

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE INDIAN OF NEW-ENGLAND, AND THE NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCES

## Chapter 1 : Homepage | USA Northeast Province

*The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces [microform]: a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, hunting, & c.: with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish, the most complete that has been given for New.*

Traditional culture patterns Territorial and political organization Of the three language families represented in the Northeast, Algonquian groups were the most widely distributed. Their territories comprised the entire region except the areas immediately surrounding Lakes Erie and Ontario , some parts of the present-day states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a portion of the interior of present-day Virginia and North Carolina. The Tuscarora , who also spoke an Iroquoian language, lived in the coastal hills of present-day North Carolina and Virginia. Although many Siouan-speaking tribes once lived in the Northeast culture area, only the Ho-Chunk Winnebago people continue to reside there in large numbers. Most tribes within the Sioux nation moved west in the 16th and 17th centuries, as the effects of colonialism rippled across the continent. Although the Santee Sioux bands had the highest level of conflict with their Ojibwa neighbours, the Teton and Yankton Sioux bands moved the farthest west from their original territory. These bands, as well as most other Siouan-speaking groups, are usually considered to be part of the Plains Indian culture area despite their extended period of residence in the forests. The complexities of band designation and naming conventions are discussed in Sidebar: The most elaborate and powerful political organization in the Northeast was that of the Iroquois Confederacy. A loose coalition of tribes, it originally comprised the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. Later the Tuscarora joined as well. Indigenous traditions hold that the league was formed as a result of the efforts of the leaders Dekanawida and Hiawatha , probably during the 15th or the 16th century. The original intent of the coalition was to establish peace among the member tribes. One of the most important things it established was a standardized rate for blood money , the compensation paid to the family of a murder victim. Providing compensation for the loss of a family member was a long-standing practice, but, before the confederacy was established, entire tribes could go to war if an offer was deemed inadequate. The fixing of blood money rates prevented such conflicts from occurring within the league, although not between members of the league and other tribes. The agreed-upon rate was 10 strings of symbolically important shell beads, or wampum , for the life of a man and 20 strings of wampum for the life of a woman; thus, the total compensation for murder of a man by a man was 20 strings, of a woman by a woman 40 strings, and so on. National Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York The Iroquois Confederacy was a league of peace to its members, yet peace within the league also freed the tribes of the Confederacy to focus their military power on the conquest of other indigenous groups. Raids provided room for expansion as well as captive women and children; such captives were often adopted into the tribe in order to replace family members lost to death or capture. Captive adult men, however, generally fared less well than women and children. Among the Iroquois Confederacy, other Iroquoian speakers, and perhaps a few Algonquian groups, men taken during raids might be either tortured to death or adopted into the tribe. If the captive had been taken to compensate for a murder, his fate was usually determined by the family of the deceased. If their decision was to torture, the captive tried to avoid crying out, a practice that contributed to the stereotype of the stoicism among indigenous Americans. Among the Iroquois it was not uncommon to close the event by cannibalizing the body, a practice that alienated surrounding tribes. Although conflicts between the Iroquois Confederacy and neighbouring tribes certainly antedated colonization, it is equally certain that the confederacy increased its raiding activity during the ensuing centuries. This occurred for a number of reasons—some, such as demographic collapse, indirectly promoted violence, while others, such as economic pressures, were direct instigators of conflict. Although it is nearly impossible to completely untangle the ways that these processes interacted, it is useful to consider them both. Europeans who traveled to the Americas brought with them diseases to which indigenous peoples had no immunity. These new diseases proved much more deadly to

