

THE MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGIST

MINNESOTA
PLACE NAMES



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With the compliments of the editor
Karen Daniels Peterson

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Unless otherwise stated meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Hennepin County Historical Society, 2303 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, at 8 p.m. All meetings are open to the public without charge.

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F O R E W O R D

The principal articles in this issue are unique in that the material contained in them is largely the work of our local Indians. Their value is indicated by the following remarks by Mr. Wallace L. Chafe, Linguist, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.: "I have read with interest the paper titled OJIBWAY AND DAKOTA PLACE NAMES, compiled by the Ojibway-Dakota Research Society of Minnesota and edited by Mrs. Karen Daniels Petersen. It is a work that is, to my knowledge, unique in the place name literature, since it was produced directly by native speakers of the language concerned. As a result there are none of the usual distortions which occur when names are interpreted by individuals to whom the source languages are not native. While the orthography is not scientifically accurate, it is at least as satisfactory as that generally found in place name studies. The description of the history of the compilation is highly interesting in itself as an example of cooperativity among Indians. It is a valuable work that clearly ought to be published."

The editor of this paper, Mrs. Karen Daniels Petersen, is Research Assistant in Ethnology, Science Museum, St. Paul, Minnesota. She is co-editor of a book, A CHEYENNE SKETCH BOOK, about to be published by University of Oklahoma Press. Her paper, CHIPPEWA MAT WEAVING TECHNIQUES, is now in press at the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. It will appear in a bulletin of shorter anthropological papers.

Burton W. Thayer
Chairman, Publications Committee

JOHN L. GLEASON

This issue of the MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGIST is most respectfully and appropriately dedicated to the memory of the man whose interest and support contributed much to the gathering of the information presented in the papers on Indian place names.

John L. Gleason was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 26, 1883, where he lived most of his life until his death January 22, 1957. He was educated at St. Thomas College, Georgetown University and the University of Minnesota. While at Minnesota he was a member of the football squad. He was also a good baseball player.

He had a lifelong interest in politics and at one time was a candidate for Congress. The welfare of the Indians concerned him very much and he did whatever he could to improve their situation.

He was a charter member of the Minnesota Archaeological Society in which he at one time held office. His interest in the Society endured as long as he lived. His wise counsel and excellent judgment were frequently of inestimable value to the organization.

John L. Gleason loved the outdoors and there was nothing that he enjoyed more than to look for Indian artifacts on old camp sites. The writer accompanied him on numerous occasions and shall never forget the many happy hours spent with a perfect companion.

During the years that he collected he accumulated a large and varied assemblage of things made by prehistoric and historic Indians. Much of this collection is now the property of the Society due to the generosity of Raymond A. Gleason.

His kindly smile, his friendly voice, his sense of humor and his willingness to lend a helping hand are sorely missed by all of us who were fortunate enough to know John L. Gleason. His passing has indeed left a void in our lives.

R. H. L.

OJIBWAY AND DAKOTA PLACE NAMES IN MINNESOTA

by

The Ojibway-Dakota Research Society of Minnesota

edited by

Mrs. Karen Daniels Petersen

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

"The object of the Ojibway-Dakota Research Society of Minnesota is to obtain and record such information as may be had revealing the history and culture of the original people of the state."

This statement from reports of the society indicates the unique nature of the papers here presented. They were laboriously compiled as a sustained project of several years' duration. They reflect the pride of the Indian contributors in their ancestral tongue and way of life. They present a piece of ethnological research from the point of view of the people who are the subject of the study. In addition they are, curiously, the product of the collaboration of traditional enemies.

The moving spirit of the Ojibway-Dakota Research Society from its beginning was William Madison, a full-blood Ojibway born into the Mississippi Band on White Earth Reservation in 1889. He was the namesake of his maternal grandfather, Clearing Sky (May'zhuk kee gee'shig), the hereditary Ojibway chief. His paternal grandfather, Shay day ence', was the well-known medicine man of the Midewiwin who, like his son and grandson William, was confirmed in the Episcopal Church by the missionary bishop, Henry B. Whipple. Mr. Madison, a carpenter by trade, became a legislative representative of his people in Washington, where he was a lobbyist for ten years. He moved to Minneapolis in 1939, and in 1950 ran for the Minnesota senate. In connection with his tribal duties he familiarized himself with the treaty of 1889, which listed the Indian names of the members of each Ojibway band in Minnesota. He then set himself the task of translating these names, and began with the Mille Lacs band.

When talking with friends, he told them of the work he had begun. One of the group mentioned the abundance of Ojibway names for lakes and rivers, and proposed translating them. For this purpose Mr. Madison, Archie Libby and Joseph E. Fairbanks met one evening in September, 1942. Thus the society began that was to meet intermittently until 1955. As the Ojibway Research Society of Minnesota, the membership at first was limited to men acquainted with the Ojibway tongue. In time women, too, were admitted. The society's Report No. 1 on place names appeared on April 1, 1944. The organization enlarged its scope by voting on November 26, 1944, to invite members of the Dakota tribe to join. A few members' relatives from other tribes were also admitted. There were no dues or minutes or constitution. Attendance at meetings varied from six to eighteen. The membership list changed with the years; appended is a combined list.

The procedure at meetings was informal. A member brought up for consideration a place name found on a map, or perhaps one handed down to him by his forebears. All members were free to suggest the proper Indian form and meaning. When an agreement was reached the conclusions were recorded by the secretary. After several hours of work so satisfying as to be akin to recreation, there were refreshments that occasionally included such Indian delicacies as wild rice.

The joint Ojibway-Dakota organization, which met together for the first time in March, 1945, produced Report No. 2 on December 1, 1945; No. 3 on December 30, 1946; and No. 4 soon after. William Madison served as president from the society's inception until 1955, when he was succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth Rock of Cass Lake. When meetings ceased Mr. Madison's devotion to the work never flagged. He carefully preserved all the pertinent papers and kept looking for a publisher for them. It was he who brought them to this editor's attention late in 1958. Although their publication is the fruit of William

Madison's enterprise, he did not live to see them in print. He died December 9, 1959.

There is reason for a peculiar interest on the part of members of the Minnesota Archeological Society in these papers. It was a fellow member, John L. Gleason of Minneapolis, who opened his home at 2617 16th Avenue for the first meeting called by Mr. Madison and all subsequent meetings. As a non-Indian he kept in the background and emphasized that the reports were the Indians' work, not his own. His contribution was to systematize the information recorded by the secretary and to lend stability to the organization by giving the work a physical center. In return, members of the society honored him by bestowing on him Indian names: Nah gah nub, Leading Man (Ojibway), and Wakin yan Tanka, Big Thunder (Dakota). After his death in 1957 three additional incomplete reports were found in his papers.

These were not incorporated into the present papers. They were fragmentary, repetitious of material in earlier reports, and for the most part compiled from such published sources as Nicollet, Gilfillan and Williamson. For readers who wish to consult other writers a list of suggested references has been added by the editor.

