

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Chapter 1 : Native American Deeds

Includes bibliographical references (pages) Indian life in the Upper Great Lakes 11, B.C. to A.D. Item Preview.

This is important to help us consider the evidence of grinding and scouring related to the last ice age and retreat of the last glacier that created lakes, mountains and rock deposits. This initial migration wave was created when a new food source became available. Third, we turn to archeologists who have scientifically created a chronology of cultural periods. When a site is selected for as an archeological dig it is to seek "in situ" evidence in the ground of human lives from hundreds to thousands of years ago. Using "test pits" archeologists look for changes in stratified layers of soil and pieces of wood, bone, shell, shaped stone and ceramic material that might have been used and left behind by humans. When successful, the "find" is dated and attributed to a cultural period, the oldest being "Paleo-Indian" about 10,000 years ago and the youngest, "Late Woodland" about 1,000 years ago. Essex County has been documented to have evidence of Native American Indian habitation in both periods. Certain archeological evidence documents the presence of Indians in Essex County in the Paleo-Indian Period 10,000 years ago at Bull Brook Ipswich, and the Late Archaic Period 2,000 years ago campsites have been discovered in Andover, Ipswich and Peabody and a stone industry in Andover. Shattuck Farm site on the banks of the Merrimack River shows a permanent village, 5,000 years ago. Recently, it was discovered another permanent prehistoric village, determined to exist 3,000 years ago, further east on the Merrimack River in West Newbury. At other regional museums, e. Native Americans populated the New England area and most had learned to use a bow and arrow for hunting and warfare. The question is, how can we trace history before written history.? Certainly, there is a curiosity about how ancient tribes, followed by historic tribes post contact came to have rights to the land. Perhaps the answer can be found in research papers abstracted from "Proceedings: In this publication, Edward V. Curtin presents a case for the historic linguistic theory for establishing Algonquian and Iroquois cultural origins. Historical linguists belonging to a multidisciplinary cultural research group studying material what is now referred to as the field of ethnohistory have findings, which identify ancient Algonquian homelands, through words that are common to modern and historic languages. The overlapping geographic range of these words is considered to indicate the "home" of the language group. The languages are believed to have expanded geographically. Similarly "Iroquois language" speakers found homeland in the upper Appalachians. These migrations went down the Atlantic Coast to the Carolinas. The reach of this culture creates an opportunity to examine similarities in life styles among Late Woodland Tribes, noting environmental and climate differences. Much is written about cultural adaptations and tribal interaction, friendly and unfriendly, in various regions. It is noteworthy that long distance travel and trade was common, especially between The Algonquian Native American culture consists of many tribes sharing a language group allowing for some changes in dialect as one moves from one territory to another. The Iroquois New York, east of the Great Lakes, is another language group that fit in the center of the Algonquian culture and the different languages effectually established the bounds of tribal territory. As the legal and historical context of "Aboriginal Land Title" is examined, one must consider how they used the land. Aboriginal land title is a very complex issue but provable and central to contemporary legal suits brought by Native Americans. Focus Point 3 Indian versus English Regarding Rights to Land goes into great detail how Native People looked at land, not as a property but what resources it offers. To the contrary, the English viewed land as a commodity to be bought and sold, at a profit. The Norse Sagas theorize that the "Vikings touched our shores around the year and even possibly settled for a short while at Byfield Newbury and also at Nahant. Christopher Columbus certainly encountered Native Americans when he landed in the West Indies in 1492. It was only a few years later, when 16th Century explorers followed John Cabot and Henry Hudson beyond the rich fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. Temporary fishing stations were set up along the New England coastline to catch and dry the abundant codfish for European markets. While there, Late Woodland Indian people with whom they interacted met them. Apparently there was a mutual understanding that "international

