Sacs, Or Sauks

ISSN 0003-4827

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Recommended Citation
Available at: https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.2049

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army at Raleigh, and participated in the closing Grand Review of the Union Armies at Washington. The war over, he returned to his home in Cerro Gordo county, where he has since resided. He was a mere boy when he put on the army blue of a private soldier, and seems even now but in the prime of life. He occupies a high position in the community where he lives, and is well known throughout the State. In August, 1894, the President transmitted to Captain Smith a medal of honor, in the name of the Congress of the United States, for distinguished gallantry at the crossing of Black River, N. C., March 15, 1865, where at the peril of his own life he saved a soldier from drowning. His record all through the war is one of especial brilliancy. He has occasionally published valuable contributions to army and local history.

SACS, OR SAUKS.

In the article in this issue of The Annals on General J. M. Street, the writer spells the name of this tribe of Indians—"Sacs;" while Dr. Pickard in writing of Indians in Iowa prior to 1846, spells the same word—"Sauks." Both spellings are used, and we choose to leave each writer to his own choice. But the weight of authority seems to be upon the side of the first form. "The Century Dictionary of Names," George Catlin, in his "North American Indians," Drake, in his older work, Judge A. R. Fulton, in his "Red Men of Iowa," and Schoolcraft, in his monumental "History of the Indian Tribes," use the word "Sacs." But McKenny and Hall in their "Indian Tribes of North America," spell it "Sauks." In a later edition of Drake they are noted as equivalent terms. With these leading authorities thus differing, the reader can decide for himself—though the shorter word has been adopted by the great majority of writers.