The first paper here presented, OJIBWAY AND DAKOTA NAMES, was compiled from Reports Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with a small portion of 4. The second paper, NATURAL FEATURES NAMED ON MAP COMPILED BY CAPT. JOHN POPE, appeared as a unit in Report No. 2. It is intended to be used in conjunction with Pope's map (see Suggested References). The author of the present papers is truly the Ojibway-Dakota Research Society. The editor did not, and indeed was not competent to, re-do their work, but organized it in a usable manner, editing the English language items and preserving occasional apparent errors in the rest along with the great body of valuable data. The Reports contained no phonetic key, and apparently several systems of phonetics were used. Syllabication was in-

icated, if at all, by a capital letter, a space, a hyphen or some combination of the three.

A close look at the place names reveals glimpses of the old way of life - such names as Where You Get Off from Your Canoeing, Many Killed and Some Left, Where One Digs Blue Earth, and Big Edible Deep Water Root. One is led to wonder what story prompted names like Everlasting Feathered Point and Kills Itself. A lake was known as Sleeping Little Moose because a woman who lived at the lake was said to snore. Interesting as these names are to a linguist or anthropologist, they could be equally valuable to the researcher in Minnesota history. To one tracing the route of an early trader, explorer, or missionary the present papers may supply missing bits in the sequence. Recalling the predilection of the French for retaining Indian place names after faithfully translating them, the student may find the key to early French names in these papers.

The editor wishes to express thanks to The Science Museum of St. Paul and its former director, Dr. Elden Johnson, for making the editing of these papers possible, and to the members of the Ojibway-Dakota Research Society of Minnesota for a share in preserving this part of the "history and culture of the original people of the state".

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Mr. and Mrs. William Anywaush, Ojibway	Mr. and Mrs. William Little Wolf, Ojibway
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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawrence, Dakota	Richard Smith, Ojibway
Archie Libby, Ojibway	Alex J. Whitefeather, Ojibway

Localities represented:

Minnesota - Cass Lake, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, Red Lake,
and White Earth Reservations, and Morton
Nebraska - Santee
New York State
North Dakota - Belcourt
South Dakota - Flandrau and Sisseton
Wisconsin - Bad River and Lac Courte Oreilles Reservations

OJIBWAY AND DAKOTA NAMES

of some Minnesota lakes, rivers, other natural features and settlements.

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME ¹	MEANING	COUNTY ²
Big Rice Lake	GeChiMahNoMinNeKahNing	Great rice harvesting place	AITKIN Lakes
Esquagamah	Ishquagamah	Last or end lake	
Hanging Kettle Lake	AhKickBahDahKeZod	Kettle standing up (shape of kettle)	
Minnewawa	<u>Minniwawa</u>	Water snow	
Sissabagamah	Sissabagamah	Lake of many passages and entrances	
Spirit	<u>Wakon</u>	Spirit	
Waukenabo	Wakanobo	Fish egg soup	

1 Dakota names seldom include a designation for the word "lake". Ojibway names frequently do. ("The word 'sagaigan' means always an inland lake; 'sibi' means a river; 'gamag' --- refers to lakes; 'tigweiag' refers to rivers. The syllables ang, eng, ing, ong at the end of certain words are equivalent to our prepositions at, to or from; e.g., --- sibing, at, to or from the river." --- Verwyst, page 254)).

2 Arrangement of this first paper is by county in alphabetical order. For each county the following are taken up in order, if they occur at all: lakes, feature names of lakes, towns and other geographical features. Names are alphabetical in each group except where otherwise noted. Ed.

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN THESE PAPERS

- The beginning of a new syllable in some Indian names is indicated by a capital letter in place of the usual hyphen or space, because of limitations in layout.
- Underlined names are in the Dakota tongue; others, Ojibway.
- () Parentheses indicate comments by the original compilers of these papers.
- (()) Double parentheses indicate interpolations by the editor and are used because of the limitations of the typewriter.
- * Asterisks indicate "Indian (Ojibway) names applied by Indians to towns established with and still bearing non-Indian names". This curious bit of "language intolerance" demonstrates that the Ojibway continued to bestow place names well into the period of white settlement.
- # This symbol indicates that the name was not found in the Records of the Minnesota State Geographic Board. Spelling of other names in the first column of the first paper was corrected to conform to these Records.--Ed.

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Aitkin*	BahPaGoGeKeWaGag	Name of an old Indian	AITKIN Town
Anoka	<u>Anokah</u> Anoke	Both sides of the river Where they went to work (used by Mille Lacs Ojib- way for the place some of them worked in a mill)	ANOKA Town
Bad Medicine L.	MahGeMahShkiKe	Bad medicine	BECKER Lakes
Big Basswood L.	GahWeGeBishNiShiKog	Lake of basswood trees on islands	
Big Rat Lake	GahGeChiWoshZhoe LoKog	Lake where muskrats are many	
Big Rush Lake	GahGeChiGahMeWoshKeKog	Lake of big rushes	
Blackbird Lake	AhSeGInNockKoSahGahEGen	Lake of blackbirds	
Detroit Lake	GahYahShaWohWongKog	Sand bar connecting two lakes	
Egg Lake# (Lower Egg Lake ?)	GahWahWonOKog	Lake where eggs are plentiful (The lake was a great nesting place for ducks.)	
Elbow Lake	GahoDosQuaNeeGumMog	Body of water shape of elbow	
Height of Land Lake	AhShaWayWaySeTahGenNing	Portage from one body of water to another	
Ice Cracking L.	GahNahMahDwayQuaDing	Traveling sound of cracking ice	
Island Lake	GahMeNesSeWong	Lake of islands	
Juggler Lake	GeSahKonNing	Juggler of medicine; his place of performance of medicine ceremony	
Little Bemidji L.	BayMeeGeGumMahSing	Small lake lying diagonally	
Little Flat L.	NahDahGushKounceSeKonNing	Flat rush lake	
Many Point Lake	GahMahMiNayMahNiWong	Where there are many shore points	
Round Lake	GahWahWeYeaGumMog	Round body of water	
Shell Lake	GahWeenBahGeWayGomMog	Lake deep among hills	
Strawberry Lake	GahODahENeNeeKog	Where strawberries abound	
Tamarack Lake	GahMushKeQuaTigOKog	Tamarack forest	
Tulaby Lake	ODeNeeBiSiKahNing	Where tulabies abound	
White Earth L.	GahWahBahBiGonEKagZahGaEGon	Grayish clay earth lake	

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Callaway	((See Mahnomen County))		BECKER Towns
Ogema	((" " "))		
Bemidji	Baymigeegummog	Lake which runs crosswise or diagonally (in relation to river)	BELTRAMI Lakes
Cass	((See Cass County))		
Clearwater	((See Clearwater County))		
Kesagiagan	Sahgahegon	Lake	
Kitchi	Gechi	Great or large	
Manomin	Mahnomin	Rice	
Mud	Opashkwa	Barren spot	
Red Lake	Mesquagahmewisahgahegon	Redwater	
Windigo Lake within Star Is. in Cass L.	WinDeGo or Windigo	A legendary cannibal giant; a man-eating ogre; descriptive meaning for children; one who never gets enough to eat. ³	
Two points that nearly divide the lake #	WahBahShing	Where two points of land close toward each other (authority--Wm. Madison)	Red Lake feature name
Bemidji	Baymigeegahmog	Water running diagonally	Towns
Nebish	Nebish	Tea	
Ponemah	Bahnemah	After a while	
Waskish	Wahwahskishshi	Deer	
Big Stone	<u>InYanTanka</u>	Big rock	BIG STONE Lake
Mankato	<u>Mahkato Oze</u>	Place where one gets blue earth	BLUE EARTH Towns
Minneopa	<u>Miniopa</u>	To join waters	

³ Associated legend: The lake has a quicksand bottom. The older Indians warned children not to go to the lake because the ever hungry giant Windigo who lived below it would seize their legs and pull them under (authority--George Selkirk). There is a tradition that Indians living on the island saw something gigantic rise from the center of the lake and refused to live there longer (authority-- Mrs. Mary Doehle).