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

trade" of furs for metal and cloth goods with the Europeans would enhance both their positions. Over a dozen explorers sailed from four European countries during the 16th Century to check out the New World from Florida to Nova Scotia. It was Henry Hudson who claimed territory for the King of England. The arrival of the Europeans would bring many changes for the Native Americans and for their lifeways. It has been reported that the Iroquois and Eastern Indians had more European goods than the pilgrims did when they landed in Some unscrupulous fishermen even kidnapped Indians on their return trip to Europe and sold them into slavery. In the early years of exploration, Europe anxiously awaited news from the New World. Three traditional accounts are particularly noteworthy for different reasons. Finally, a permanent settler, William Wood , who arrived in Lynn in and departed the same year, prepared a very descriptive book his American adventure. Champlain and Smith met with and traded with the basically friendly native Indian of the area now called Essex County. Both also "mapped" the coast region noting where Indians indicated the great rivers were located. Champlain noted Indian villages about Cape Ann in his explorations in He called the eastern shore of Gloucester "Beauport". See Map for further detail. He chose different place names to appease young Prince Charles. He reported on the condition experienced by the "new-come planters" and the old native inhabitants. His descriptions of Indian life went beyond typical accounts of government, religion and war. He included details such as features of daily life, dress, recreation, role of women and hunting and fishing techniques. However, he did not account for the Small Pox epidemic of , which seriously depopulated the region at the end of the year he returned to England. His rough map locates the Native American villages and names their Sagamores. What the English settlers did not know or understand or perhaps chose not to admit was the fact that there was a resident society here in New England that had social structure with some form of political organization. This primitive society evolved over several thousand years. A valid history of early times cannot be created. However, without going through the entire process of acculturation, it is suffice to say that in this local environment the first people had strong powers of discovery set before their eyes by the workings of nature. This is illustrated time and again through their extraordinary technological advancements e. Such Native American advancements were without recognition by the Europeans, who measured technological advancement by mechanical means and metallurgy. The Native American Indian cultural identity was first a unity with nature and its laws then enhanced by a consciousness and adaptations to the behavior of beasts and fish, which provided their sustenance in everyday life. It is a fascinating story, filled with legend and historical anecdotes, which centuries later help connect each of us with our Native American heritage. It is Cronon who offers great insight to explaining why the two cultures were incompatible and why it was destined that the English would replace the original resident population. Cronon, of all writers reviewed, best explains the differing views regarding property ownership held by the Indians and the English. Cronon contrasts the high importance of ecological relationship with the land held by the Indians with the "economic" value of the land held as most important by the English. Debate continues today whether there was an Algonquian race of North American Indians. Some scholars say such a race did not exist, rather that the word "Algonquian" identifies a number of tribes, who are linked by language, ranging from New England through the Ohio Valley to the Northern Rockies. In New England however, the natives north of the Merrimack River Valley were hunters and fish gatherers, while the natives to the south of the River were hunters, planters and fish gathers. These tribe names were frequently related to, or synonymous with the territory where the tribe was concentrated. Hence, three New England tribes were called Agawome Agawam which means "ground overflowed by water" or "fish curing place": Indian Territories by Perley. Rivers were the primary transportation routes for long distance travel for it is reported that the Native Americans had an uncanny sense of direction and could travel overland miles in two days and be back in two. It might seem hard to believe that the Pennacook Sachem, the great Chief Passaconaway , traveled from the vicinity of the Merrimack River to Plymouth in , at the request of Massasoit, to strategize on how to "treat with the English". It was at this time, Passaconaway first saw a sign of English advantageâ€. He was awed that a brave warrior could be killed dead and was not within paces of his enemy. He claims, in his retirement ceremony many years later that was the moment the Great Spirit

