

tempt to set forth the order of the various tribes who have inhabited this territory. In the classification of the Indian graves of the county we have related only that which we have found and seen many times. Our experience covers a quarter of a century of field work in the company of noted scientists. We are fortified with a complete library of the issues of the Bureau of American Ethnology publications, monographs of noted men and reports of the Midwest Archaeological Association, as well as the writings of Doctor Strong, Gilder, and many others. In no case have we ventured an opinion without full concurrence of others more experienced.

PEOPLE OF THE PLACE OF FIRE

Much has been published in this journal and elsewhere about the Indians for whom one of Iowa's largest counties was named. The name of the county is spelled Potawattamie, and this spelling has been followed in Iowa for the Indians as well. It is interesting, however, to note that what might be called the official spelling for the tribe, as used in publications of the United States, is Potawatomi. This is said to be nearest to the name as spelled by those who best knew the tribe. But there has been a great variety of spellings.

A writer who spoke the language of the related tribes gave it out that the original spelling should have been Potawatamink, which translated means the "People of the Place of Fire." These Indians were referred to in the Jesuit Relations as one of four nations residing on the west shore of Lake Huron. The Maskotens (Muscatines), or fire nation, seem to have been related. The Potawatomi took part in some thirty treaties with the United States, commencing in 1789, or were referred to in treaties with various nations. When these treaties were printed by the Indian bureau, the spelling in the various headings was always Potawatomi, though in the body of the treaty other spellings were used.

Johnny Green was the chief of what came to be known as the Potawatomi of the Prairies, a group remaining in Iowa, while others moved to the southwest. The large number of graves found in western Iowa indicates that these Indians lived many years along the Missouri river. It was entirely natural that Johnny Green and his family should join with the Foxes, or Musquakies, on the Iowa river.

A good study in name variations is afforded by the spelling for the Potawatomi in various treaties, the following being the chief treaties with the nation, or in which they took some part:

- Pattawatima, 1789, referred to at Fort Harmar treaty;
- Putawatime, 1795, referred to at Greenville, Ohio;
- Putawatamie, 1803, treaty at Fort Wayne, Ind.;
- Pottawatima, 1805, treaty at Fort Industry, Ohio;
- Pottawatimie, 1805, at Detroit;
- Pottawatamie, 1807, at Detroit;
- Putawatimie, 1809, at Fort Wayne, Ind.;
- Poutawatamie, 1815, at Portage des Sioux;
- Potawatamie, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio;
- Potawattomie, 1825, at Prairie du Chien;
- Potawatamie, 1826, on the Wabash, Indiana;
- Potowatami, 1828, at St. Joseph, Mich.;
- Potawatmie, 1832, Camp Tippecanoe, Ind.;
- Pottawatimie, 1832, later at same place;
- Potowatomie, 1832, still later at same place;
- Pottawattamie, 1834, in Indiana;
- Pottawattimie, 1834, at Logansport, Ind.;
- Pottawatamy, 1836, Turkey Creek Prairie, Indiana;
- Potawattimie, at Tippecanoe river, Ind.;
- Patawatimie, 1836, at Indian agency, Indiana;
- Potawattimie, 1836, in Indiana;
- Potawatomie, 1837, in Washington, D. C.;
- Pottowautomie Nation, 1846, at Council Bluffs;
- Pottawatomie, 1861, on the Kansas river, Kansas;
- Pottawatomie, 1867, in Washington, D. C.

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