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Hanska	<u>Hanska</u>	Long or tall	BROWN Town
Nemadji	Nemadji	I am going	CARLTON Town
Minnewashta	<u>Minniwashte</u>	Good water	CARVER Lakes
Oke	<u>Okehi</u>	Able	
Waconia	<u>Wakonia</u>	Bog	
Chaska	<u>Cas Ke</u>	First boy born	Town
Bass	Wegobemish	Basswood trees	CASS Lakes
Big Rice Lake	GahBahQuog	Shallow, boggy	
Boy, Little Boy, Woman, Baby Lakes	NingGeDouShayZahGahEGenNon	Family of lakes (named be- cause of residence there 3 generations ago of Indian family including 2 boys)	
Cass Lake	GahMiSquaWahSkoKog	Where there are many red cedar	
Inguadona	Wequadenog	Edge of a slope	
Laura Lake	NeeDahEShiBahNING	Where ducks are hunted	
Leech Lake (See also below: Leech Lake feature names)	GahZahGahSquaGeMahKog or GahSaGahSquaGiMayKog	Where the leeches are many Many leeches (named from tradition of an immense leech seen crossing lake, with a back as wide as a saw- mill belt) (authority--Wm. Pell)	
Pine Mountain	Gahweenbahjewaygahmag	Lake with high hills all around; extending into hills	
Sahgahegun# ((Sagitowa?))	Sahgahegon	Lake	
Steamboat Lake	GahBahKahZahGeDahWog	Outlet from the main stream	
Wabedo	Wabedo	A root with flowers in the lake	
Windigo Lake	((See Beltrami County))		
Winnibigoshish	((See Itasca County))		
Red Blanket Bay#, Portage Bay, Waboose Bay -- names for easternmost of 3 large north bays	GeChiWahYaQuaGom or MaySquaNeQuay	Big end of the water One who has red hair (reference to an Indian resident of the bay)	Leech Lake feature names (authority Wm. Pell)

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY CASS--cont. Leech Lake feature names (Northern portion, east to west)
Bay prolongation of above bay #	WahBoos	Rabbit (the name of an Indian living there)	
Five Mile Point-- -E. side of Red Blanket Bay; 5 mi. from Federal Dam	IshQuaNayYashSheengWong	The last point	
Otter Tail Point-- -long point bet- ween Red Blanket and Sucker Bays	NeGigGoNahYashShing	Big otter seen to come out of water there and go down again	
Sucker Bay--mid- dle one of 3 large north bays	NahMayBeNeConNing	Place where many suckers are to be had	
Hardwood Point-- -NW of Otter Tail Point	KeChiBeQuaYaQuong	A large piece of land extending out	
Goose Island-- in south end of Sucker Bay	NeKeMeNis	Place of nesting geese (an old Indian said geese were there many years ago nesting and hatch- ing, believed caught by storm in flight south)	
Starr's Point# - -opposite Goose Is.	GahAuTahWahKahEGonNishShing	The old house (an old Indian's residence)	
Steamboat Bay-- most western of 3 north bays	WahYayQuaCom	End of the water	
Minnesota Is.-- in middle of Steamboat Bay	MeNeSing	The island	
Squaw Point--at SE end of Steamboat Bay	MiTigoMiShiSeKong	Oak Grove	
Bear Trap Point#-- 1 mi. N and 2 mi. E of Squaw Point	BahSquahKoDayYang	Sloping rise to high level barren land	
Point 1 mile north of Bear Trap Point#	AyQuaAhSiNiCog	End of the rocks	

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY CASS--cont. Leech Lake feature names (Eastern portion)
Bear Island-- East end of main lake	MahQuaMeNes	Many oak trees and many bear on the island	
Sugar Point-- north of Bear Is.	GayTahKaMeGong	Where the land draws to a point	
Black Duck Point -most easterly point, about 3 mi. NE of Bear Is.	GahGahGeShibBeNayYaShing	Black ducks (so known for the presence of black ducks)	
Partridge Point-- 1 mi. SE of Bear Is. near town of Brevik	ShiQuokCoNayYashShing	Narrow line of pine forest extending into the water	(Southern portion, east to west)
Pelican Island-- center of south part of main lake	ShayDayMiNiS	Pelican (Pelicans hatched there years ago)	
Stony Point-- SW side of main lake	GeChiNayYashShi	The great point	
Pine Point--2 mi. south of Goose Is.; points east toward main lake	ShingQuohKoMiNayWahMing	Pine place point (years ago covered with Norway pine supplying bark for houses)	
Westerly exten- sion of Steam- boat Bay at south#	GeWeQuayGomMog	Curve or bend of the water	
Ah-gwah-ching	AhGwahChing	Out doors	Towns
Bena*	GeBahQuaEGonceSing	A place where there is a little dam; Boy River	
Cass Lake*	GahMiSquaWaAhKoGog	Red cedar (name applied by Indians to lake of same name)	
Federal Dam*	KeChiGeBahQuaEGon	A large dam	
Inguadona	Equademog	Edge of a slope	
Oshawa	Ahshaway	Across the way	
Wabedo	Wabedo	A root with flowers in the water	

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Chisago City	Chisahgahegon	Large lake	CHISAGO Town
Big Rice Lake# ((Lower Rice Lake?))	GeChiNahNoMinNeeKahNing or MahNoMinNahGoushShiKong	Great rice harvesting place Thick rice bed	CLEARWATER Lakes
Clearwater Lake	GahWahKahMig	Clear water	
Itasca	Mahkoosz	Elk	
Pine Lake	ZhingGwahk	Pine	
Red Lake	((See Beltrami County))		
Roy Lake	((See Mahnomen County))		
Upper Rice Lake	MahNoMiNeeKahNing	Rice harvesting place	
Shevlin*	QuaBonDahWongQuaEGon	Where sand was shoveled (When the Great Northern R.R. was built much sand was dug there for grading)	Town
Devil Track	MagemahnedoOkahwid	Devil's track	COOK Lake
Gabimichigami	((See Lake County))		
Border Lake# ((Borden?))	MeSheWahJou	Great mountain lake	CROW WING Lakes
Pelican Lake	ShaDayZahGahEGon	Pelican lake	
Rabbit Lake	Wahbooskahigun	Rabbit house lake (a place of many rabbit burrows) ⁴	
Whitefish	Ahdicummagozesahgahegon	Whitefish lake	
Brainerd*	OshKiODahNong	The new town (a central place for Indians before removal to White Earth Res. in the 1850's and 60's)	Towns
Nisswa	Niswie	Three	
Nokay	Nokay Sibe	Boggy water	

⁴ Headquarters of second Chief Whitefisher before removal of his band to White Earth, 1850--1870; place where White Cloud assumed chieftanship (authority--George Selkirk or Little White Cloud).

