If you stay one week or longer we offer one day of guiding service free. This help will acquaint you with the fishing holes, our lakes, and our fishing methods.

Remember, Camp Deer is located between two lakes and on a chain of 3 lakes; regardless of wind direction you may fish one of the lakes in safety in all types of weather.

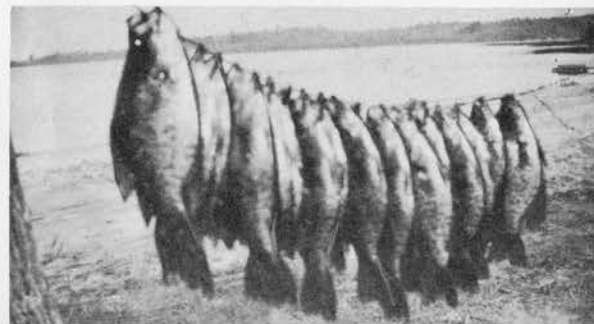
Our country is new, the camp is new. We are here to serve you and will do everything possible to help you have a good time. The one day of free guiding service will get you off to a good start. Come this summer to Camp Deer.

Accommodations

A T C A M P D E E R

The season of 1939 was the first year for Camp Deer. This fact is mentioned here so that you will know that all cabins and equipment are new. The cabins are of log construction and face either Big Deer or Pickerel Lakes. You drive your car direct to the cabin that you are to occupy. Each cabin is equipped with electric lights, (110 D.C.) best beds with inner-spring mattresses; gas stoves, which operate with bottled gas; heater (fuel furnished) and an ice box (ice furnished). Each cabin has a complete set of dishes and utensils and linens furnished. Very good drinking water.

A fleet of new 16-foot non-sinkable boats are on hand for your use. They are round bottom and handle easily with oars or motor. Motors may be rented, minnows for fishing always on hand. Screened in fish cleaning room.



A store is maintained on the grounds, where you may purchase necessary groceries, fresh things, tackle, and incidentals. Fishing licenses may be obtained here. Laundry building is centrally located.

The fact that Camp Deer is located between two lakes, presents advantages that should be considered. Outstanding is the fact that the site is open—regardless of wind direction, you feel the breeze—insect pests are thus at a minimum. The beach is not only outstanding, but it is near your cabin. It is fully 1/4 mile long, clean white sand and gradual sloping. Croquet and horseshoe courts.

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These rates include: cooking gas, fuel and ice.
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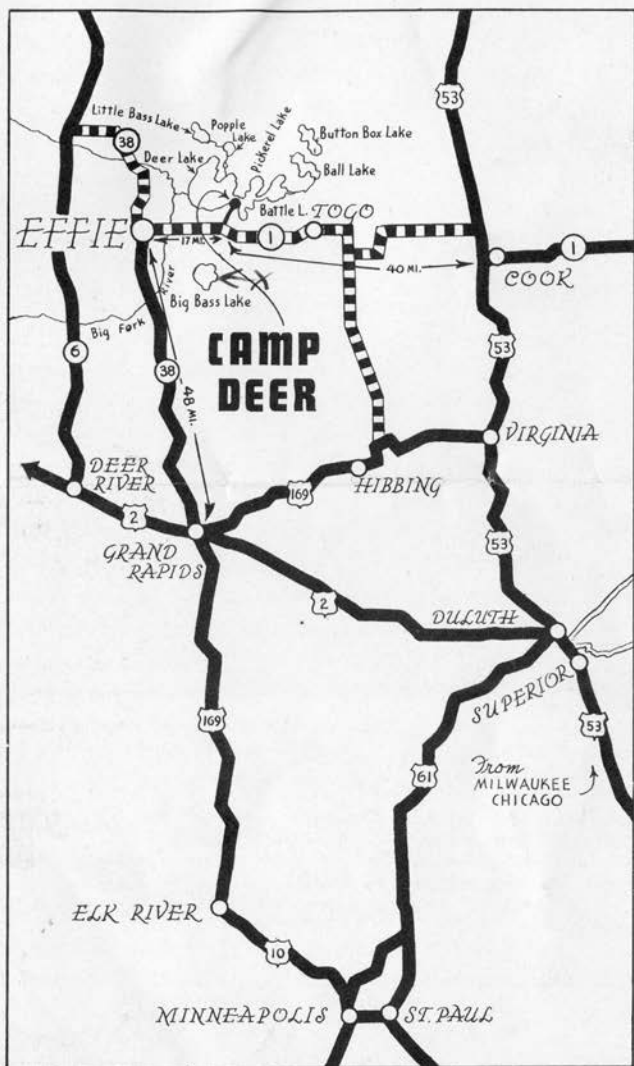
Clyde E. Gardner