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Amerindians than they had been to Europeans and ultimately precipitated a pancontinental demographic collapse. The introduced diseases proved especially virulent in the concentrated settlements of the Iroquoians, who began to suffer heavier population losses than their neighbours. In attempting to replace those who had died during epidemics, the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy seem to have taken kidnapping to unprecedented levels. Economic disruptions related to the commercialization of animal resources also instigated intertribal conflict. By the early 17th century, trapping had severely depleted the beaver population around the Great Lakes. The Iroquois Confederacy occupied some of the more depleted beaver habitat and began a military campaign intended to effect expansion into territory that had not been overhunted. While raiding for expansionist purposes might have differed from raiding intended to take captives, those tribes that were put on the defensive created several alliances to repel confederacy attacks. A prominent example was an alliance known as the Wendat Confederacy, which comprised several Huron bands and the Tionontati. The Wenrohronon and the Neutral tribes also formed loose defensive coalitions. Ultimately, however, these alliances proved ineffective. The Iroquois Confederacy conquered the Wendat in 1650, the Neutrals in 1651, the Erie in 1652, and the Susquehannock in 1654. Subsistence, settlement patterns, and housing The Northeast culture area comprises a mosaic of temperate forests, meadows, wetlands, and waterways. The traditional diet consisted of a wide variety of cultivated, hunted, and gathered foods, including corn maize, beans, squash, deer, fish, waterbirds, leaves, seeds, tubers, berries, roots, nuts, and maple syrup. Jerome Wyckoff Rivers in the northern and eastern parts of the culture area had annual runs of anadromous fish such as salmon; in the north people tended to rely more upon fish than on crops as the latter were frequently destroyed by frost. Similarly, groups in the upper Great Lakes relied more upon wild rice *Zizania aquatica* than on crops, and peoples on the western fringes of the culture area relied more upon hunting the bison that roamed the local tallgrass prairies than on agriculture. On the Atlantic coast and along major inland rivers, shellfish were plentiful and played an important part in the diet. In contrast, residents of the central and southern parts of the culture area tended to rely quite heavily upon crops, because wild resources such as rice, anadromous fish, shellfish, and bison were unavailable. Notably, the geographic distribution of those areas where domesticated plants were essential mirrors the distribution of Iroquoians, while the Algonquian and Siouan groups generally lived in the areas of enriched wild resources. This is not to imply that the Algonquians and Siouans did not farm. Fields were created by girdling trees and burning any undergrowth see slash-and-burn agriculture; fruit and nut trees were not girdled but rather became part of the larger garden or field system. Crops were planted in small mounds or hills about three feet one metre across. Corn was planted in the centre of the mound, beans in a ring around the corn, and squash around the beans; as the plants grew, bean runners used the corn stalks as a support, and the broad leaves of the squash plants shaded out weeds and conserved soil moisture. Harvested produce was eaten fresh or dried and stored for winter meals, as were wild foods. The tribes that relied most heavily upon agriculture tended to coalesce into the largest settlements, perhaps because they needed to store and defend the harvest. Large Iroquoian villages, for instance, were protected by as many as three concentric palisades at the time of initial European contact, indicating that these groups were quite concerned about raids from fellow tribes. In contrast, Algonquian and Siouan oral traditions and early European reports indicate that the peoples living in areas with enriched wild food sources such as wild rice or salmon tended to live in relatively smaller and less protected villages and to spend more of their time in dispersed hunting and gathering camps. By the first half of the 17th century, however, nearly every village was ringed by a protective palisade. Secoton, a Powhatan Village, watercolour drawing by John White, c. 1607. Courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum Algonquian and Siouan homes were wickiups or wigwams; Iroquoians lived in longhouses. Wickiups were made by driving a number of pointed poles into the ground to make a circular or oval floor plan ranging from 15 to 20 feet 4. These poles were tied together with strips of bark and reinforced with other poles tied horizontally to make a dome-shaped framework that was covered with bark, reeds, or woven mats, the type of covering depending on the availability of materials in the area. A single fire in the centre provided heat for cooking and for warmth. Typically, a wickiup would house a single two- or three-generation family, although

