



SKETCHES
OF
MONUMENTS and ANTIQUES,
FOUND IN THE
MOUNDS, TOMBS and ANCIENT CITIES of AMERICA.



ARRANGED, CLASSIFIED & DESCRIBED,
BY
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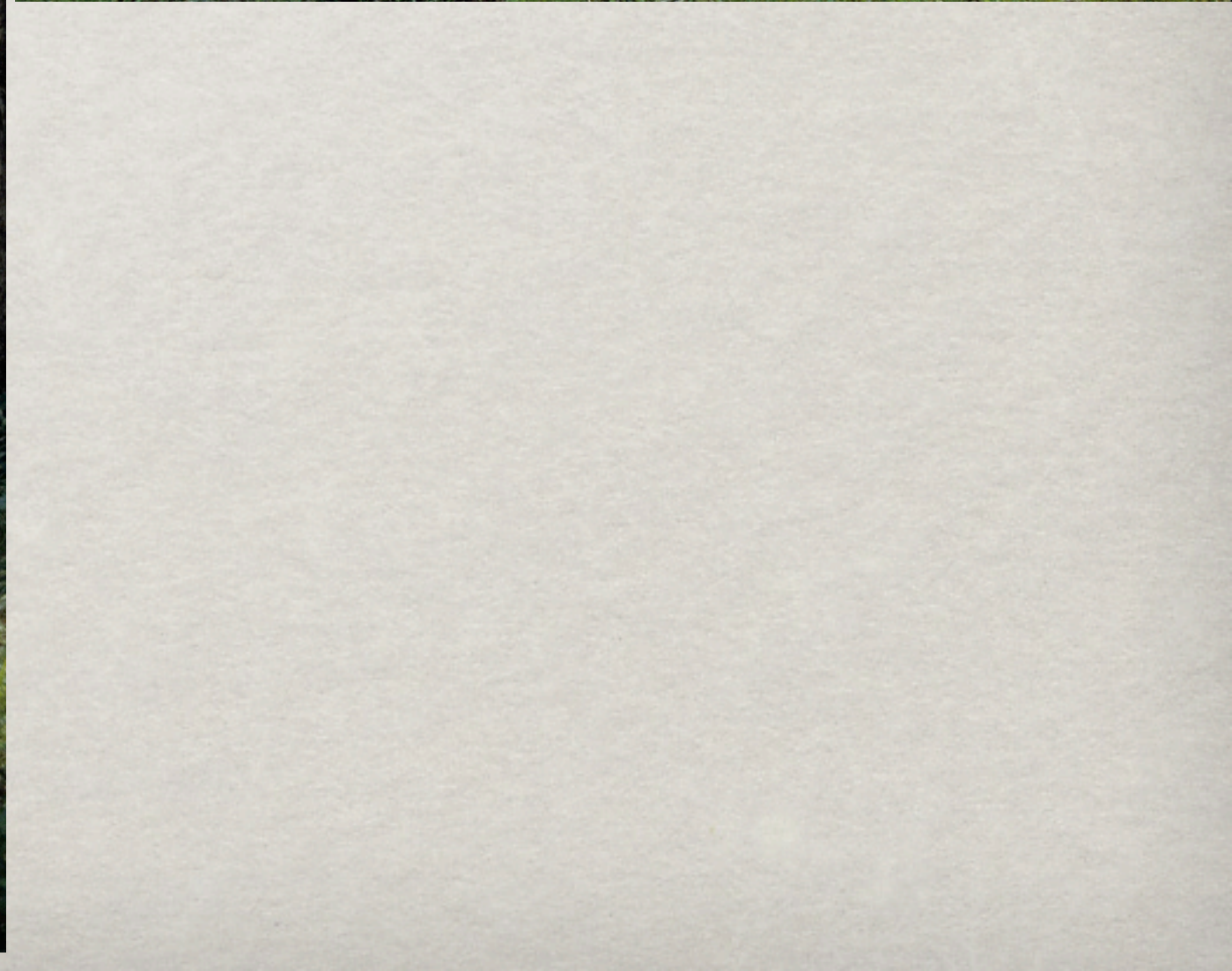
NEW YORK, 1858.



ANCIENT WORKS, MARIETTA, OHIO.