John A. Gardner

John M. Gowen

EFFIE, MINNESOTA





Location

The map above will tie in conveniently with Minnesota highway map which you may obtain from your favorite gasoline dealer or information service station. It shows best highways to travel upon to reach Camp Deer. All highways, except Number 1 are surfaced. Camp Deer is 17 miles east of Effie. The highway is surfaced to Effie. From Cook, on highway 53, the distance is 40 miles over gravel.

Camp Deer is located 2 miles north of highway No. 1. The cabins have been built on a site which lies between Big Deer Lake and Pickerel Lake. Because of its location, a breeze, whichever way it blows, reaches your cabin. The nights are cool in the north, hay fever victims obtain relief here. No poisonous snakes in this region.

The site is of historic interest because centuries ago Indians lived on the very site occupied by Camp Deer and fragments of pottery may still be picked up. Big Deer Lake is part of the water chain which connects the border lakes and the lakes of the upper Mississippi basin. The beauty of this area stands out above all—come see the country, visit Camp Deer.

March 14, 1944

Mr. R. J. Whaling, County Auditor
Grand Rapids, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Whaling:

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

Since the name change mentioned in the petition was submitted to the state board only after local opinion had been determined by the United States Forest Service, local acceptance of the proposed name seems assured. Therefore, so far as the State Geographic Board is concerned, it will not be necessary for the county board to hold a hearing. All that is required is that your county board pass a resolution accepting or rejecting the name and forward a copy of the resolution to the state board for endorsement.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary,
State Geographic Board
Historical Building, St. Paul

B/b

A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Itasca County:

The State Geographic Board hereby petitions that your honorable board accept the following name for a lake located in Itasca County and described below, for the reasons given. This name was submitted to the State Geographic Board by the supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest, after consultation with local residents, and has been accepted by the Board, subject to the approval of the Itasca County Board of Commissioners.

MUSHGEE LAKE (not Buck Lake): T.148 N., R.26 W., secs.27,34. Buck Lake is the name that has been in use for this lake. There are other Buck lakes in the area, however, and the State Geographic Board accepted the name Mushgee, a Chippewa Indian name meaning "buck deer," to reduce the number of duplications of the name Buck.

February 3, 1941

Mr. Thomas Erskine
County Auditor, Itasca County
Grand Rapids, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Erskine:

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

Very truly yours,

Secretary,
State Geographic Board

AJL/B

A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Itasca County:

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

- ARROWHEAD LAKE** (not Sand Lake): T.149 N., R.25 W., secs.22,23. Arrowhead Lake is recommended to reduce the number of Sand Lakes in the area. Local residents consulted approve of the change. The name Arrowhead is descriptive of the shape of the lake.
- BARWISE LAKE** (not Cedar Lake): T.59 N., R.24 W., secs.29,32. Cedar Lake has been the name of this lake since about 1904; but there is no cedar timber near the lake at present, and the name Cedar is duplicated for other lakes in the area. Barwise Lake, for a man who homesteaded considerable land around the lake some thirty years ago, is recommended to reduce the number of Cedar Lakes and to perpetuate a name associated with the early history of the area.
- BERGVILLE LAKE** (not Mud Lake): T.150 N., R.28 W., secs.29,30. Mud Lake has been the name of the lake for about 25 years, but there are numerous other Mud Lakes in the area. Bergville Lake is recommended to reduce duplication of Mud and to perpetuate a name reminiscent of logging days. A logging camp and village named Bergville was located near the lake for about 20 years. At present there is a Bergville P.O. about half a mile distant.
- BLUEBILL LAKE** (not Rice Lake): T.59 N., R.24 W., secs.8,9. The lake has been called Rice Lake for about 34 years, but the name is duplicated in the area. Bluebill Lake is recommended to reduce the number of Rice Lakes and to establish a name descriptive of the waterfowl that frequent the lake. The only resident on the lake sanctions the change.
- BLUEWATER LAKE** (not Blue Lake): T.57 N., R.25 W., secs.8,17,18,19,20. The name Blue Lake appears on older maps, but Bluewater Lake is given on recent maps and is the name used locally. The name probably originates from the deep blue color of the water due to the depth of the lake. The official adoption of Bluewater Lake is recommended to eliminate further confusion between the old name and the recent name.
- DALTON LAKE** (not Dutton Lake): T.57 N., R.26 W., secs.6,7. The lake is named Dutton on various maps, but local residents do not recognize this name. Dalton Lake, for a foreman of a lumber camp on this lake about 40 or 45 years ago, is used locally, and is recommended to bring map usage into conformity with local use and to more firmly establish a name connected with the early history of the area.
- DIXON LAKE**: T.148 N., R.28,29 W., secs.30,31;24,25,36. Dixon Lake is the only name by which this lake is known. It was named for an early settler and logger, now dead. An official decision is required to substantiate the recommendation of Little Dixon Lake for an adjacent body of water.

