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A Gathering of Rivers

Lucy Eldersveld Murphy

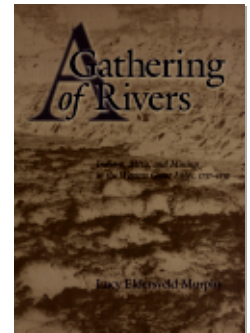
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Who's Who in the Fox-Wisconsin Region

Anglo, Anglophone. A person whose first language was English. Generally Anglos were culturally different from French- and Indian-language speakers. After the War of 1812, most of the Anglos who came into the Fox-Wisconsin region arrived from the United States and were part of the migration wave that established U.S. hegemony over this area. Anglos might be white or black. The words may also be used as adjectives.

Creole. An adjective used to describe the distinctive culture created in the Midwest by the blending of American Indian and European elements. Usually, this culture was strongest in fur trade communities where biracial families lived. Creole is used as a noun to refer to *people* living in this region who participated in this culture. Creole people might be of any racial or ethnic background.

Euro-American. A person living in America whose ancestors came from Europe.

Francophone. A French-speaking person. The word may also be used as an adjective.

Indian. A person whose ancestors were indigenous to the United States. Also, Native American, Native.

lead rusher. A person who came into the lead region of the upper Mississippi Valley after 1822 in order to work at mining or a related activity. Lead rushers were generally Euro-American or African American.

Menominee. An Indian of a particular tribe living around—and north of Green Bay. Also known as “Menomini,” and in eighteenth-century French as *Folles Avoines*, or Wild Rice people.

Mesquakie. An Indian of a particular tribe, sometimes called Fox, or *Reynard* in French. The Mesquakies were closely affiliated with the Sauks.

Métis. A person of mixed Indian and Euro-American ancestry. The feminine form of the noun is *Métisse*. A Métis person may be Creole if he or she participates in the region's blended culture. The term *Métis* refers to ancestry while the term *Creole* refers to culture.

Native, Native American. A person whose ancestors were indigenous

to America. Also, *Indian*. (Not to be confused with “native-born” and similar terms used by some authors writing about immigration.)

Odawa. An Indian of a particular tribe generally residing in Michigan. Also known as Ottawa.

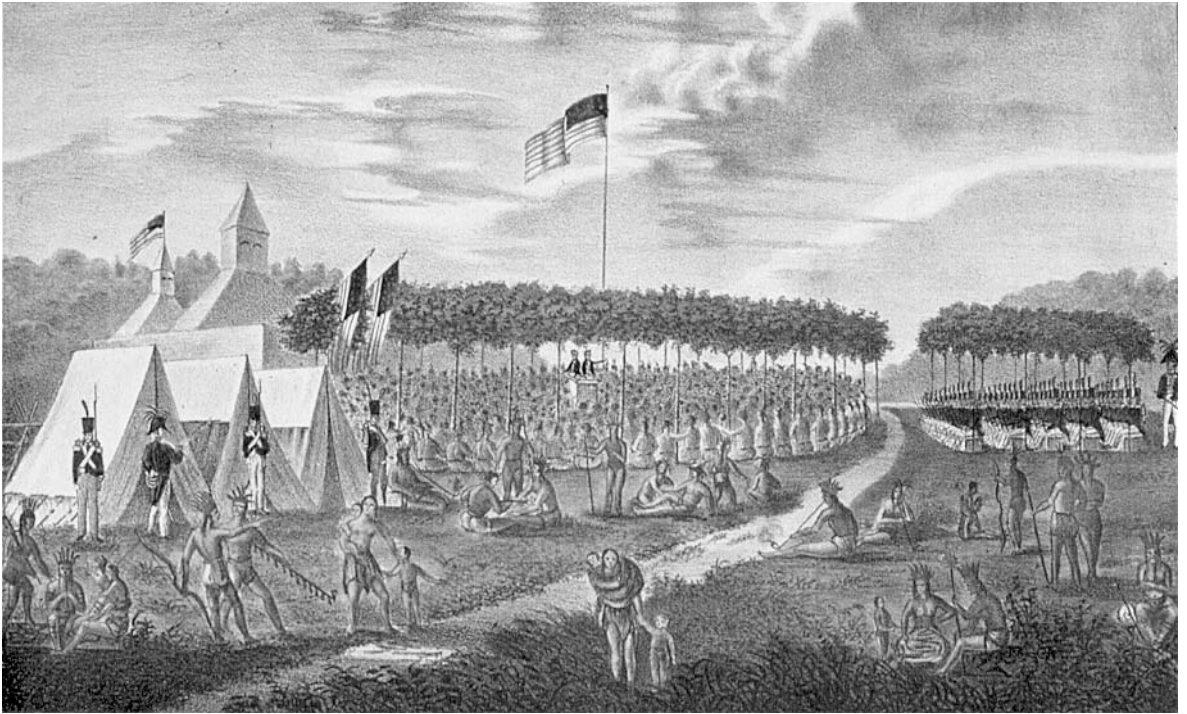
Ojibwe. An Indian of a particular tribe, sometimes known as Chippewa, Anishnaabe, Ojibwa, or *Saulteur* in eighteenth-century French.

Sauk. An Indian of a particular tribe, sometimes known as Sac. The Sauks were closely affiliated with the Mesquakies.

Winnebago. An Indian of a particular tribe, also known as HoCak, Ho-Chunk, Otchagra, or *Puan* in eighteenth-century French.

Note: The choice of which tribal names to use was based, with all due respect, on the likelihood that the largest number of readers would recognize a particular term.

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1. *View of the Great Treaty Held at Prairie du Chien, 1825*, by James Otto Lewis. The treaty meetings of 1829, at which Hūwanīkga (The Little Elk) spoke, would have looked very similar. (Courtesy of Edward E. Ayer Collection, The Newberry Library.)