GREAT MOUND AT MARIETTA, OHIO.











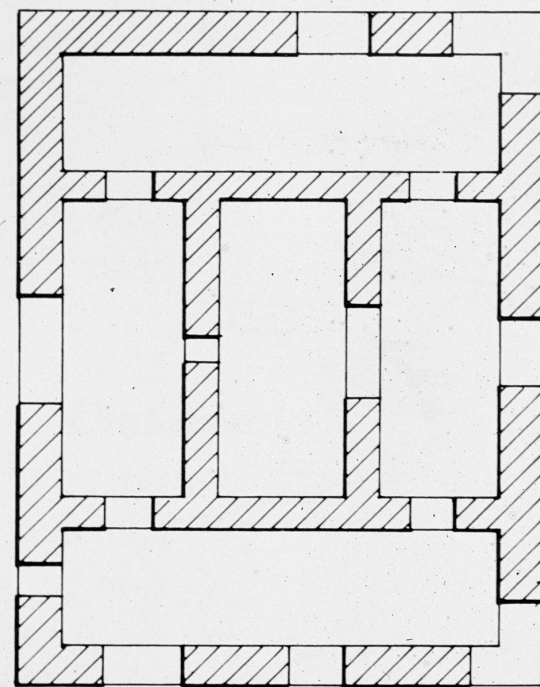
Map of the Four Corners area shows ancient pueblo sites in the Mesa Verde region. To the south and southeast are present-day Hopi Pueblo, Zuni Pueblo, and the 18 Pueblos of the Northern Rio Grande, where descendants of the Anasazi live today.



Southwest Cultures:

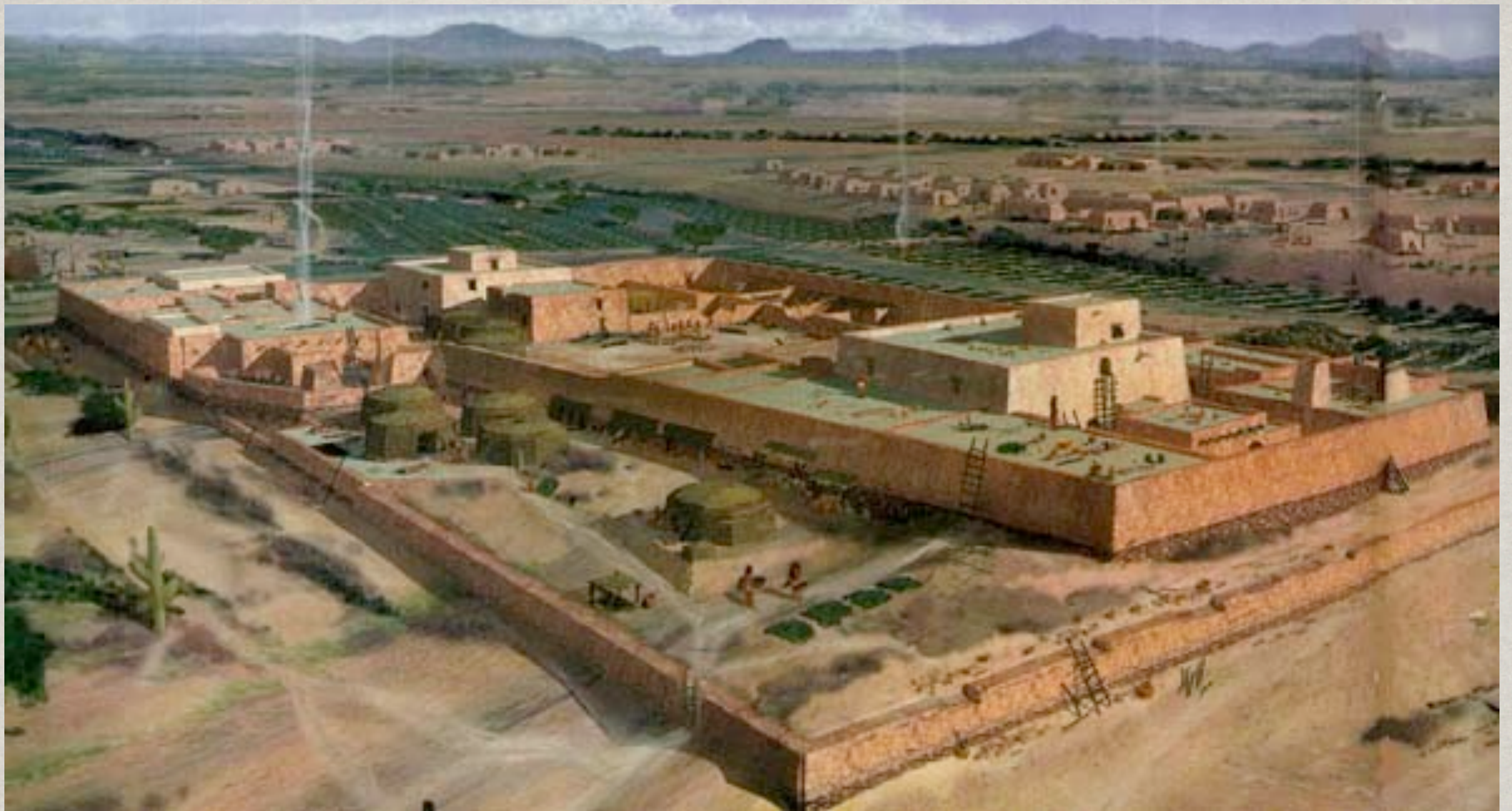
Anasazi	100 AD -- 1600 AD
Mogollon	300 AD -- 1450 AD
Hohokam	400 AD -- 1500 AD