- DOCK LAKE** (not Birch Lake): T.58,59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.1;36. Birch Lake is given by some authorities, but it is not used locally. Dock Lake is the local name. It originated from an old boat dock on the shore for the past 25 years. Dock Lake is recommended to establish the name in common use and to reduce the duplication of the name Birch.
- HOLMAN LAKE** (not Lawrence Lake): T.56 N.,R.24 W.,secs.23,26. According to several local residents, Lawrence Lake may have been used about the time the iron mines of the area were developed, but it has not been used to any extent for the past 20 or 25 years. Holman Lake is the name used locally. For the past 25 or 30 years the Holman Mining Company has owned the land around the lake, which took its name from the company. Holman Lake is recommended to establish the local name and to eliminate duplication.
- KENOGAMA LAKE** (not Long Lake nor Maple Lake): T.146,147 N.,R.29 W.,secs.4,5,8,9; 31,32,33. Long Lake has been in use for about 30 years, and Maple Lake is given on some county and state maps. Kenogama Lake, derived from the Chippewa Indian word meaning long, is recommended to reduce the duplication of Long and Maple and to establish a suitable Indian name for the lake. The translation of the name was obtained from local Indians. No local objections to the proposed change were encountered.
- LITTLE DIXON LAKE** (not Otter Lake): T.148 N.,R.29 W.,secs.13,23. While Otter Lake has been the local name for the lake for about 15 years, it is a duplicated name, and the lake is so small that it is not widely known. Little Dixon Lake is recommended to reduce the number of Otter Lakes and to aid in locating a relatively unimportant feature by coupling it with one of greater importance. The lake is located on the main tributary of Dixon Lake, which is near by.
- LITTLE DRUM LAKE** (not Two Routes Lake nor Drumbeater Lake): T.55 N.,R.27 W.,secs.12,13. Two Routes Lake, from the fact that roads extend along both sides of the lake, appears on some maps; and Drumbeater Lake, for a resident near the lake, had some use for a time, but it has no use at present. Little Drum Lake is the common local name, and is recommended for approval, to avoid further conflict. The origin of the name Little Drum could not be determined.
- LITTLE RANIER LAKE** (not Little Rainy Lake): T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.7,18. Little Rainy Lake was the name in 1907, because the Minnesota and Rainy River Railroad ran between this and the larger lake adjacent; Little Ranier Lake came into use about 1910 and has been used locally since that time. Little Ranier Lake, the local adaptation of the first name of the lake, is recommended to establish the name in common local use at present.
- LITTLE SISEEBAKWET LAKE** (not Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug Lake nor Little Sugar Lake): T.54 N.,R.27 W.,secs.11,13,14. Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug Lake appears on some maps; its meaning could not be found, and the name has no use at present. Little Sugar Lake is given on some maps, and is in partial use locally. Little Siseebakwet Lake is recommended to avoid further duplication of Little Sugar and to couple the lake by name with the larger adjacent lake on the drainage. See Siseebakwet Lake nor Clearwater Lake)
- LITTLE WABANA LAKE** (not Little Wabano Lake): T.57 N.,R.25 W.,secs.22,23,26,27. This lake is shown as Clearwater Lake on some maps. The lake in secs.25,26 is sometimes known as Clearwater Lake, and it is probable that this is a misapplication. Little Wabana Lake has been used locally for 36 years, because of its proximity to Wabana Lake. Little Wabana Lake is recommended to establish the accepted name and to avoid further confusion.
- McAVITY LAKE** (not Crooked Lake): T.56,57 N.,R.26 W.,secs.2;35. Crooked Lake appears on some maps. McAvity Lake, for an early logger who had a camp on this lake about 1910, is recommended to reduce the duplication of Crooked Lake and to establish a name associated with the early history of the area.