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two close families would occasionally share a home. Wickiup of the southwestern Ojibwa, Lac du Flambeau, Wis. Milwaukee Public Museum Traditional longhouses were also made of a framework of poles covered with bark sheets but were roughly rectangular in floor plan, with a door at either end and an arched roof; in terms of construction, a longhouse was rather like a greatly elongated wickiup. After European contact, longhouse construction techniques changed so that walls were built to remain vertical, rather than to create a roof arch, and were topped with a gable roof. A longhouse was usually some 22 to 23 feet 6 to 7 metres wide and might be anywhere from 40 to feet 12 to metres in length depending on the number of families living in it. Interior walls divided longhouses into compartments, and usually one nuclear family would reside in each. A series of hearths was placed down the middle of the structure, with the families on either side of the central walkway sharing the fire in the middle. The average longhouse probably had 5 fires and 10 families. Corn was generally converted to hominy by soaking the kernels in ashes, removing the hulls, and pounding the remaining mass with a wooden pestle in a mortar hollowed out of a tree trunk. Occasionally, however, the corn was ground between two flat stones. The forest also provided materials for the frames of snowshoes, which made travel in the winter easier and which were essential in the north. The shafts for bows, arrows, and spears were also made of wood, while points for the arrows and spears were chipped from stone, as were many knives and other sharp-edged implements. A variety of bone tools were also made, primarily for processing animal hides into soft leather. European metal goods became very popular replacements for bone tools and stone arrowheads and knives, and indigenous peoples often fashioned the metal from damaged kettles into these familiar tools. Typically, labour was divided on the basis of gender and age. Grandparents, great-aunts and great-uncles, and older siblings and cousins helped parents care for children from toddlerhood on, teaching them the ways of the group. Women cared for infants, cooked, made clothing and basketry containers, gathered wild plants and shellfish, fished, and made the tools necessary for these tasks. They also planted, weeded, and harvested all crops; in total, women typically grew, gathered, or caught the majority of the food consumed by a group. Men held councils, warred, built houses, hunted, fished, and made the implements they needed for these activities. Although housing and the reliance upon agriculture varied from tribe to tribe, clothing was fairly similar throughout the Northeast culture area. For protection from the cold or while traveling in the forest, leggings—basically, two tubes of leather or fur also attached to the waist belt—were added. A cape or robe of leather or fur was also worn in cold weather. Both men and women wore moccasins, the soft-soled and heelless shoe adapted, among other things, for use with the snowshoe. Northeast Indian moccasins decorated with quillwork, glass beads, and strips of wool. For special occasions such as feasts and war expeditions, the body might also be decorated with paint and jewelry. Iroquois shoulder bag made of buckskin and decorated with porcupine quills and deer hair, c. Hair worn in the traditional roach style common to some Northeast Indian nations. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Social organization Northeastern cultures used two approaches to social organization. One was based on linguistic and cultural affiliation and comprised tribes made up of bands for predominantly mobile groups or villages for more sedentary peoples. The other was based on kinship and included nuclear families, clans, and groups of clans called moieties or phratries. However, kin connections often smoothed social interaction at the tribal and intertribal levels see below Kinship and family life. A band or village was a loosely organized collection of people who occupied a particular locale and who recognized a common identity; bands tended to be smaller and to live in the resource-enriched parts of the region, while villages tended to be larger and more dependent upon agricultural produce. Each typically had a unique name for itself; a number of what were originally band or village appellations are now thought of as tribal names. In some cases, Europeans conflated the identities of a people, their geographic locale, and their leader, as with the people of the Powhatan confederacy, the village known as Powhatan, and the leader Powhatan. Several bands or villages comprised a tribe, which was also loosely organized and which in many parts of the area was not so much a political or decision-making unit as a group of people who spoke a common language and had similar customs. Although chieftainships often were inherited, personal ability was the basis for the influence that was exercised by a chief, or sachem. Leaders of

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various levels gathered frequently for councils, which might include 50 or more individuals. Such gatherings normally opened with prayers and an offering of tobacco to the divine, followed by the smoking of a sacred pipe , or calumet.

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## Chapter 2 : Northeast Woodland Indian Tribes and Languages (Eastern Woodlands)

*The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces: a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin Tribe, their modes of life, fishing, hunting, &c., with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish, the most complete that has been given for New-England.*