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

told him that they could not defeat the English. The first colonial "highways" were overlaid on old Indian Trails. Route from Beverly to Gloucester follows an old Indian path called the "Squam Trail" that eventually was laid out as a public way back in 1630. There was a trail toward Boston over the "Mystick Trail". These Native Americans only took what they needed and left the rest for another time. Spring and summer seasons would draw the native tribe, family or band to the coastal rivers, streams and flatlands for fishing and planting. Especially along Ipswich Bay, from Salisbury to Annisquam, there is evidence of favorite summer residences, which are referred to as "shell middens", or large shell dumps, representing many years of return. Throgmorton Cove, off Salem Harbor in Marblehead was also a long- favored summer village for Sagamore as evidenced by a large heap of shells. Fall harvests dried fish and corn for underground storage would begin the retreat from the coast to higher and sheltered locations for winter wigwam residence. Snowshoes were made in the fall and used in winter. Tribal Territories, Succession and Alliances: Essex County Indians and their allied kinship tribes were part of the latter group. There is a historical 17th Century account of intertribal warfare between resident Massachusetts Indians and their different enemy tribes to the North East , the Tarrantines of Maine and the Mohawks and Iroquois to the West that suggests a capacity for warfare. However, regardless of their successes, this capacity was drastically reduced by a plague in the period and again by small pox epidemic in 1619. The Indians had no military exercises but relied on use of their hunting weapons to defend themselves. Bows and arrows, spears and hatchets were the primary weapons. It is said that 16 arrows could be let go in one minute, with good accuracy up to 100 yards. There was also a "root club" weapon that was favored by King Philip. His weapon of choice was a tree root carved in a manner to use multiple roots to surround a ball like shape and then return into a long handle so it could lay a lethal blow beyond the reach of an arm. After the Contact Period , "trade" axes were imported and eventually "guns" exchanged for furs. Palisades or vertical fences of poles stuck in the ground surrounded Native American Indian villages in a large circle as defensive protection. Attackers would be required to take their chances by going over the top or otherwise risking death by penetrating the fort through a narrow opening, and meeting the arrows from those within.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Chapter 2 : Suggested Reading – Michigan Archaeological Society

*Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes: 11, B.C. to A.D. [George I. Quimby] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Ex-library with stamps, stickers, and dates with pocket in back.*

As compared with the dispersal of lithic materials and artifact types by Archaic peoples, they suggest a vastly intensified and extended pattern of social contact among the peoples of the Woodlands and prairies. In recent years, field studies in the east have produced something even more spectacular than scattered Adena objects. Several sites in the Delaware Valley and on the shores of Chesapeake Bay include pure Adena components, in which practically every tool within a large sample is of Adena type and is of lithic material carried from the Adena area. These sites represent communities which have been totally transplanted, and which have not replenished any part of their tool-kit with Adena types of local material or with local implements. The Middlesex sites of New York represent a related but different situation; they show the blending of Adena industry and mortuary practice with the material culture of local communities, a blend in which Adena technology and tradition seem to have been dominant. Many tools were made of local material after Adena patterns. In contrast to these two field situations, the somewhat later Hopewellian of western New York and western Pennsylvania represent a still different pattern of geographic displacement of industries. The artifact inventories of these mound-building communities consist of tools of Scioto Valley Hopewell types made of Scioto Valley materials and tools of local Archaic types, somewhat modified by subtle innovations in shape and technique, made of local lithic materials. The bridge between the two categories, tools of Scioto Valley type made of local material and tools of local type made of Scioto Valley material, has not been found. In some cases, the local tool tradition includes some residue of an earlier Middlesex-like blending of the local tradition with Adena technology and Adena mortuary practice. Thus we have four striking archeological situations which have resulted from significant social interaction between Ohio Valley people and the folk of the woodlands: Ritchie and Dragoo interpret these field situations as the result of the military destruction of the Ohio Valley Adena communities by invading Hopewell communities, with migration of Adena remnants into more easterly regions, and later secondary movement and amalgamation with local stocks. Adena archeology is a realm of many mysteries, and Ritchie and Dragoo do a very good job of assembling and interpreting the data for the problem of eastern dispersal, but have not solved this mystery. *Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes: University of Chicago Press*, The area includes the drainage basins of Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the climax of the Wisconsin glaciation, some 18, years ago, the entire Upper Great Lakes region was covered with ice, Book Reviews The major climatic change occurred about 13, years ago and from that time until the present this region has become increasingly warmer. Quimby indicates the importance. The earliest inhabitants of the area were the Paleo-Indians, characterized by fluted projectile points for the hunting of large game animals. These peoples initiated the northward migration into the region, following these animals who in turn were following the northward movement of flora due to the process of deglaciation. They occupied the area from 10, B. The Old Copper Indians occupied the area from B. During the subsequent Middle Woodland period, B. The Hopewellians were particularly noted for building elaborate burial mounds over their dead, engaging in extensive trade and commerce, and for making very fine pottery. Also during this time agriculture had its beginnings. The last major prehistoric period, Late Woodland, extended from A. After the Indians of the Early Historic period are known by their particular tribal names. These include the Huron, Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk, Fox, Miami, Winnebago, and Menomoni, and the ethnological discussion of these terminates the cultural continuity for the area. This book was not written for the specialist but is aimed more toward the interested lay reader and the introductory student or someone who has a general regional interest in the Upper Great Lakes. Consequently, the specialist will find some rather serious faults. These are inconsistencies, lack of organization of subject matter in the chapters, contradictions, and an extremely superficial treatment of the social, religious, and political organizations of the ethnological groups.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Most of these could have been eliminated with proper editing. However, the book is very well illustrated and contains a wealth of valuable source material. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, A future work promised by the author is to show the origin of Recommended.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Chapter 3 : MDS: | LibraryThing

Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes. 11, B.C. to A.D. George Irving Quimby. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., xv + pp. Illus. \$

South Dakota Historical Collections New England History 30 June: North Dakota History 21 4: River Basin Surveys Paper Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin State Historical Society of North Dakota. Michigan Archaeologist 10 2: Harvard University Press, Cambridge. A Study in Historical Archeology. American Antiquity 19 4: Heritage Research Associates, Eugene. Heritage Research Associates Report No. Historical Archaeology 26 2: State Historical Society of Colorado. Buckingham House and Edmonton House Western Canada Journal of Anthropology 1 2: Papers from the Symposium. The Michigan Archaeologist 29 3: A Case Study from Fort Ouiatenon. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor. Historical Archaeology 18 1: The Michigan Archaeologist 29 4: Historical Archaeology 21 1: The Soldier Off Duty. Historical Archaeology 22 2: Michigan Historical Review 15 1: Historical Archaeology 24 1: The Kitchen Drainage Project. Le Journal 7 2: The Fur Trade Revisited: Illinois Archaeology 9 Goodwin and Associates, New Orleans. Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History 6: Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 24 1: Nystuen, David, and Carla G. Lindeman The Excavation of Fort Renville: Minnesota Historical Archaeology Series 2. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press. Oren Old Fort Colville. Washington Historical Quarterly 16 1: The Ethnology of a Russian Fort in Alaska. New York Historical Society Quarterly 36 2. Calder Fort Langley in Re-creation. Pacific Northwesterner 5 3: Mackinac Island State Park Commission. Michigan Archaeologist 9 1: Mackinac History Leaflet 1. Archaeology and History of Indian and Pioneer Settlement. Contract Completion Report The excavation of a small American Fur Company Post , probably the only fur trading post excavated in Iowa. Report deals with local fur trade context and the site itself. The Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 15 2: Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. New York, Henry Holt and Company. In Status, Structure and Stratification: Current Archaeological Reconstructions, edited by M. An example from the Fur Trade in Western Canada. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology 8: American Anthropologist 50 2: University of Chicago Press. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. Northeast Historical Archaeology 5 The Archaeology of The Ermatinger House. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ottawa. Archaeological Research Report McGill University Press, Montreal. Toronto, McClland and Stewart. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 17 Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 29 Manufacturing Types Imported to Fort Vancouver Bead Journal 1 2: Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 9 1: Clark County History Temporal Markers for the Northwest United States, ca. Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 11 2: Carley Fort Vancouver Excavations--X: Columbia University Department of Anthropology. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut Pennsylvania Archaeologist 8 3: Schultz, Susan Fort William: Pacific Northwest Quarterly 48 2: Hubert Trade Beads from Ft. Central Texas Archeology 6: Publications In Salvage Archaeology 9. River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution. National Park Service Anthropological Papers 2. Hubert and John Ludwickson Fort Manuel: Speulda, Lou Ann Champoeg: A Perspective of a Frontier Community in Oregon, Transactions of the Illinois Academy of Science 32 2. Sprague, Linda Ferguson, Carol A. American Anthropologist 73 4: Chance and Jennifer Chance. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 69 4: Northwest Anthropological Research Notes 13 2: Cummings The Jail Project:

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Chapter 4 : George Irving Quimby | LibraryThing

Indian life in the Upper Great Lakes 11, B.C. to A.D. [George I Quimby] -- Survey for the layman of the prehistoric Indians and their culture in the changing environment from the end of the Ice Age to the coming of the Europeans.