- MINISOGAMA LAKE** (not Island Lake): T.147 N., R.29 W., secs.27,34. Island Lake has been used for the past 20 years, but there are other Island Lakes in the area. The lake is used principally for hunting, and there are no residents around it. Minisogama is Chippewa for island; it is recommended to aid in reducing the duplication of the name Island Lake and to establish an Indian name of like meaning.
- NAGEL LAKE** (not Lost Lake): T.55,56 N., R.25 W., secs.6;31. Lost Lake, probably because the lake is inaccessible and little known, appears on some maps. Nagel Lake, for an early resident of the vicinity, is in common local use, and is recommended to reduce the number of Lost Lakes.
- O'DONNELL LAKE** (not Spring Lake): T.60 N., R.24 W., sec.28, s.e.1/4): Spring Lake is used by some authorities, but O'Donnell Lake has been in local use since 1914. The lake was named for the cook of the first logging camp established near it. He later homesteaded near the lake. O'Donnell Lake is recommended to avoid further duplication of Spring, and to establish the accepted local name.
- PLANTATION LAKE** (not Otter Lake): T.58 N., R.25 W., secs.23,26,27. Otter Lake is used on most maps. The name is said to have originated because otter trapping was once an important activity near the lake. To avoid further duplication of Otter Lake and to establish a descriptive name, Plantation Lake is recommended. About ninety per cent of the shore line is government land, and the Forest Service has established pine plantations on most of this land.
- RANIER LAKE** (not Rainy Lake, Big Rainy Lake, nor Big Ranier Lake): T.59 N., R.26 W., secs.17,18,20. Rainy Lake was used locally until about 1910. It was so named because the tracks of the Rainy River and Minnesota Railroad ran between this lake and Little Rainy Lake. Ranier Lake came into use before the tracks were removed about 20 years ago, and has continued to the present time. The name is a local adaptation of the original name. Ranier Lake is recommended to establish the recognized name and to avoid confusion with the Large Rainy Lake on the International Boundary.
- SISEEBAKWET LAKE** (not Lake Siseebakwet, Siseebakwet Lake, nor Sugar Lake): T.54 N., R.26 W., secs.16,17,18,19,20,21. Sugar Lake is given on some county maps. The name originated because the surrounding timber was once a source of maple sugar. Siseebakwet Lake is used on some maps, and it is in partial local use. Siseebakwet Lake, the Chippewa word for sugar, is recommended to establish a distinctive name for the lake and to avoid further confusion.
- SOUMI LAKE** (not Round Lake): T.58 N., R.27 W., secs.24,25. Round Lake has been used somewhat by local residents, but it not widely known. To reduce the duplication of Round Lake and to establish a name that will associate the lake with a nearby community, Soumi Lake, the Finnish word for Finland, is recommended. There is a Finnish settlement nearby and the P.O. name is Soumi. The residents of the settlement use this lake for fishing.
- TRESTLE LAKE** (not Fox Lake): T.149 N., R.25 W., secs.15,16,21,22. Fox Lake is used on some maps. The name originated about 1925 when a trapper caught a black fox near the lake. There is another Fox Lake in the county. Trestle Lake is recommended to avoid duplication of Fox and to preserve evidence of days when railroads were used for logging. Portions of a trestle used during logging operations still remain on the lake.
- WABANA LAKE** (not Wabano Lake): T.57 N., R.25 W., secs.4,8,9,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,29. The lake has been known as Wabana Lake since the region was settled. Wabana is Indian, but its meaning is vague and no literal translation is known. The Chippewa word "waban," from which Wabana may be derived, means "the east," or "the morning twilight." An official decision is desired to establish the existing name, and to give precedent for the proposed name Little Wabana Lake to an adjacent lake.