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that in old time, there was moose in the Micmac country ; that they all disappeared, and now he says, they again make their appearance. I In one excursion he made after beaver, when about fifteen years old, in company ; with a hunter, they took only two partridges and one rabbit ; they almost perished with hunger. This was in the fall of the year. As an instance of the precarious life of the hunter, he gives the following narrative. I was left alone by the desertion of my companion. I made good collections, that is about thirty beaver skins, and some beaver meat, I had dried. Well, on the breaking up of Winter, I had prepared a raft ready to go down the stream near by. On my way down, a large stick, or tree crosses the stream and upset my raft, and all is lost save my tinder-box and Tum-hegn. This makes me a great feast. I then stop two days to eat and feast on him. His skin makes me a good warm covering. The remainder of the bear meat I carry with me, to my home, for my poor family, waiting for the proceeds of the beaver hunt, which had all been lost as above related. Tik; Indian Nicola T. This was in the Merimeshee River, and Aristigoosh. They take the salmon by torch-light, in the night time, when they use the spear. The sound of the r, is not in use in this language Avhon spoken in its purity. The same name was used in a shorter form, Lus-tukq and the St. Thoro was also an understanding or by-law. The Indian names for their fishing implements are as: In Micmac Kauitotz. Micmarg, where our Indian passed the former part of his life, are the wild goose, the brant, black duck, and the forests, also, abound with partridges, and rabbits ; these last are clothed with white fur in winter, and gray in summer. The skin of the black fox, has been sold for one hundred dollars, being very highly prized. They are seldom seen on the coast of the Arctic. Audubon found them in the north of Labrador. The Indian relates, that the aged people there is much, however, relating to Kjusok-ahp, this name maybe translated the lying man, and to Chcu-nuks, or the Turtle. We purpose to make a few selections only, from what the Indian has related to us. This being intended to exhibit the Indian as he is. It may be shown, also, to show the darkness of the human mind, that has never been illuminated by the word of God. This Kullos-kahp is regarded by his people with high admiration. Muh-gah-lcep, the Cariboo has two fine daughters, that were very desirous to relieve the lonesome swain Kullos-kahp, from his state of single blessedness ; but Kullos-kahp had other schemes. The Turtle then goes to visit the maidens and passes himself for Kullos-kai-p! After being duly ushered to the family, the old squaw privately instructs one of her daughters to make ready the bridal bed for the expected husband. He recollects, however, that his nephew, Kjusok-ahp is behind, and lights his long handled Indian pipe, and when he sees him coming, hands it to him to smoke ; but the wily Kullos-kahp when he came up says, my uncle must have been troubled with this branch or stick that reaches over our path, and therefore he lops it off the pipe, with his Tumhegn. The Turtle thus forlorn and in distress, soon discovers a way to gain upon his hunting companions. He presently goes to the river, and glides along at the bottom, and is the first to reach the hunting ground, and kills the first moose, dresses it and has the wigwam ready before the party arrives, and had even refreshed himself before the hunters came. The Indian fashion being to make a hunt after the wedding ; and as the Turtle could not do this himself, it is brought about by the invisible agency of Kullos-kalip, in the manner just related. The next feat of Kullos-kahp, is thus arranged. After much feasting and cutting up of the Whale, at length beneath it found their Cliee-ku-iiuks or the Turtle dead, and partly devoured with maggots. Kullos-kahp then goes to him, gave him a kick, and tells him he ought not to sleep so long. The reply of the Turtle is, sure enough ; I have slept late here! Now the scene changes a little, and we come to some of the sequences of the married life. It seems the wife of the Turtle bears him a son in due time, and the pappoos, is incessantly crying. This new kind of music, causes much trouble to the Turtle, and he goes in search of advice and consolation to Kullos-kahp. I do not know what is the matter with him. It is egg, egg, egg. Well, now how am I now to get eggs? He then directs Chee-ku-nuks to go behind certain rocks, with his empty Tobagn, sleigh, and there miraculously, Turtle like, himself lays a load of eggs, and brings them home. Then he takes an egg and begins to strike it with his finger, with a sort of fillup. This was done twice, to annoy the Turtle and make him feel his power. These surprising feats of Kullos-kahp, cause the greatest astonishment among the Indians, then envy creeps in and they would gladly kill Kullos-kahp, to get rid of an individual who can work such miracles. There they go, and while Kullos-kahp is leisurely

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walking about on the desolate rocks, the Turtle takes away the stone canoe, and leaves him as he supposes there to perish. On discovering this treachery, Kullos-kahp mounts on a whale which brings him ashore. When he reaches the shore he hears the sound of mirth and dancing. This was to celebrate the destruction of Kullos-kahp. He puts on the disguise of an old squaw, and when about to enter the wigwam, he finds two toads placed as sentries on each side of the door, He asks the cause of this rejoicing: Since that time, the Indians say, the toad has never had a nose on his liicc. The next thing is to find Chee-ku-nuks and punish him for his baseness, ingratitude and treachery to him. Dis- guised, therefore, as an old squaw, he enters the tent, and looks round and finds Clief-ku-nuks bending forward in the dance. He steps behind him, and with his knife, lets out his entrails, by a dexterous circular cut, and immediatly hands the protruded bowels to a dog, which he drags away. Then Chee-ku-nuks finding himself so dan- gerously wounded, cries out, it is me, it is I that am hurt.