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Mendota	<u>Bdote</u>	Two rivers coming together	DAKOTA Town
Wasioja	<u>Wazi Yata</u>	North group of pines	DODGE Town
Minnesota Lake	<u>Minisota (Lake)</u>	Riled water	FARIBAULT Town
Pepin#	<u>Pumpeska Mde</u>	White shell lake (author- ity--Mrs. Susan Bahr)	GOODHUE Lake
Wacouta	<u>Wakuta</u>	Shoot it	Town
Prairie Is.--in Mississippi R. near Eggleston	<u>Tenta Wita</u>	Broad prairie island (authority--Mrs. Susan Bahr)	Island
Lake Calhoun	<u>Heyatatonwanbde</u>	Lake of the prairie dwel- lers (a village of the Mdewakonton band was on E side; chief--Big Eagle) (authority--Harry Lawrence)	HENNEPIN Lake
Edina	<u>Edina</u>	To catch fire	Towns
Hassan	<u>Chanhassan</u>	Gray bark maple	
Minneapolis (<u>Minne</u>)	<u>Kabakong</u> - FALLS GAKAABIKONG <u>Mesheneneahdaynah</u> MISHIMINI ODENA	Falls (name applied by Minnesota Ojibway) Apple town (name applied by Odanah, Wisconsin, Ojibway)	
Wayzata	<u>Wazi Yata</u>	North	
St. Anthony Falls	<u>Kabakong</u> <u>Minnebaha</u>	Falls Gurgling water (haha: sound of water splashing and rip- pling over fallen rock; "h" sound: effected by quick lift of air against soft palate) (authority--Harry Lawrence)	Falls
Hokah	<u>Hokah</u>	Crane	HOUSTON Town
Lake George	NayWayZahGahEGon	Bull snake lake	HUBBARD Lakes
Long Lake	Gahgenogummog	Long lake	
Steamboat Lake	((See Cass County))		
Park Rapids*	BahGeDahBahNing	Where they unload	Town
Ball Club	Bahgahhdewahning	La Crosse stick	ITASCA Lakes
Bow String Lake	GeSheAChaBahNing	Big bow string	

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Cut Foot Sioux L.	GishGishKeSeDayBwanNe- SahGahEGon	Lake where the feet of a Sioux were cut off	ITASCA-cont. Lakes
Pokegama Lake	BahKayGahMog	Lake which branches	
Siseebakwet	Zezebahquod	Sugar	
Ten Mile Lake# ((Six Mile?))	Nahmaygoseshegun	Place of sturgeon	
Winnibigoshish	Winnibigoshish	Hazy, filthy water ("Shish" means scornfully, but it is pleasing)	
Keewatin	Keewaydin	North wind	Towns
Nashwauk	Nishiwauk	Fish eggs	
Manyaska# ((in Martin County?))	<u>Mayaska</u>	White hill	JACKSON Town
Wagonga	<u>Wakanha</u>	Old lady	KANDIYOHI Lake
Nett Lake	AhSahBiQueNayZahGahEGon	Lake enclosed as by lift- ing fog as by a net; also said to mean net liver lake	KOOCHICHING Lake
Manitou	Manido	Spirit	Towns
Nakoda	<u>Koda</u>	Friend	
Hantho	<u>Hanska</u>	Long	LAC QUI PARLE Town
Gabimichigami	Gabimigigomog	Lake lying diagonally	LAKE Lakes
Kekekabic	Gekekabic	Lake surrounded by crooked cliffs	
Ogishkemuncie	Ogishkimanisee	Kingfisher	
Kawishiwi	Wawishiwin	Face make-up	Rivers
Manitou	Manedo	Spirit	
Kasota	<u>Kasoto</u>	Cleared away; blue sky	LE SUEUR Town
Gull Lake	ZahShaGeinSeKahNing	Where cranes are many	MAHNOMEN Lakes
Island Lake	GahNeNesSeWong	Lake of islands	
Roy Lake	GahJahGeKugGeWayGomMog	Lake enclosed by steep bluff banks	

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY MAHNOMEN-cont Lakes
Sucker Lake, later called Snider Lake	NahMayBeNeKahWing GeNeBahMeSourceSeNon	Lake of many suckers Sleeping little moose (name given Mrs. Snider by Indians because she snored)	
Tulaby	((See Becker County))		
Twin Lakes	GahNeeZhoGomMog	Two lakes together	
White Earth	((See Becker County))		
Beaulieu#--Wild Rice R.# once, its P.O. name ⁵	Zibeeng	-----	Towns (authority for all but Mahkonce-- William Madison)
Big Bend#	GeBahQuaEGenNing	Where there is a dam	
Mahkonce	Mahkonce	Little bear	
Naytahwaush (named after a chief)	GahNeZhoGumMog	Twin lakes	
Bejou ⁶	Bejou	Hello (so named because it was the first town on the reservation reached by trains running south)	
Mahnomen ⁶	Mahnomen	Wild rice (named after nearby Wild Rice River)	
Waubun ⁶	Waubun	Daylight (so named because the early train running south reached it at daybreak)	
Ogema ⁶ Becker County	Ogema	Chief (named for its nearness to White Earth, principal settle- ment and government agency head- quarters for the reservation)	
Callaway ⁶	-----	(Named as a tribute of the Indians to the surveyor who laid out the town)	

⁵ One of the earliest Indian villages of White Earth Reservation, its name was changed in memory of John Beaulieu, one of the earliest allottees on the reservation.

⁶ The five towns beginning with Bejou are listed in order of their places on the map, north to south. They were established by the Soo railroad on its line from the Twin Cities to Winnipeg. The Ojibway of White Earth Reservation were given the honor of naming them.

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Lake Onamia	AyShishGomMog	Last or end lake (or it may be a variation of ONeMiYung, meaning "where we dance", or ONeMi, "where he dances" ⁷)	MILLE LACS (authority- Wm.Anywaush)
Mille Lacs Lake (See also its feature names below)	<u>Mini Wakan</u>	Spirit (sacred) water (A battle was fought between Ojibway and earlier residents, Dakota, on ice at south end of lake on or near Wahkon Bay.)	
	MeSeZahGahEGon	A very large lake	
Ogeche Lake	NayTahMiGomMog	First lake (of three including Shakopee and Onamia on Rum River flowing south out of Mille Lacs L.)	
Shakopee Lake (meaning "six" in Dakota)	NaySahWeGomMog	Middle lake	
Bay and point--- SE curve of lake, off Isle#	ChiMeNeSing	Large island site	Mille Lacs L. feature names roughly in clockwise order be- ginning at SE shore
Deep hole off S end of point near Wahkon#	ZayGayWahMing	A scary point (Indians were cautious in crossing it)	
Water between islands at SE curve of lake#	SayGayWahMing	Water connecting islands	
Big meadow at middle of S shore with small creek#	ChaMahSquishSing	Spawning place for fish (Indians of south shore turned their horses loose for the winter on the land east of the swampy meadow)	

7 Mr. Anywaush lived on Mille Lacs 50 years ago and recalls a tradition describing the lake as a place where dances were customarily held. He remembers the lake as a great wild rice area and believes that the dances may have been held there in conjunction with the rice harvest. His granduncle, SahGaJu, who lived on a shore elevation above a certain bay, was able to predict the occurrence of storms over Mille Lacs by a phenomenon which preceded them. This was a rise of the water of the bay and a circling shore current in it. This small bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the source of the Rum River and about 80 acres in area, was nearly surrounded by land and was connected with the main lake by a narrow channel less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long.