WALTERS LAKE (not Kelly Lake nor Waters Lake): T.60 N.,R.24 W.,secs.22,23. Kelly Lake is used by some authorities and Waters Lake by others. But Walters Lake, for a resident who settled on the lake shore between 1905 and 1910, has been the local name for more than 30 years. Walters Lake is recommended to avoid further duplication of Kelly and to establish the name long in general use.

WILDERNESS LAKE (not Tank Lake): T.147 N.,R.28 W.,sec.4. Tank Lake is used on some maps, and it is also used locally; but there is another Tank Lake in the Chippewa National Forest. Wilderness Lake describes the area surrounding the lake, for it has reverted to a natural state since logging operations ended. Wilderness Lake is recommended to eliminate duplication.

WIRT LAKE (not Beaver Lake): T.150 N.,R.26 W.,sec.35. Beaver Lake is much duplicated in this region. During early logging operations there was a camp and small village known as Wirt (not the present Wirt P.O.) near the lake. It is recommended that the name of the old camp and village be perpetuated by its use here.

Respectfully submitted,

State Geographic Board

Secretary

R. J. WHALING

ITASCA COUNTY AUDITOR
GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA

APR 10 1944

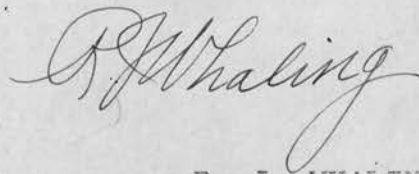
April 8, 1944

State Geographic Board
Historical Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

Your petition to change the name of the lake located in Secs. 27 and 34, Twp. 148 Range 26 from "Buck Lake" to "Mushgee Lake" was granted by the County Board of Itasca County at their meeting of April 4th.

Yours truly,



R. J. WHALING
County Auditor

RJW:eke

With a certified copy of resolution for endorsement.
Sec. reported the receipt of a letter from the county auditor of Itasca County, informing the Bd. that the Bd. of Co. comm. for Itasca Co. had approved the change of name of the lake located in _____ from _____ upon motion, this change was approved, subject to the receipt by the Bd. of a certified copy of the res. of the Co. Bd. of com.

MAY 14 1941

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR

ITASCA COUNTY
GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA

THOMAS ERSKINE
COUNTY AUDITOR

MW

May 12, 1941.

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

Dear Sir:

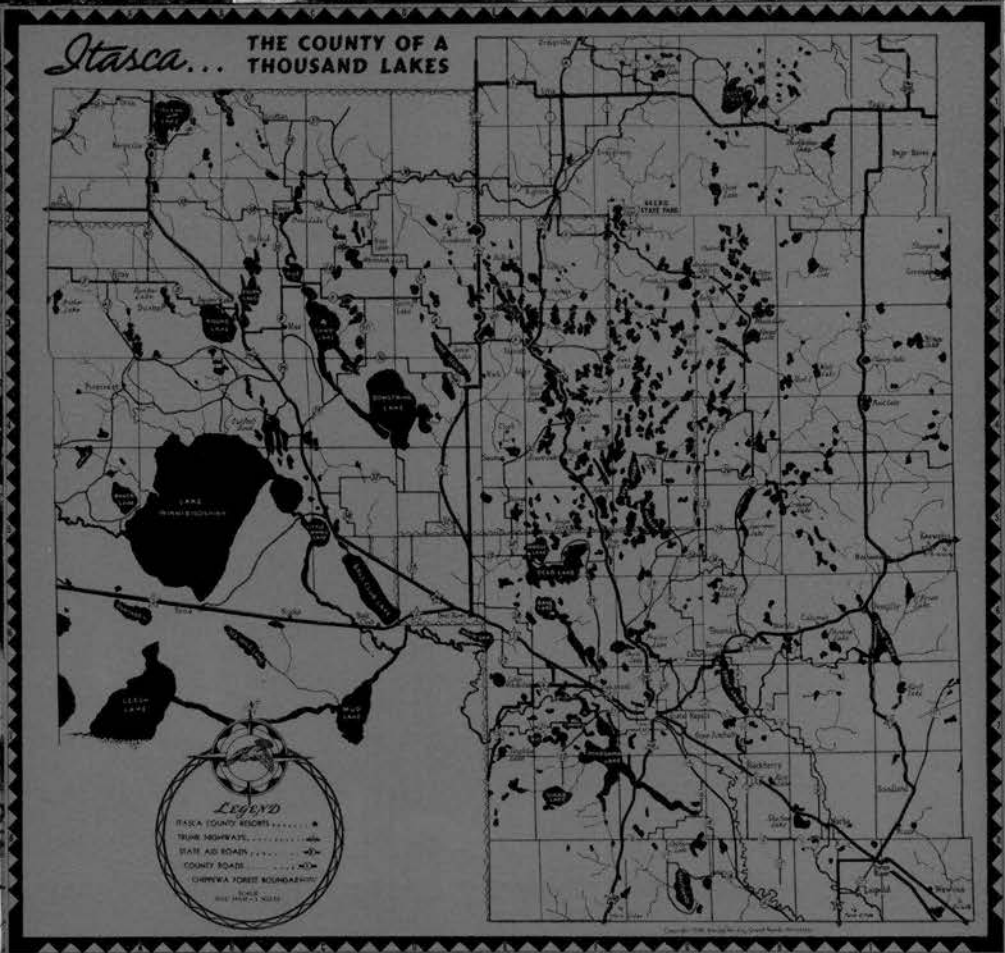
On February 3rd, 1941, you certified to me a petition addressed to the Board of County Commissioners of Itasca County petitioning the board to accept certain names for lakes in Itasca County. Said petition or names rather having been submitted to your Board by the Supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest after consulting with local residents.