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### Chapter 3 : Canada Map / Map of Canada - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*The Indian of New-England, and the North-Eastern provinces a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, fishing, hunting, &c.: with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish: the most complete that has been given for New-England.*

South Africa is the southernmost country of Africa and covers an area of , square miles. South Africa is divided into nine administrative regions known as provinces, each having its provincial government. The majority of the provinces were established when the country gained independence in . The provinces range in area and population with the Northern Cape being the largest in area but smallest in population while Gauteng being the smallest in area but the largest in population. Western Cape is a province located on the south-western edge of South Africa and is also the southernmost part of Africa. The Western Cape is the fourth largest province in the country based on area, with the province covering an area of 49, square miles. The province has a population of over 6. Northern Cape Kimberley, South Africa. Northern Cape is the largest province in South Africa covering a total area of , square miles. The provincial capital of the Northern Cape is Kimberley which is also the largest city in the province with a population of , residents. North West Province is located in the northern part of the country and borders Gauteng, Limpopo, Free State, and Northern Cape provinces as well as several districts of Botswana. The province covers an area of 40, square miles and has a population of over 3. The provincial capital of the North West is Mahikeng while the largest city in the province is Rustenburg which has a population of , people. Mpumalanga A waterfall in Mpumalanga, South Africa. Mpumalanga is a province located in the north-eastern part of South Africa. The province was established on April 27th, and was formerly known as the Eastern Transvaal but the name was changed on August 24th, to Mpumalanga. The head of government in the province is the Premier whose office is located in the provincial capital, Nelspruit which is also the largest city in the province. Limpopo Limpopo, South Africa. Limpopo is a province located in the north of the country and is named after Limpopo River. The province covers an area of 48, square miles making Limpopo the fifth largest province in the area. Limpopo has a population of 5. The seat of the provincial government of Limpopo is located in Polokwane which is also the largest city in the province with a population of , residents. The province was formed in after the merging of the Natal Province and the KwaZulu region. KwaZulu-Natal covers an area of 36, square miles and a population of about 11 million residents making it the second most populous province in South Africa. Zulu is the most dominant language with Pietermaritzburg is the capital of KwaZulu-Natal province and houses the office of the Premier. However, the largest city in the province is Durban. Gauteng Johannesburg, South Africa. Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa covering a total area of 7, square miles. However, Gauteng is the most populous province in the country with a population of over 13 million people, translating to a population density of 1, persons per square mile, the highest in all provinces. As its name suggests, Gauteng is home to one of largest gold deposits in the world. The capital of the province is Johannesburg which is also the largest city in the province and is also the largest city in the country. Free State Bloemfontein, South Africa. Free State is a South African province located in the center of the country. Free State is the third largest province in the country covering a total area of 50, square miles. With a population of about 2. The province was established on April 27th, . The Free State Province is among the richest in the South Africa with agriculture and mining being the primary economic drivers. The capital of Free State is Bloemfontein which is also the largest city in the province with a population of , residents. Eastern Cape is a province located in the south-eastern part of South Africa. The province covers an area of 65, square miles making Eastern Cape the second largest province in South Africa. Eastern Cape Province was formed on April 27th, after the merging of the colonial Cape Province, the Ciskei region, and the Transkei region. The province is among the poorest in the country, a fact attributed to the prominence of subsistence agriculture in the province. Bhisho is the capital of the province and houses the office of the province premier. However, Port

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Elizabeth is the largest city in the province with a population of , residents. This page was last updated on June 14, By Benjamin Elisha Sawe.

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### Chapter 4 : eastern woodlands indian tribes social studies and lesson plan resources

*The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces: a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, fishing, hunting, &c. ; with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish ; the most complete that has been given for New.*