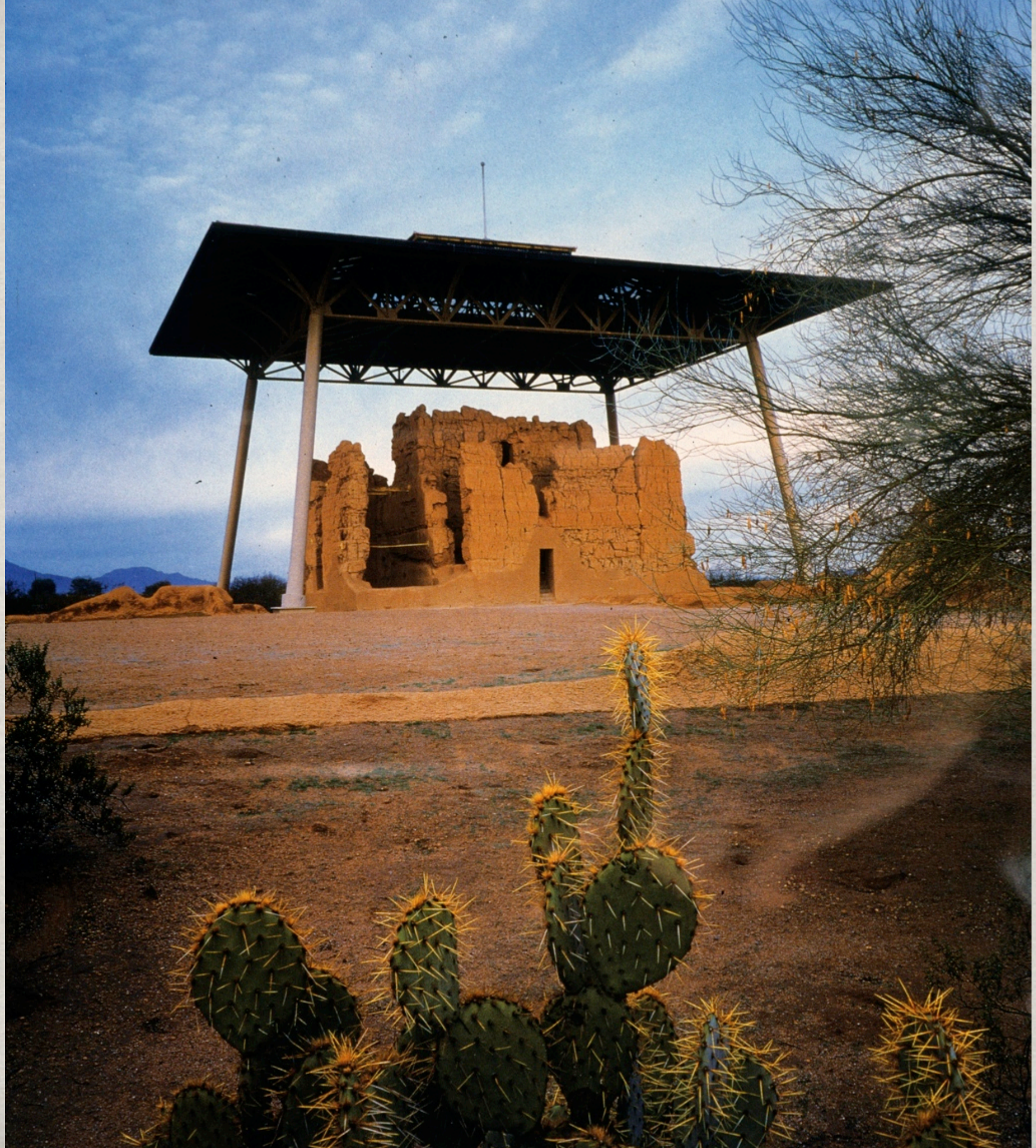


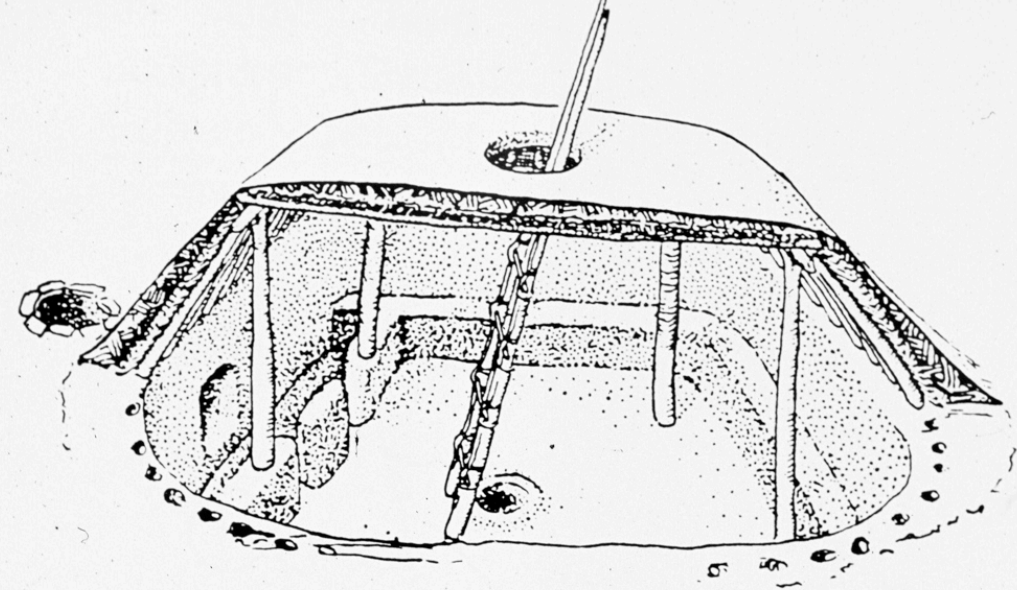


Casa Grande plan