The County Board at their next meeting submitted this petition to the Itasca Resort Ass'n for their recommendation on the same. It has just been returned by that Ass'n to the County Board with their approval of these changes.

The County Board of Itasca County at their recent regular session on May 6th, 1941, approved the petition and I am therefore returning the petition advising of the County Board's approval. I am

Yours very truly

Thomas Erskine
Auditor of Itasca County



ITASCA COUNTY
 WELCOMES YOU
 TO
 MINNESOTA

THE HAPPY
 PLAYING GROUND



A PETITION

To the Board of County Commissioners of Itasca County:

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

ARROWHEAD LAKE (not Sand Lake): T.149 N., R.25 W., secs.22,23. Arrowhead Lake is recommended to reduce the number of Sand Lakes in the area. Local residents consulted approve of the change. The name Arrowhead is descriptive of the shape of the lake.

BARWISE LAKE (not Cedar Lake): T.59 N., R.24 W., secs.29,32. Cedar Lake has been the name of this lake since about 1904; but there is no cedar timber near the lake at present, and the name Cedar is duplicated for other lakes in the area. Barwise Lake, for a man who homesteaded considerable land around the lake some thirty years ago, is recommended to reduce the number of Cedar Lakes and to perpetuate a name associated with the early history of the area.

BERGVILLE LAKE (not Mud Lake): T.150 N., R.28 W., secs.29,30. Mud Lake has been the name of the lake for about 25 years, but there are numerous other Mud Lakes in the area. Bergville Lake is recommended to reduce duplication of Mud and to perpetuate a name reminiscent of logging days. A logging camp and village named Bergville was located near the lake for about 20 years. At present there is a Bergville P.O. about half a mile distant.

BLUEBILL LAKE (not Rice Lake): T.59 N., R.24 W., secs.8,9. The lake has been called Rice Lake for about 34 years, but the name is duplicated in the area. Bluebill Lake is recommended to reduce the number of Rice Lakes and to establish a name descriptive of the waterfowl that frequent the lake. The only resident on the lake sanctions the change.

BLUEWATER LAKE (not Blue Lake): T.57 N., R.25 W., secs.8,17,18,19,20. The name Blue Lake appears on older maps, but Bluewater Lake is given on recent maps and is the name used locally. The name probably originates from the deep blue color of the water due to the depth of the lake. The official adoption of Bluewater Lake is recommended to eliminate further confusion between the old name and the recent name.

DALTON LAKE (not Dutton Lake): T.57 N., R.26 W., secs.6,7. The lake is named Dutton on various maps, but local residents do not recognize this name. Dalton Lake, for a foreman of a lumber camp on this lake about 40 or 45 years ago, is used locally, and is recommended to bring map usage into conformity with local use and to more firmly establish a name connected with the early history of the area.

DIXON LAKE: T.148 N., R.28,29 W., secs.30,31;24,25,36. Dixon Lake is the only name by which this lake is known. It was named for an early settler and logger, now dead. An official decision is desired to substantiate the recommendation of Little Dixon Lake for an adjacent body of water.