Given the description of the latter, it is possible that it might be more accurately termed an axe-form in the vicinity of Still Pond, Kent County, Maryland. The copper spearhead poses an archeological enigma. The recovery of copper artifacts is described as such: This distinctive cutting edge, and terminating at the hilt in a shank and exotic material begs the question, what is it doing here? marked with deep clear-cut notches for the purpose of hundreds of miles from the Old Copper core area? The point and upper portion are corroded and without temper, while the lower half apparently has this quality and retains its original polish. In an effort to restore the temper, Francis Jordan, collected information on Middle Atlantic shell middens. In a chapter of *Aboriginal Fish-metry of one of its edges. It is twelve inches long and one and one quarter inches in the widest part. Copper spear points from Still Pond. The occurrence of a 4-inch side-notched copper spearhead with a contracting basal lenticular shell in these Upper Great Lakes graves* (Figure 1b). Still Pond, albeit very rare, indicates potential ties to the Eastern Cr. Photo by Clifford Shore. Henry Ward, and Scott C. Watson reports of a 4-inch notched-tanged spearhead and a tanged Archeological Investigations at the Arrowhead Farm copper crescent from the Still Pond area, and other diagnostic copper artifacts spearhead, crescent, fishhook from Site Complex, Kent County Maryland. Maryland Archeology 22 2: The material and form of the spear Maryland. The Archaeologist 3 4: Wayne State University per artifacts. Ornamental copper artifacts are largely limited to A. University of Chicago Press. Copper crescents have been argued to be either The Archaic Tradition. The Wisconsin Archeologist utilitarian hafted, ulu-like knives or ornamental akin to those found in Ontario, with Wisconsin traditionally considered the core. Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 15, More isolated finds help define the extremes of distribution in the Northeast, edited by Bruce G. New York east, and Kentucky south. Aside from numerous Wittery, Warren L. The mercurial fortuitous surface finds, the complex is best known Wisconsin Archeologist 38 4: Curry is Senior Archeologist in the Archeology related to other circa B. He holds an M. His Conclusions research interests include environmental archeology, cultural ecology, and Middle Atlantic prehistory. There are no clear answers. However, the Place, Crownsville, Maryland or by e-mail at trade networks operative in eastern North America during the period.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Chapter 5 : Holdings : Great Lakes archaeology / | York University Libraries

To ask other readers questions about Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes 11, B.C. to A.D. , please sign up. Be the first to ask a question about Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes 11, B.C. to A.D.

Rogers, Walter A, Kenyon Price: Ojibwa - Eastern Cree. Ojibwa - Northern Cree. It is hoped the list published here will be of use to librarians and school administrators in helping their clients and students to find the reading material they need. The anthropology of Ontario, as of everywhere else, covers the subjects of prehistoric and historic archaeology, ethnology, linguistics and folklore. Physical anthropology, which is the study of the physical types of the native peoples, must also be included. In order to provide some background setting for the Indians of Ontario, it has seemed desirable to list a number of general works on anthropology and these have been given first. The list is not exhaustive, and does not contain all of the major references. It does, however, indicate a number of very useful books. It should be pointed out also that the anthropology of Ontario cannot be isolated from that of the surrounding regions, and also it sometimes happens that there is no adequate study pertaining directly to Ontario. Under these circumstances, it has often been necessary to give a reference to a work dealing not with Ontario Indians, but with peoples almost identical to those found here. Since they differ in no essential respect from their kinsmen living in Ontario, it is equally applicable to our scene, and must be used since there is nothing else to take its place. Similar situations prevail in certain other areas also. It should be made clear that this bibliography is by no means complete. Indeed, to present a complete one would in some ways defeat the purposes indicated in the first paragraph, since it would be very long and cumbersome to use. The present list includes many of the outstanding works in the various fields of Ontario anthropology, and numerous papers of less significance. Where there are gaps, it should be possible for the student to fill them out by careful study of the references given in the various papers cited. Unfortunately most of these will be difficult to find in the majority of libraries. The situation is however not as bad as it might seem for it should be possible to arrange with some large library to obtain photographic copies at small cost. In this way, the needs of readers with special interests may be accommodated. Finally, it will be noted that a list of addresses for periodicals is given for those libraries who wish to subscribe to them. Thanks are due Miss Nancy Powell who spent many hours establishing the proper citations for the references.