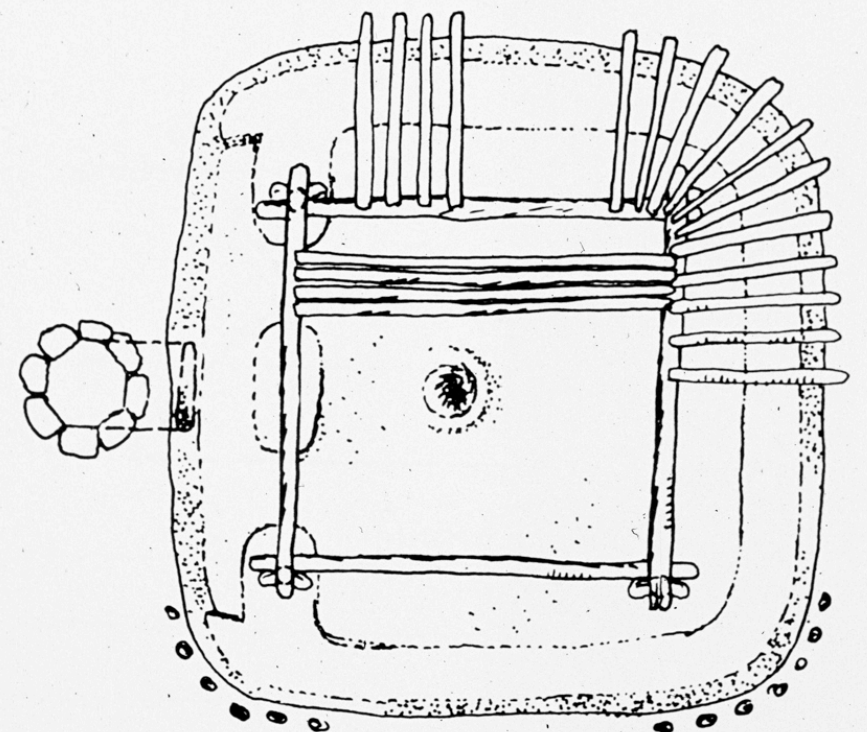
Casa Grande, Hohokam, near Phoenix, AZ. c. 1350





