

The Ancient Great Lakes "Alliance of "The Three Fires" and an Accounting of Related Eastern Anishnabeg

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The Potawatomi, also spelled [variously]; Pottawatomie and Pottawatomi from circa 8 to 500 BC, seated within the upper Mississippi river region. The Pottawatomi language is of the greater Algonquin language family. In the Potawatomi language, the original name of the people is, Bodéwadmī, a name that means "keepers of the fire"; this referent is also applied to them by their three closely related kin, the Ojibwe and Ottawa [Odaawaa]. At present numerous bands of the Bodewadmi [aka Pottawatomie], reside in parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois and Canada.

A common original referent was, and is, Neshnabé, a free expression that in its formal term is Anishinaabeg. At the original seating of the Bodewadmi, Odaawaa, and Ojibwa-the Bodewadmi were considered [by the other two nations], the youngest brother of the ancient alliance of "the Three Fires".

From their initial seating, the alliance of the "three fires", [and by inference], Nations, defended their domains and families from constant threats against themselves from both-the Dakota and their related nations and the five nations of the Iroquois. With the coming of the English and French to the eastern regions of present North America; the alliance of the Three Fires additionally had to defend against new and foreign [European] enemies that stealth fully manipulated the various Red Nations of Turtle Island, [the Americas], in a quest for imagined riches of [what was to the French and British]-new lands to be claimed by their respective Royal heads of state.

All three Fires cooperated within a larger alliance of over 60 Red Nations of the Ohio valley region, an alliance that from the late 1700s to the death of its last leader-Tecumseh of the Shawnee-[Tecumseh; March 1768 - October 5, 1813], defended against the further European encroachment into the [present] Mid Western regions.

The Ojibwe: and related Chippewa (also Chippeway) are among the most numerous of Anishnabeg north of Mexico. Now divided by the imaginary and artificially imposed border of the U.S. and Canada; they are the second-largest population among First Nations communities, surpassed only by the Cree. In the United States, Ojibwe are the fourth-largest population among all 1st Nations, surpassed [in the U.S.] only by the Navajo, Lakota and Cherokee.

Within Canada, Ojibwe also reside within prairie provinces of Canada are known by the name Saulteaux. Ojibwe that originally resided about the missisagi River of southern Ontario, are known as the Missisaugas. The Ojibwe occupy a senior position among the ancient alliance of "the three Fires".

The Chippewa [Anishnabeg]:The contemporary name Chippewa is is owing to its Ojibwe origins; in that; the name is a common adaptation of the Ojibway term, "to roast till puckered up"; a reference to the puckered seam on their moccasins; from ojib 'to pucker up,' ub-way 'to roast'. Though the Chippewa' are indeed a branch of Ojibwe', the name and people thereof form as a large independent body of Anishnabeg, ergo, the term, Chippewa'.

One of the largest nations of Anishnabeg North of Mexico, the "Chippewa' domain originally formed along both shores of Lake Huron and Superior, extending across Minnesota Turtle Mountains, into North Dakota.

The "Chippewe', are integral to the "Three Fires"
The Three Fires [alliance] is defined by the Odaawaa [Ottawa], Ojibwe'. Badawadmi, and related Chippewa.

[*1]: To their east, from about present Saskatchewan to the Canadian Atlantic coast; among the old domains of their ancestors, related Anishnabeg remained within ancient original eastern lands, home to many Anishnabeg from a time so long ago it is obscured by the mist of time.

Of the Anishnabeg of that now called, eastern Canada, are the Weskarini, [aka Algoomeaking, Arapaho, Atsina, Beothuk, Kenistenoag- [aka Cree], Wula'stegiwi'ak [aka Malecite], Micmac, Montagnais-Naskapi. [also the Abenaki]

Within the north eastern present U.S.; the related Anishnabeg of New York; the Lenape [aka Delaware], Mahican, Mohegan, Montauk, Correchaug, Patchough, Shinnecock, Merrick, Wappinger.

Within Connecticut; the Anishnabeg of, the Mahican, Mohegan, Niantic, Nipmuc, Pequot.

Within New Hampshire and Vermont, the Anishnabeg of the; Abnaki, Pennacook, Mahican.

Within Massachusetts, the Anishnabeg of; the Mahican, Massachuset, Nauset, Agawam, Nashua, Naumkeag, Pentucket, Washuset, Wamsit, and Washacum.

Within Pennsylvania, the Anishnabeg of the; Lenape, Shawnee.

Within New Jersey, the Anishnabeg of the, Lenape, and related three bands of Munsee, Unami and Unalatchtigo.

Within [the State] Delaware and Maryland & District of Columbia [Washington D.C.]

The Anishnabeg of the; Lenape, Nantego [aka Nanticoke], the related

bands of which formed the: Annameessicks, Choptank, Cuscarawaoc, Nause, Ozinie, Tocwogh, Wicocomoco, Wicomese, Canoy, Piscataway.

Within the Virginias', the Anishnabeg of the; the Powhatan, & related bands of: Accohanoc, Accomac, Appamattoc, Arrohattoc, Chesapeake, Chickahominy, Chiskiac, Cuttawomen, Kecoughtan, Mattapony, Moraughtacund, Mummapacune, Nansemond, Nantaughtacund, Onawomanient, Pamunky, Paspahagh, Pataunck, Piankatank, Pissasec, Potomac, Rappahannock, secawoni, Tauxenent, Warrasqueoc, Weanoc, Werowocomoco, Wicocomoco, Yaughtanund

Within North Carolina, the Anishnabeg of the; Chowanoc, Hatteras [Hadarres], Moratok, Neusiok, Pamlico, Weapemeoc.

The Anishnabeg of the mid to Northern portions of the great Ohio Valley country: The present States : Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin contained the domains of the following Anishnabeg: The Chippewa [Anishnabeg] Lenape, Shawnee, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa [Odaawa], Potawatomi, Illinois [Originally, Illinni], Kickapoo, Miami, Sauk-Fox, Menominee, Noquet, Housatonic, Mascouten.

All of the preceding Red Nations with their numerous and varied communities, over time, either individually and collectively defended against the overwhelming invasion of the original domains of the Anishnabeg by an opponent that would not cease [its] onslaught against the Red Nations until, none were left within their original way of life.

An important fact of history concerning all Red Nations and in particular, that of the Anishnabeg, is that as original domains were devastated, numerous survivors of [varied and various] Anishnabeg, sought refuge among other 1st Nations people that [originally] were neighboring Red Nations. Thus, did many Anishnabeg survivors of original Mid Atlantic coast domains, find refuge among the more western [Appalachian] mountain AniYunwiyah, specifically the Chickamauga Cherokee of the AniYunwiyah*

[*1] reference for all the preceding Anishnabeg is: "Swanton John R.," "The Indian Tribes of North America", Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington and London, 1952

The numerous and varied "bands" of each Anishnabeg Nation are largely omitted in consideration of the primary focus upon principal Anishnabeg Nations.

* AniYunwiyah, an original Keetoowah term inferring [the] True, or, Original people'. Additionally, varied and various 1st Nations of the old south likewise sought and found refuge and relative safety[albeit temporary] among the traditional Indigenous Keetoowah*, of the mighty Appalachian mountains.

*: Keetoowah, also said as Giduhwa, and Kituwah, a original term inferring; "of-the Chosen towns". David Michael Wolfe [wahya]