Bread and Roses Strike. Massachusetts National Guard troops surround strikers in Lawrence, Massachusetts , New England was key to the industrial revolution in the United States. Technological developments and achievements from the Manufactory led to the development of more advanced cotton mills, including Slater Mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Recruiters were hired by mill agents to bring young women and children from the countryside to work in the factories. Between and , thousands of farm girls moved from rural areas where there was no paid employment to work in the nearby mills, such as the famous Lowell Mill Girls. As the textile industry grew, immigration also grew. By the s, immigrants began working in the mills, especially Irish and French Canadians. By , the region accounted for well over a quarter of all manufacturing value in the country and over a third of its industrial workforce. So too did anti-slavery politicians who wanted to limit the growth of slavery, such as John Quincy Adams , Charles Sumner , and John P. When the anti-slavery Republican Party was formed in the s, all of New England, including areas that had previously been strongholds for both the Whig and the Democratic Parties, became strongly Republican. New England remained solidly Republican until Catholics began to mobilize behind the Democrats, especially in , and up until the Republican party realigned its politics in a shift known as the Southern strategy. The immigrants filled the ranks of factory workers, craftsmen and unskilled laborers. The Irish assumed a larger and larger role in the Democratic Party in the cities and statewide, while the rural areas remained Republican. Yankees left the farms, which never were highly productive; many headed west, while others became professionals and businessmen in the New England cities. The Great Depression in the United States of the s hit the region hard, with high unemployment in the industrial cities. The Democrats appealed to factory workers and especially Catholics, pulling them into the New Deal coalition and making the once-Republican region into one that was closely divided. However the enormous spending on munitions, ships, electronics, and uniforms during World War II caused a burst of prosperity in every sector. Fall foliage in the town of Stowe, Vermont The region lost most of its factories starting with the loss of textiles in the s and getting worse after The factory economy practically disappeared. The textile mills one by one went out of business from the s to the s. For example, the Crompton Company, after years in business, went bankrupt in , costing the jobs of 2, workers in five states. The major reasons were cheap imports, the strong dollar, declining exports, and a failure to diversify. Alexander King House in Suffield, Connecticut What remains is very high technology manufacturing, such as jet engines, nuclear submarines, pharmaceuticals, robotics, scientific instruments, and medical devices. MIT the Massachusetts Institute of Technology invented the format for university-industry relations in high tech fields, and spawned many software and hardware firms, some of which grew rapidly. In , New England had two of the ten poorest cities by percentage living below the poverty line in the U.

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## Chapter 5 : The Eastern Woodland Hunters - Tribal Relations / War

*This item: The Indian Of New-england, And The North-eastern Provinces: A Sketch Of The Life Of An Indian Hunter, Ancient Traditions Relating To The Etchemin Tribe, Their Modes Of Life, Fishing, Hunting, &c.*

In a Gallup survey, less than half of residents in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts reported religion as an important part of their daily life. Starting in the 17th century, the larger towns in New England opened grammar schools, the forerunner of the modern high school. Henry Hudson explored the area of present-day New York in and claimed it for the Netherlands. His journey stimulated Dutch interest, and the area became known as New Netherland. In 1614, the city of New Amsterdam the location of present-day New York City was designated the capital of the province. Penn established representative government and briefly combined his two possessions under one General Assembly in 1701. However, by the Province of Pennsylvania had grown so large that their representatives wanted to make decisions without the assent of the Lower Counties and the two groups of representatives began meeting on their own, one at Philadelphia, and the other at New Castle. Penn and his heirs remained proprietors of both and always appointed the same person Governor for their Province of Pennsylvania and their territory of the Lower Counties. The fact that Delaware and Pennsylvania shared the same governor was not unique. From 1702 to 1709, New York and New Jersey shared a governor. Route 1 as it passes through Lamar Township, Pennsylvania Topography[ edit ] While most of the Northeastern United States lie in the Appalachian Highlands physiographic region, some are also part of the Atlantic coastal plain which extends south to the southern tip of Florida. The climate of the region is created by the position of the general west to east flow of weather in the middle latitudes that much of the USA is controlled by and the position and movement of the subtropical highs. Summers are normally warm in northern areas to hot in southern areas. In summer, the building Bermuda High pumps warm and sultry air toward the Northeast, and frequent but brief thundershowers are common on hot summer days. In winter the subtropical high retreats southeastward, and the polar jet stream moves south bringing colder air masses from up in Canada and more frequent storm systems to the region. Winter often brings both rain and snow as well as surges of both warm and cold air. Census Bureau estimate, the population of the region totaled 55 million. Since the last century, the U. Census Bureau divisions in the Northeast New England and Mid-Atlantic rank 1 and 2 among the 9 divisions in population density according to the population estimate. The South Atlantic region Due to the faster growth of the South Atlantic region, it will take over the 2 division rank in population density in the next estimate, dropping New England to 3rd position. New England is projected to retain the number 3 rank for many, many years, as the only other lower-ranked division with even half the population density of New England is the East North Central division

## Chapter 6 : The Provinces of South Africa - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces: a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, fishing, hunting, &c.; with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish; the most complete that has been given for New-England.*

## Chapter 7 : New England Native Americans | Native American Culture

*The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces: a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, fishing, hunting, &c.: with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish, the most complete that has been given for New-England.*

## Chapter 8 : New England - Wikipedia

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*The Indian of New-England, and the North-Eastern Provinces; a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin and English Derived from Nicola Teneslas.*

### Chapter 9 : Northeast India - Wikipedia

*Full text of "The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces [microform]: a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, hunting, & c.: with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish, the most complete that has been given for New-England in the languages of Etchemin.*