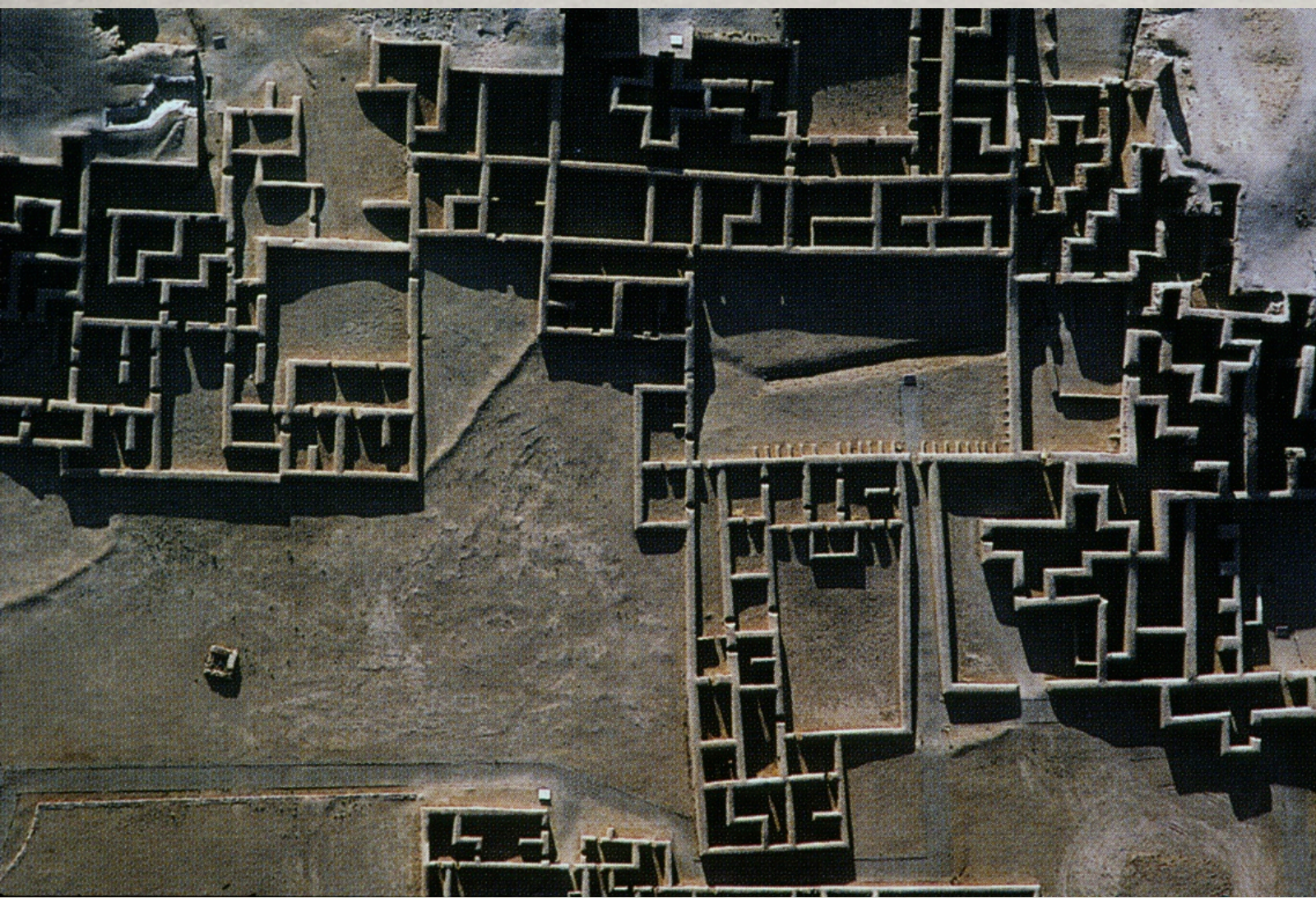


Section



Pit house plan

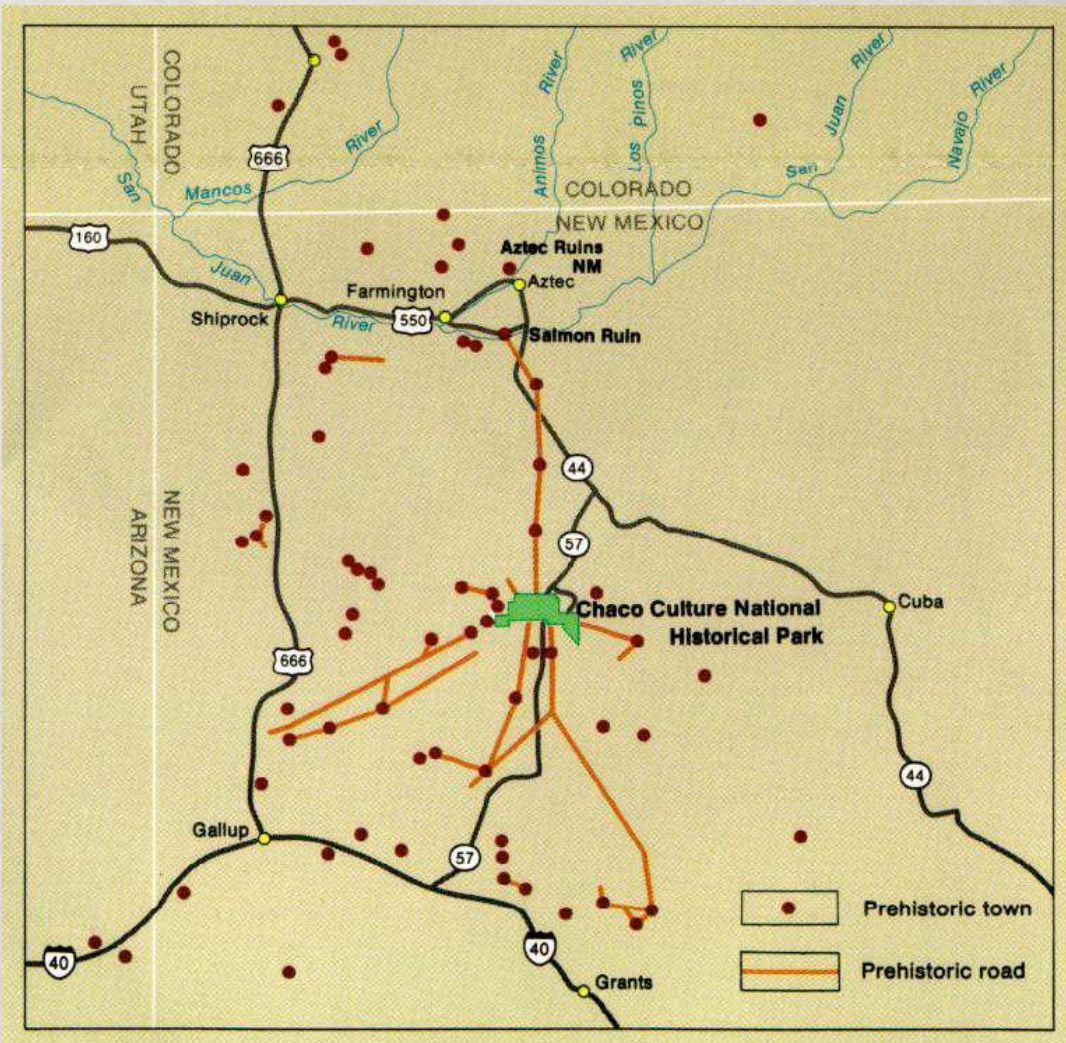
Above:
Mogollon Pit House, 300 - 1450
Left:
Late 19th Century Hogan, derived
from Pit House