- DOCK LAKE (not Birch Lake): T.58,59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.1;36. Birch Lake is given by some authorities, but it is not used locally. Dock Lake is the local name. It originated from an old boat dock on the shore for the past 25 years. Dock Lake is recommended to establish the name in common use and to reduce the duplication of the name Birch.
- HOLMAN LAKE (not Lawrence Lake): T.56 N.,R.24 W.,secs.23,26. According to several local residents, Lawrence Lake may have been used about the time the iron mines of the area were developed, but it has not been used to any extent for the past 20 or 25 years. Holman Lake is the name used locally. For the past 25 or 30 years the Holman Mining Company has owned the land around the lake, which took its name from the company. Holman Lake is recommended to establish the local name and to eliminate duplication.
- KENOGAMA LAKE (not Long Lake nor Maple Lake): T.146,147 N.,R.29 W.,secs.4,5,8,9; 31,32,33. Long Lake has been in use for about 30 years, and Maple Lake is given on some county and state maps. Kenogama Lake, derived from the Chippewa Indian word meaning long, is recommended to reduce the duplication of Long and Maple and to establish a suitable Indian name for the lake. The translation of the name was obtained from local Indians. No local objections to the proposed change were encountered.
- LITTLE DIXON LAKE (not Otter Lake): T.148 N.,R.29 W.,secs.13,23⁴. While Otter Lake has been the local name for the lake for about 15 years, it is a duplicated name, and the lake is so small that it is not widely known. Little Dixon Lake is recommended to reduce the number of Otter Lakes and to aid in locating a relatively unimportant feature by coupling it with one of greater importance. The lake is located on the main tributary of Dixon Lake, which is near by.
- LITTLE DRUM LAKE (not Two Routes Lake nor Drumbeater Lake): T.55 N.,R.27 W.,secs.12,13. Two Routes Lake, from the fact that roads extend along both sides of the lake, appears on some maps; and Drumbeater Lake, for a resident near the lake, had some use for a time, but it has no use at present. Little Drum Lake is the common local name, and is recommended for approval, to avoid further conflict. The origin of the name Little Drum could not be determined.
- LITTLE RANIER LAKE (not Little Rainy Lake): T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.7,18. Little Rainy Lake was the name in 1907, because the Minnesota and Rainy River Railroad ran between this and the larger lake adjacent; Little Ranier Lake came into use about 1910 and has been used locally since that time. Little Ranier Lake, the local adaptation of the first name of the lake, is recommended to establish the name in common local use at present.
- LITTLE SISEEBAKWET LAKE (not Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug Lake nor Little Sugar Lake): T.54 N.,R.27 W.,secs.11,13,14. Quam-Butch-e-Mag-Es-Mug Lake appears on some maps; its meaning could not be found, and the name has no use at present. Little Sugar Lake is given on some maps, and is in partial use locally. Little Siseebakwet Lake is recommended to avoid further duplication of Little Sugar and to couple the lake by name with the larger adjacent lake on the drainage. See Siseebakwet Lake. (nor Clearwater Lake)
- LITTLE WABANA LAKE (not Little Wabano Lake): T.57 N.,R.25 W.,secs.22,23,26,27. This lake is shown as Clearwater Lake on some maps. The lake in secs.25,26 is sometimes known as Clearwater Lake, and it is probable that this is a misapplication. Little Wabana Lake has been used locally for 36 years, because of its proximity to Wabana Lake. Little Wabana Lake is recommended to establish the accepted name and to avoid further confusion.
- MCAVITY LAKE (not Crooked Lake): T.56,57 N.,R.26 W.,secs.2;35. Crooked Lake appears on some maps. McAvity Lake, for an early logger who had a camp on this lake about 1910, is recommended to reduce the duplication of Crooked Lake and to establish a name associated with the early history of the area.