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Large point west of above swampy meadow#	WeeQuayGahMong	Bend of the water (former site of Chief Wm. Daly's Chippewa village and early Indian office; shore between and near above 2 places held chief settlements of Chippewa on lake)	MILLE LACS- cont. feature names
University Point and Rainbow Island --S end, W side	SahGing	Point which water flows over at end (Point and island are con- sidered a unit, being connected at low water and separated at high)	
Wigwam Bay	-----	Residence for many years of old Indian named WayWiGeWom	
Taopi	<u>Taopi</u>	Wounded	MOWER Town
Oshawa#	<u>O zah wah</u>	Yellowish	NICOLLET Town
Leota	<u>Leota</u>	Place where there is plenty (Yankton Dakota)	NOBLES Town
Ada*	BiToBiGoZibeeng	One river flowing above the other (Marsh Creek here joins Wild Rice River and Red River of the North)	NORMAN Town
Eyota	<u>Ota</u>	Plenty	OLMSTEAD Town
Battle Lake ((East and West Battle Lakes))	ESquaNeDeWeNing	Many killed on both sides and some left (in Ojib- way-Dakota battle on lake) (authority--Edward Carl)	OTTER TAIL Lake
Fergus Falls*	GahCahBiCong	The rock forms in squares.	Town
Thief River Falls*	GeMoDahSkiOZibi	A thief river (The Ind- ians did not make refer- ence to the falls)	PENNINGTON Town
Chengwatana	Canwatawa	Wooden boat	PINE Town
Pipestone quarry#	<u>Chanopa Okapi</u>	To dig for pipe (a rock exposure in territory of the Dakota affording stone for pipes)(authority-Mrs. Susan Bahr)	PIPESTONE Quarry
Cisco	<u>Ciska</u>	Wood duck	POLK Towns

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Crookston*	AhZahDiMiNahQuong	Where there is a poplar grove	POLK-cont. Towns
Fosston*	ODahNahWaunceSing <i>8 DE WA WENS - ING</i>	Little town (a trading post in 70's and until Soo line was built through White Earth Reservation)	
Lengby*	NiBiSing	Named for small evergreens there	
Pig Eye	<u>Cokaatanka</u>	Big forest lake	RAMSEY Lake
St. Paul	<u>Imijaskaka</u> Oshkebugazebe Oshkibugosing	White cliffs Green leaf river (name used by Odanah, Wisconsin, Ojibway) Where Indians come down the river to trade when trees are budding out along river (Minnesota Ojibway)	Town
St. Paul Ind- ian mounds#	<u>Paha Yanni</u>	Three hills (a signaling spot)(authority--Harry Lawrence)	Place
Malaska# ((Mazaska?))	<u>Omahanska</u>	I am tall. ("L" in Malaska has "h" sound-- Yankton Sioux letter)	RICE Lakes
Tetonka# ((in LeSueur County?))	<u>Otetonka</u>	Big house (council lodge)	
Namakan	Nahmaycahning	Place of sturgeon	ST. LOUIS Lakes
Nett Lake	((See Koochiching County))		
Wabana# ((Wabang? or in Itasca County?))	Wahbahnung	Morning star	
Cloquet*# ((in Carlton County?))	MohKoMahNiGunSing	Knife-shaped water (a reference to nearby Lake Superior)	Towns
Endion	Endahyan	Home	
Kabetogama	Gahbetogommog	One body of water above (beyond) another	
Mesaba	Mesayahbay	Surviving buck in fight for herd leadership	
Fond du Lac	NahGahGeWonNong <i>Ji</i>	Where you get off from your canoeing in the water (old trading place at mouth of St.Louis R.)(authority--Wm.Madison)	Place

CURRENT NAME OR DESCRIPTION	INDIAN NAME	MEANING	COUNTY
Shakopee	<u>Sak Pe</u>	Six	SCOTT Town
Otola# ((Opole?))	<u>Otola</u>	Blue inside (Yankton Sioux word)	STEARNS Town
Owatonna	<u>Owatonna Uzu</u>	To go straight or cor- rectly	STEELE Town
Long Prairie*	GahGeNoSkoDayYag	Long prairie	TODD Town
Mustinka#	<u>Mustinka</u>	Rabbit	TRAVERSE River
Pepin#	((See Goodhue County))		WABASHA Lake
Mazeppa	<u>Mazapa</u>	Iron head	Towns
Minneiska	<u>Miniska</u>	White water	
Wabasha	<u>Wapasha</u>	Red fall color leaf	
Matawan	<u>Mitawin</u>	My woman	WASECA Towns
Waseca	<u>Wazichan</u>	Pine wood	
Stillwater	Gegohnahaquanod <u>Hoganwanke</u>	Fish as they lie very still in the water Fish lake (name given to St.) town (Croix L. and applied to Stillwater) ⁸	WASHINGTON Lake and town
Dakota	<u>Dakota</u>	Indian	WINONA Towns
Winona	<u>Winona</u>	First-born girl	
Witoka	<u>Witoka</u>	Enemy woman	
Cokato	<u>Kokato</u>	Blue bucket	WRIGHT Town
Granite Falls area near Yellow Medicine R.	<u>Pejuta Zizi</u>	Yellow medicine (author- ity-Mrs.Susan Bahr)	YELLOW MEDICINE Place
Minnesota	<u>Mini Sota</u>	Cloudy water	SEVERAL COUNTIES
Mississippi	Gechizebe	Great river	
Superior (Lake)	ChiGaMe ShiNaBaig	Great lake (used by Minn. Ojibway) Big ocean water (used by Ojibway of north- ern Wisconsin)(authority-Mrs.Angeline Ric	

⁸ Associated legend (abbreviated): Two warriors went to war alone by way of the St.Croix R. With the coming of darkness they did not want to shoot at anything, although they were in need of food. One of them found a half-dead fish but since it was a pickerel, the emblem of his band, they did not eat it. In his sleep that night one dreamed of a fish so large it lay across the river from shore to shore. When they awoke in the morning they saw such a fish and so high in the water two medicine men paddling down the river could not canoe over it (authority--Harry Lawrence).

Identification by current names and locations,
of rivers, lakes and other

NATURAL FEATURES NAMED ON MAP COMPILED BY CAPT. JOHN POPE.

topo. engr., in 1849, covering his exploration of Minnesota,
and translations of Dakota and Ojibway names appearing thereon.

Locations of several definitely identifiable places on Capt. Pope's map differ in their survey locations on the present-day standard map by several minutes of latitude or longitude or both and, therefore, it is concluded that identification of some Indian-named lakes with lakes now bearing English-tongue names may be erroneous. Factors considered in addition to survey position to establish identification were size and shape of lakes, their position with reference to other bodies of water, similarity in meaning of Indian and current English names and applicability of Indian names to distinctive characteristics of lakes.