Introduction to Anthropology , 2d, ed. A Review of Activities, Indian Legends of Canada. McClelland and Stewart, The Eagle, the Jaguar and the Serpent: Social Anthropology of North American Tribes. University of Chicago Press, Indians of the Americas. Handbook of the Indians of Canada. Appendix to tenth report. The World of Man , New York: Barnes and Noble, I Their Origin and Antiquity: A Collection of Papers by Ten Authors , assembled and ed. University of Toronto Press, Cultural Anthropology ; the Science of Custom. The Indians of North America. Canadians of Long Ago: The Indians of the Western Great Lakes, University of Michigan Press, Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. Human Relations Area Files, I Part of an appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario. University of Chicago Press, I America Before the Days of the White Men. Illustrated by Antonio Sotomayor. The Indian Tribes of North America. Government Printing Office, Indians of North America. Indian Corn in Old America. Ancient Man in North America. Indians of the Longhouse: New York; Morrow, The Legends of the Iroquois. Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise. Songs from the Iroquois Longhouse: Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin , No. The Wars of the Iroquois: University of Wisconsin Press, Iroquois Crafts "Indian Handicrafts," No. Law and Government of the Grand River Iroquois. Albany, University of the State of New York, The Code of Handsome Lp. Rumbling Wings and Other Indian Tales. Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages. Annual Report of the Museum for the Fiscal Year, Economics of the Iroquois. The White Roots of Peace. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, Iroquois Foods and Food Preparation. Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. C Government Printing Office, Grammatical Sketch , Texts and Word List. Notes on the Hunting Economy of the Abitibi Indians. Catholic University of America, Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada,

DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN LIFE IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES, 11,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1800

Foodways in a Muskeg Community: Government Printing Bureau, XXX October-December, , The Round Lake O. The Mission House, Nev; York and London: Columbia University Press, , Pp. Columbia University Press, Understanding Iroquois Pottery in Ontario. University of Western Ontario, Oxford University Press, The Excavation of Ste Marie 1. XX October, , XXII July, , Archaeology of the Neutral India ns. Etobicke Historical Society, XI January, , The Middleport Prehistoric Village Site. Issued as Appendices to the Report of the Minister of Education from ca. Most issues are now unavailable, but a small number may still be obtained upon application to the Dept of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario. National Museum of Canada.

Chapter 6 : Suggested Reading – Michigan Archaeological Society

*Indian life in the Upper Great Lakes 11, B.C. to A.D. [George Irving Quimby] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The archaeology, ethnology, and geography of the upper Great Lakes is revealed in this account of Indian life in that region.*

Chapter 7 : George Irving Quimby | LibraryThing

ARCHEOLOGY: *Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes: 11, B.C. to A.D. George Irving Quimby.*

Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - Environmental Politics and the Creation of a Dream

Indian life in the Upper Great Lakes, 11, B.C. to A.D. by George Irving Quimby starting at \$ Indian life in the Upper Great Lakes, 11, B.C. to A.D. has 0 available edition to buy at Alibris.

Chapter 9 : Fur Trade Bibliography

Title: Book Reviews: Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes. 11, B.C. to A.D. Book Authors: Irving Quimby, George: Review Author: Willey, Gordon R.