- MINISOGAMA LAKE (not Island Lake): T.147 N.,R.29 W.,secs.27,34. Island Lake has been used for the past 20 years, but there are other Island Lakes in the area. The lake is used principally for hunting, and there are no residents around it. Minisogama is Chippewa for island; it is recommended to aid in reducing the duplication of the name Island Lake and to establish an Indian name of like meaning.
- NAGEL LAKE (not Lost Lake): T.55,56 N.,R.25 W.,secs.6;31. Lost Lake, probably because the lake is inaccessible and little known, appears on some maps. Nagel Lake, for an early resident of the vicinity, is in common local use, and is recommended to reduce the number of Lost Lakes.
- O'DONNELL LAKE (not Spring Lake): T.60 N.,R.24 W.,sec.28,s.e.1/4): Spring Lake is used by some authorities, but O'Donnell Lake has been in local use since 1914. The lake was named for the cook of the first logging camp established near it. He later homesteaded near the lake. O'Donnell Lake is recommended to avoid further duplication of Spring, and to establish the accepted local name.
- PLANTATION LAKE (not Otter Lake): T.58 N.,R.25 W.,secs.23,26,27. Otter Lake is used on most maps. The name is said to have originated because otter trapping was once an important activity near the lake. To avoid further duplication of Otter Lake and to establish a descriptive name, Plantation Lake is recommended. About ninety per cent of the shore line is government land, and the Forest Service has established pine plantations on most of this land.
- RANIER LAKE (not Rainy Lake, Big Rainy Lake, nor Big Ranier Lake): T.59 N.,R.26 W.,secs.17,18,20. Rainy Lake was used locally until about 1910. It was so named because the tracks of the Rainy River and Minnesota Railroad ran between this lake and Little Rainy Lake. Ranier Lake came into use before the tracks were removed about 20 years ago, and has continued to the present time. The name is a local adaptation of the original name. Ranier Lake is recommended to establish the recognized name and to avoid confusion with the large Rainy Lake on the International Boundary.
- SISEEBAKWET LAKE (not Lake Siseebakwet, Sissebakwet Lake, nor Sugar Lake): T.54 N.,R.26 W.,secs.16,17,18,19,20,21. Sugar Lake is given on some county maps. The name originated because the surrounding timber was once a source of maple sugar. Siseebakwet Lake is used on some maps, and it is in partial local use. Siseebakwet Lake, the Chippewa word for sugar, is recommended to establish a distinctive name for the lake and to avoid further confusion.
- SOUMI LAKE (not Round Lake): T.58 N.,R.27 W.,secs.24,25. Round Lake has been used somewhat by local residents, but it not widely known. To reduce the duplication of Round Lake and to establish a name that will associate the lake with a nearby community, Soumi Lake, the Finnish word for Finland, is recommended. There is a Finnish settlement nearby and the P.O. name is Soumi. The residents of the settlement use this lake for fishing.
- TRESTLE LAKE (not Fox Lake): T.149 N.,R.25 W.,secs.15,16,21,22. Fox Lake is used on some maps. The name originated about 1925 when a trapper caught a black fox near the lake. There is another Fox Lake in the county. Trestle Lake is recommended to avoid duplication of Fox and to preserve evidence of days when railroads were used for logging. Portions of a trestle used during logging operations still remain on the lake.
- WABANA LAKE (not Wabano Lake): T.57 N.,R.25 W.,secs.4,8,9,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,29. The lake has been known as Wabana Lake since the region was settled. Wabana is Indian, but its meaning is vague and no literal translation is known. The Chippewa word "waban," from which Wabana may be derived, means "the east," or "the morning twilight." An official decision is desired to establish the existing name, and to give precedent for the proposed name Little Wabana Lake to an adjacent lake.

WALTERS LAKE (not Kelly Lake nor Waters Lake): T.60 N.,R.24 W.,secs.22,23. Kelly Lake is used by some authorities and Waters Lake by others. But Walters Lake, for a resident who settled on the lake shore between 1905 and 1910, has been the local name for more than 30 years. Walters Lake is recommended to avoid further duplication of Kelly and to establish the name long in general use.

WILDERNESS LAKE (not Tank Lake): T.147 N.,R.28 W.,sec.4. Tank Lake is used on some maps, and it is also used locally; but there is another Tank Lake in the Chippewa National Forest. Wilderness Lake describes the area surrounding the lake, for it has reverted to a natural state since logging operations ended. Wilderness Lake is recommended to eliminate duplication.

WIRT LAKE (not Beaver Lake): T.150 N.,R.26 W.,sec.35. Beaver Lake is much duplicated in this region. During early logging operations there was a camp and small village known as Wirt (not the present Wirt P.O.) near the lake. It is recommended that the name of the old camp and village be perpetuated by its use here.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Arthur J. Larsen

Secretary