Identification of Indian-named streams on the map with streams now bearing other names was by their places of entry into other streams and the resemblances between their courses. Locations described are points of entry.

Note:- As the typewriter used to cut stencil for this paper does not have a key for degrees they are expressed by a small d; minutes by a small m.

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. Captain John Pope led an expedition exploring the Red River valley .
in 1849. The long-range objective was to determine what areas should be .
included in the State to be carved out of the large Territory of Minnesota..
. The more pressing aim of the expedition was to provide the pioneers surg- .
ing into Minnesota with a practical guide "to enable them to fix upon the .
locations of their distant homes, and to select the most available routes, .
for reaching them" (Pope, p. 3). .

. Pope traveled 1000 miles--from Fort Snelling up the Mississippi to .
Sauk Rapids, the Red River and Pembina, then back to the fort over a .
similar route. He supplemented scientific observations of the country .
with reports by the native inhabitants. As he says, "I have also employ- .
ed the Indians and half-breeds, encountered at different points along the .
route, in making out rude maps of the country they have themselves passed .
over and, by a comparison of these sketches, I have been enabled to form .
very correct ideas of large tracts of country on each side of the routes .
pursued" (Ibid.). .

. The resulting map carries the imprint of the natives who assisted .
Pope. In the areas he traversed his findings amplify Nicollet's classic .
map of 1842. He presents rivers and lakes with a wealth of detail that .
that only a people constantly moving over the area and living close to .
nature could supply. Although he recorded few native terms for geograph- .
ical features, the map, based on Nicollet's, bears a preponderance of .
Indian names, both Ojibway and Dakota, carefully noted by Nicollet. It .
is fitting that after a century another generation of the same Indians .
should carry the work a step further by correcting and translating many .
of the names.--Ed. .

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NAME ON MAP ⁹	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
<u>RIVERS</u> ¹⁰			
<u>Mississippi River tributaries from Sandy Lake to the Minnesota River</u>			
East Side			
Manōmin	Mahnomin	Rice	Rice. Aitkin County, Sherburne Twp.
Nokay	Anokasibi	Soft flowing water	Nokasippi. Enters near Ft. Ripley
Pikwabic	Biwahbik	Iron	Little Rock. Enters north of Watab
Kabitawi	Kabbitahwing	Foaming	Elk. Enters at Elk River
Wichaniwa	Wichiniwah	One of two alike	St. Francis. Twin branch of upper Elk
Iskode Wabo	Ishkodah	Fire	Rum. Enters at Anoka
Ottonwey	<u>Otonwe</u>	Town	Rice Creek. Enters at Fridley
West Side			
Kagiwigwan	Gahgequan	Everlasting feathered point	Crow Wing. Cass-Morrison County line
Omoshkos	Omaskooz	The elk	Elk. Morrison County, Pine Creek Twp.
Wabezi	Wahbezi	Swan	Swan. Morrison County, Swan River Twp.
Sagatagon	Sahgatagong	Fire starting wood (punk)	Morrison County, Rivers Twp.
Kawakomik	Gahwahcummig	Still water	St. Augusta Cr. At St. Augusta

9 Spelling in this column was corrected to correspond to that on Pope's Map.—Ed.

10 The second paper is arranged, in order, by rivers, lakes, and other natural features. Larger rivers are treated by taking up, in order of occurrence, the tributaries to one portion at a time, listing separately those from each side. Other rivers, all lakes, and other natural features are listed alphabetically within their own groups. Only features found wholly or partly within the present boundaries of Minnesota are treated.—Ed.

NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
Migadiwin	Migahdiwining	Battle ground	Clearwater. Stearns-Wright County line
Karishon	<u>Kangi</u>	Crow quill	Crow. Wright-Hennepin County line, Dayton
Wanyecha	<u>Wanyeca</u>	Fire fly	Near Champlin, Hennepin County
Omini Wakan	<u>Ominina Wakan</u>	Sacred shelter	Shingle Creek. Minneapolis

Mississippi River tributaries from Minnesota River to Iowa state line

Remnicha	Hemnicha	High cliffs	Red Wing
Wazi Oja	<u>Wazi Oju</u>	Pine tree group	Zumbro. At Kellogg
Miniskon	<u>Miniska</u>	White water	Whitewater. At Minneiska
Hokah	<u>Hoka</u>	Crane	Root. Houston Co., at Norina

Minnesota River tributaries from Mississippi River to Mankato

Northwest Side

Winorincha	<u>Winohinca</u>	Woman	Second creek west of Nine Mile Creek
Odowan	<u>Odahwin</u>	A home	-----
Witakantu	<u>Wita Wakan Tu</u>	High island	Enters at Carver
Wanyecha Oju	<u>Wanyeca Oju</u>	Slough weeds	Rush Cr. Enters about 5 mi. S of Carver

Southeast Side

Erakah	<u>Ehaha</u>	Rippling down water	Credit (Creditor River). At Savage, Scott County
Mantah	<u>Mato</u>	Bear	Eagle Creek. 2 mi. W of Credit River
Whiwhi	<u>Wiwi</u>	Swampy, never dry	10 mi. N of Mankato; 5 mi. long
Tchankaska	<u>Chankaska</u>	White woods; to make white	Three miles north of Mankato
Mankato	<u>Mahkato</u>	Where one digs blue earth	Enters from south near Mankato

NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
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Minnesota River tributaries from Mankato to Big Stone Lake

North Side

Warah	<u>Iwaha</u> or <u>Waga</u>	Laughing stream or Cotton wood	Nicollet County, West Newton Township
Chapah	<u>Cha Pa</u>	Beaver	Beaver Creek. Opposite Redwood River
Chetambe	<u>Ce Tan Bde</u>	Hawk	Chetamba. Near entrance of Beaver Creek
Chippeway	Ojibway	Puckered moccasin	Chippeway River. Chippewa County
Tipsinah	<u>Tipsina</u>	Wild turnip	Pomme de Terre River. SW Swift County

South Side

Mini Irpah	<u>Mini Irpah</u>	Water	1½ mi. west of Blue Earth R.
Little Waraju	<u>Wagachan</u>	Cottonwood (Little)	Little Cottonwood River
Waraju	<u>Wagacha</u>	Cottonwood	Cottonwood River. NW Blue Earth County
Tchanshayapi	<u>Chanshayapi</u>	Redwood	Redwood River. Redwood Co.
Pejuta Zizi	<u>Pejuta Zizi</u>	Yellow medicine	Yellow Medicine River. Yellow Medicine County
Intpah	<u>Inkpa</u>	Pinnacle	LacQui Parle River. Lac Qui Parle County
Mankha Re Ozey	<u>Maha Rea Zi</u>	High yellow earth	Yellow Bank River. NW Lac Qui Parle County
Izuzah	<u>Izuzu</u>	Whetstone	Enters at foot of Big Stone Lake

Blue Earth (Mankato) River tributaries

West Side

Watowan	<u>Watowan</u>	Curious observer; to see	Watowan River. Blue Earth County
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NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
		East Side	
Psah	<u>Psa</u>	Hemp	First S. branch of Le Sueur R.
Tewapadan	<u>Tewapadan</u>	Small edible root	South branch of Psah
Chankaska	<u>Chanhaska</u>	White bark tree	Second south branch of Psah
Tewapa Tankiyan	<u>Tewapa Tankiyan</u>	Visible edible water root	-----

