

teeyaahkiki

**kineepikwamekwa
siipiiwi**

Miami name for the Kankakee River.

The Kankakee River is a transcription of the Miami name, which means "open country."

Robert La Salle was the first person to bring knowledge of the river to the Europeans. He wrote the name as <Téakiki.>

Kankakee has been in use since 1816 and is a transliteration of the French spelling of the Kinkiki from the late 18th century.

Miami name for the Eel River found in northern Indiana.

The Eel River is a translation of the of the Miami name, which means "eel."

The Eel River refers to the abundance of American eels that were found in the river.

The French called the Eel River la R. à l'anguille which when translated means "the river with the eel(s) or the Eels' River."

ahsenaamiši siipiiwi

waapikaminki

Miami name for the Sugar Creek River.

The Sugar Creek River is a translation of the Miami name, which means Sugar Maple Tree River. The literal translation of the Miami name is "stone-tree."

The Miami name for the river is derived from the fact that the stream and the surrounding area were important sources for maple sugar.

Oldest French translation of the Miami name is la rivière à l'érable. This translates to "maple tree woods."

Miami name for the White River's west fork that runs through Indianapolis.

The White River is a translation of the Miami name, which means "on the white water" or "at the white water."

The term white comes from the river's broad ripple, which refers to the extensive rapids of the river located upstream from downtown Indianapolis.

Though Robert La Salle never saw the river in person. He is credited with introducing the river to the Europeans. La Salle called the river La Rivière Blanche, which is French for the white river.

**oonsaalamooni
siipiiwi**

oonsaasiipi

Miami name for the Salamonie River.

The Salamonie River is a transcription of the Miami name, which means Yellow Ocher River.

The current spelling of the Salamonie River is a French reduction of the Miami name.

Historically, yellow ocher was ground into a powder and used as source of yellow paint.

The name is also known as a bloodroot plant that produces a yellowish stain that resembles yellow ocher's color.

The banks of the Salamonie River held either an important deposit of yellow ocher or a stunning abundance of bloodroot plants - both were important to native people.

Miami name for the Yellow River.

The Yellow River is a translation of the Miami name, which means Yellow-Brown River.

The earliest recording of the Miami name is the French <ossasip>. This recording represents the oonaasiipi (oonsaa) for "yellow-brown" and -siip for "river."

The Potawatomi name for the Yellow River is wezawgēmæg, which means "at the yellow water."

kiteepihkwana

wahbahshikki

Miami name for the Tippecanoe River.

The Tippecanoe River is named for a species of carp known as "Buffalo Fish." Buffalo Fish were at one time found in abundance in the Tippecanoe River.

Tippecanoe is a transcription of the Miami name.

Tipiconnoa is the first recording of the Native American name. The recording came from the French trader Chevalier.

John Tipton, a junior officer of William Henry Harrison, spelled the place-name <Tippicanoe>. Tipton's spelling is considered to be how we arrived at the modern spelling of the river.

Tippecanoe County is named for the Tippecanoe River.

Miami name for the Wabash River.

The Wabash River is a transcription of the Miami name, which means White Stone River.

The Miami name is derived from the dolomite limestone that forms the bed of the upper river between Huntington and Carroll Counties.

Earliest French transcription is Ouabanchi.

The Wea name for the Wabash River is waapaahši(i)ki siipiiwi which mean "it shines white."