Rock River (Inyan Reakah, meaning Red Rock, River of the Red Rock) tributaries

Enters Iowa in Rock County

		East Side	
Tchan Pepedan	<u>Tchan Pepedan</u>	Thorny white blossom bush	Champepedan River; Thorny Woods River
Tchan Narambe	<u>Chan Narambe</u>	Hidden woods	Hidden Woods River. SE Pipestone County

St. Croix River tributaries from Mississippi north

Kinebik	Genahbig	Snake	Snake River
Akkik	Ahkek	Kettle	Kettle River
Eninandigo	Eninahdikog	Pine specie grove	Crooked Creek. Minn. or Wisc.; map unclear

Miscellaneous Rivers

Inyan Shasha	<u>Inyan Shasha</u>	White rock	E. Fork River. Martin County ((43 d. 15 m., 94 d. 37 m.))
Kwiwisens	((See Lakes))		
Mañido Creek	Mahnido	Spirit	Enters Kadikomeg Lake ((46 d. 38 m., 94 d. 10 m.))
Mashkudens	Mushkoday or Maskudance	Prairie or Little prairie	Prairie River. Runs North; 47 d. 25 m., 93 d. 20 m.
Okshida Creek	<u>Oncida</u>	Little grand-mother	Enters Des Moines R. from south near Tibbetts L. ((43 d. 52 m., 95 d. 56 m.))

NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
Pagadowan	Bahgahdowan	La Crosse stick	At Deer R.; enters Mississippi on north ((47 d 15 m, 93 d 45 m)
Sagidowag	Sagidowag	Mouth of river; outlet	Enters Leech Lake ((47 d 15 m, 94 d 30 m))
Wekwadawang	Wekwadawang	Body of water approaching another	Enters Red Lake from SW ((47 d 55 m, 96 d))

LAKES

Aja-wawa-Sat-agan Lakes	-----	Port on the other side of the bend	48 d 4 m, 90 d 38 m
Assawe	Ahbahwence	Sucker fish	3 mi. E of L. Itasca ((47 d 15 m, 95 d))
Chedi	<u>Chedi</u>	Cattail	In Renville County; 44 d 50 m, 95 d 18 m
Chedi Hanska	<u>Chedi Hanska</u>	Tall cattail	43 d 45 m, 93 d 56 m
Gayashi	Gahyush	Gull	Gull Lake. Cass and Crow Wing Counties ((46 d 23 m, 94 d 25 m)
Hanskah	<u>Hanskah</u>	Long	44 d 5 m, 94 d 35 m
Herhakah	<u>Hehakah</u>	Elk	(?) Prior Lake, Scott County ((44 d 25 m, 93 d 30 m))
Hutuhu Sapah	<u>Utuhu Sapa</u>	Black oak	45 d, 95 d 30 m
Ichikte	<u>Icikte</u>	Kills itself	43 d 33 m, 93 d 58 m
Ichiyaza Lakes	<u>Ichiyaza</u>	To string	43 d 30 m, 94 d ((93 d)) 30 m ((93 d)) means 94 d was an obvious error. Editor.
Ikwe	E Quay	Woman	46 d 58 m, 94 d 8 m
Iya Hende	<u>Iya Hde</u>	A water connection	43 d 31 m, 94 d 15 m
Iyedan	<u>Iyena</u> (?)	Enough(?)	Lac Qui Parle Lake. Lac Qui Parle Co. ((45 d 3 m, 96 d))
Izuza	<u>Izuza</u>	Whetstone	3 mi. NE of Titanka Tanninan Lake ((44 d 20 m, 93 d 10 m))
Kabekona	Kabekona	Body of water branching from another	2 mi. W of Leech Lake ((47 d 10 m, 94 d 39 m))

NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
Kadikomeg	Ahdicumeg	Whitefish abound	46 d 40 m, 94 d
Kaginogumag	Gahginogummog	Lake that was long	46 d 58 m, 94 ^d /38 m
Kandiotta	<u>Kandiotta</u>	School of fish	NE of Big Stone Lake; 45 d 25 m, 96 d 15 m
Kepemijigonian	Gahbimigegahmog	Body of water lying diagonally	Cross Lake. On Snake River ((46 d, 92 d 38 m))
Kichi Kanijo	Gichi Genogumog	Very long lake	(?) Leech Lake; 47 d 12 m, 95 d 34 m
Kwiwisens ((River or Lake?))	Gewezance	Little boy lake	Cass County. ((47 d, 93 d 50 m))
Manyaska Lakes	<u>Mayasa</u>	Red cliff	Fox Lake. ((43 d 38 m, 94 d 40 m))
Marrah Tanka	<u>Maga Tanka</u>	Big goose	Swan Lake. 10 mi. NW of Mankato ((44 d 18 m, 94 d 18 m))
Mashkosiwah	Mahkooze or Mashkosiwin	Elk or Much grass	46 d 12 m ((42 m)), 94 d 12 m
Mashkudens Lks.	Mushkoday or Maskudance	Prairie or Little prairie	((47 d 25 m, 93 d 20 m))
Mde Wakanton	<u>Bde Wakanton</u>	-----	On or near Ottonwey River; 45 d 13 m, 93 d 3 m
Micha	Micha	Big or large	(?) Red Lake; 47 d 33 m, 95 d 26 m
Mini Sotah	<u>Mini Sota</u>	Cloudy water	Clear Lake. 44 d 30 m, 94 d 30 m
Minsi Sagai-goning	Misegahgahi-goning	Where there is a very large lake	Mille Lacs ((46 d 15 m, 93 d 10 m))
Ochapah	<u>Chapa</u>	Beaver	6 mi. E of Mankato ((44 d 15 m, 93 d 48 m))
Ocheyedan	<u>Hoksida</u> or <u>Oncheda</u>	Little boy or little grandmother	Ocheda Lake; SE corner Nobles Co. ((43 d 21 m, 95 d 50 m))
Okabena	<u>Okabaya</u> or <u>Hoka</u>	Plenty of space or Crane	Heron Lake. 43 d 37 m, 95 d 30 m
Okamanpidan	<u>Okamana</u>	To make room	43 d 30 m, 94 d 35 m
Omanhu	<u>Umahu</u>	Walnut root	43 d 40 m, 94 d 40 m
Opashkwa	Bahpaskwa	Barren spot	47 d 48 m, 95 d

NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
Pakaqua	Bahkaaqua	Hen	48 d, 90 d 8 m
Pekegomug	Bokegummog	Broken shore line	Pokegama Lake. Pine County ((46 d 5 m, 92 d 42 m))
Psah	<u>Psa</u>	Hemp	Minnesota L. 43 d 35 m ((55 m)), 93 d 42 m.
Pserte Wita	<u>Sehta Wita</u>	Ash island	43 d 32 m, 94 d 5 m ((15 m))
Punuche	Ahbinoje	Child	8 mi. NE of Cass Lake ((47 d 40 m, 94 d 39 m))
Puzah	<u>Puzah</u>	Dry	43 d 37 m ((47 m)), 94 d 23 m
Rantesha Wita	<u>Hantesha Wita</u>	Red cedar island	Cedar Island Lake. NW McLeod County ((45 d, 94 d 40 m))
Saganaga	Sahganahgun	Something to hold to	48 d 10 m, 91 d
Sakatah	<u>Shakata</u>	Go out and play. (Order to a child)	43 d 34 m ((44 d 15 m)), 93 d 30 m.
Sentpe	<u>Sinkpi</u>	Muskrat	((43 d 50 m, 94 d 4 m))
Shaokatan ((not on map))	<u>Sunkatanka</u>	Large animal hoof marks	Lake Shaokatan. Lincoln County, W side
Shetek	<u>Shintachsina</u>	Gum wood tree	L. Shetek. Murray County ((44 d 5 m, 95 d 40 m))
Tchan Hassan Ls.	<u>Chan Hassan</u>	Hard maple	43 d 30 m, 94 d 27 m
Tchan-Shetcha	<u>Chan Checa</u>	Decayed woods	43 d 45 m, 95 d 10 m
Tewapa Tankiyan	<u>Tewapa Tankiyan</u>	Big edible deep water root	43 d 52 m, 93 d 56 m
Titanka Tanninan	<u>Titanka tanni</u>	Old council lodge	Cannon Lake. Rice County 44 d 15 m, 93 d 15 m
Wakiyan	<u>Wakiyan</u>	Thunder	Walnut Lake. 43 d 39 m, 93 d 50
Wamdushkati	<u>Wamdushkati</u>	Home of snakes	Freeborn L. 43 d 38 m, 93 d 35 m
Warah	<u>Waha (Iwaha)</u>	Cottonwood	Olatanka L. 43 d 36 m, 93 d 50 m
Washtey	<u>Washte</u>	Good person	Bakers Lake. McLeod County; 44 d 44 m, 94 d 38 m
Watowan ((River or Lake?))	<u>Watowan</u>	Curious observer	((44 d, 94 d 26 m))

NAME ON MAP	SUGGESTED SPELLING	MEANING	CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION
Wita Chan Tah	<u>Wita Chan</u>	Wood island	Renville County. ((44 d 45 m, 95 d 6 m))
Witadan	<u>Witadan</u>	Island lake	At New Auburn, Sibley County; 44 d 53 m, 95 d 5 m
Witakantu	<u>Witakantu</u>	High island	At New Auburn, Sibley County; 44 d 53 m, ((44 d 45 m, 94 d 15 m))
Wita Sheda	<u>Wita Chikada</u>	Small island	44 d 20 m, 93 d 20 m
Wiyaka	<u>Wiyaka</u>	Sand	3 mi. S of L. Elysian; 43 d 38 m, 93 d 7 m ((44 d 9 m, 93 d 37 m))
Wiyaka	<u>Wiyaka</u>	Sand	Silver Lake, Sibley County ((44 d 43 m, 93 d 51 m))
<u>OTHER NATURAL FEATURES</u>			
Inyan Bosndata	<u>Inyan Bosndata</u>	Standing rock	Sandstone formation near Castle Rock ((44 d 35 m, 92 d 50 m))
Ipakashan	<u>Ipakashan</u>	At river bend	At big bend of Des Moines R. ((43 d 50 m, 95 d 15 m))
Kabikons	<u>Kabakonsing</u>	Little falls	At Little Falls; 47 d 12 m, 93 d 25 m
Mankasa	<u>Mahkasa Oze</u>	Gray earth	8 mi. N of Mankato, W side of river ((44 d 15 m, 94 d))
Manstitsa Kara	<u>Mastinca Kaha</u>	Rabbit	1 of 2 hills, N end of L. Tra- verse ((45 d 18 m, 96 d 32 m))
Manya Kichakse	<u>Maya Kichakse</u>	High, looking down on slope split in two	Between Chanjushkah R. and Te- wapa Tankiyan L. ((43 d 55 m, 94 d 10 m))
Pahah Titanka	<u>Bahati Tanka</u>	(Pahah) Big lodge	Hill N of Minnesota R., E of Pomme de Terre((45 d 17 m, 96 d 10 m))
Plan Kara	<u>(Plan) Kaha</u>	-----	1 of 2 hills, N end of L. Traverse ((45 d 17 m, 96 d 31 m))
Pte Rwita	<u>Pte Hewita</u>	Herd of buffalo	(?) Swampy ground; 44 d 8 m, 94 d 15 m
Repah Kichakse	<u>Hepah Kichakse</u>	(Repah) Split in two	Hill in bend of Chanjushkah R. ((43 d 50 m, 94 d 10 m))
Re Wakan	<u>Hre Wakan</u>	Sacred hill	Spirit Hill. Near Mankha Re Ozey R. ((45 d 10 m, 96 d 27 m))
Watowan	((See Lakes))		
Whiwhi	<u>Wiwi</u>	Elastic prairie; never dry	A swamp; 43 d 48 m, 96 d

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The Society welcomes the following new members:-

James Cavanaugh, 110 West Franklin Street, Spring Valley, Minnesota
Dr. James H. Howard, 2219 First Avenue North, Grand Forks, North Dakota
Dr. Wallace A. Russell, 211 Logan Parkway N.E., Minneapolis 32, Minnesota
Dr. Otto J. Seifert, New Ulm, Minnesota
Rev. Frederick K. Smyithe, 1711 Linda Drive, Mandan, North Dakota

We are also pleased to announce that D. S. Byers, Box 71, Andover, Mass., and G. Hubert Smith, 1517 "O" Street, Lincoln 8, Nebraska, have again become members of the Society.

In 1962 the Society presented the following programs:-

January - Beadwork of the Midwest Indian Tribes by Burton W. Thayer.
February - Auction of Indian Materials by "Colonel" R. Horace Landon.
March - Underwater Search Program of the Minnesota Historical Society by Russell Fridley. Slides were shown and material displayed.
April - The Indian on Minnesota Reservations by James E. Hawkins.
June - Field trip to Knife Lake.
September - Field trip to Rum River near Lake Mille Lacs.
Film Strip "Dawn of Religion" by Erdis A. Wright.
October - Illustrated lecture on Archaeological Research of Glacial Lake Agassiz by Dr. Elden Johnson.
November - Illustrated lecture on the Results of the Archaeological Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in 1962 by Russell Fridley.
December - Illustrated lecture on Yucatan Peninsula Archaeology by Fred Witzigman.

The Society lost two members by death in recent months who had belonged to it for many years: Mrs. E. M. Roe, Pipestone, Minnesota, and Ernest B. Swanson, formerly of 2414 East Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Roe had an exceptionally fine collection of Indian beadwork which some of our members had the good fortune to see.

The January meeting of the Society was cancelled due to extreme cold. This involved considerable telephoning by the Program Chairman. It is suggested that in the future whenever prevailing temperatures are near or below zero, the Program Chairman, or any of the officers of the Society, be called to ascertain whether or not a meeting is to be held.

Several back issues of the MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGIST that have been unavailable for some time are being reprinted:- Volume 23, no. 1, Peyote in Minnesota, - Volume 23, no. 2, Indian Iron Tools, - Volume 24, no. 1, Pipes of the Northern Plains and Volume 24, no. 2, Fort Snelling. These numbers will be available at 75¢ per copy, postpaid.

R.H.L.