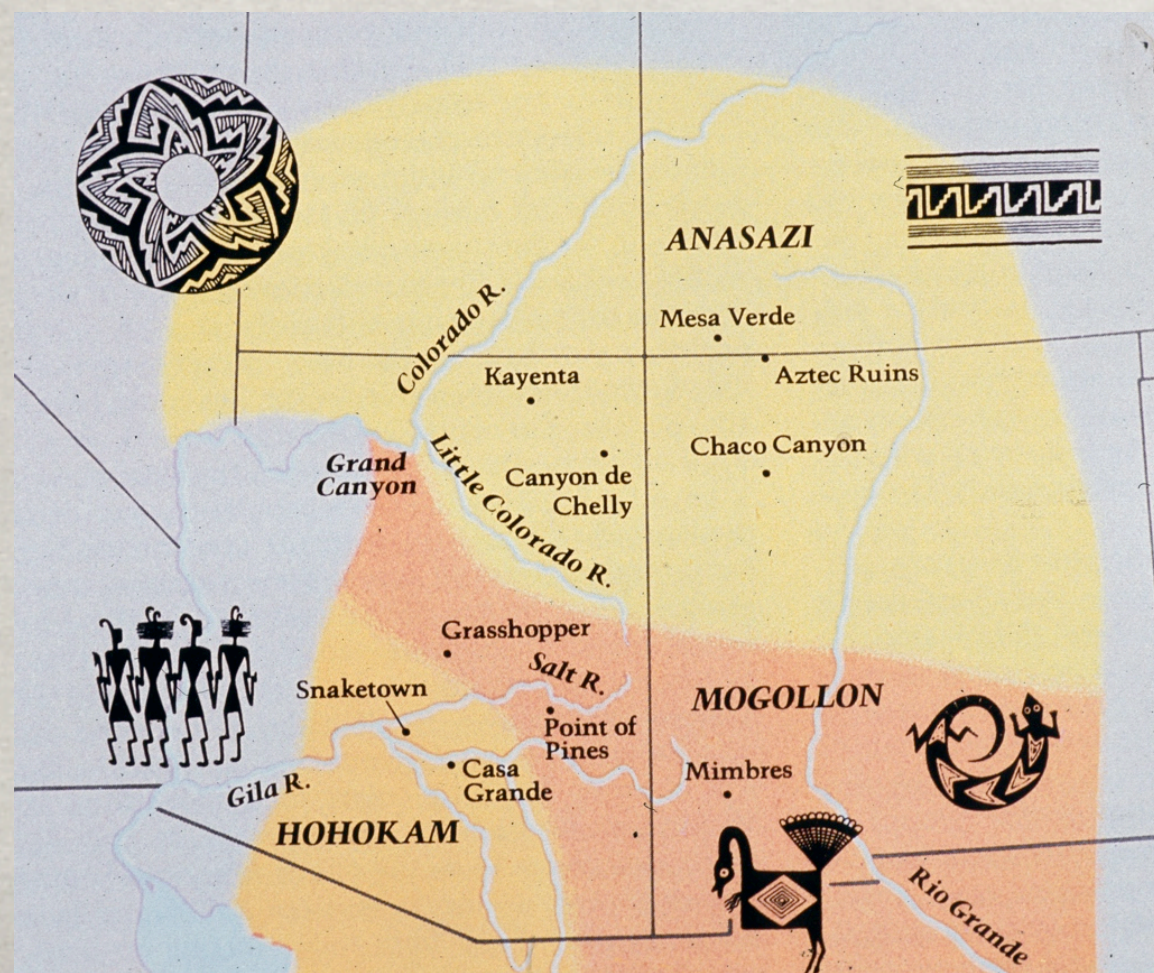


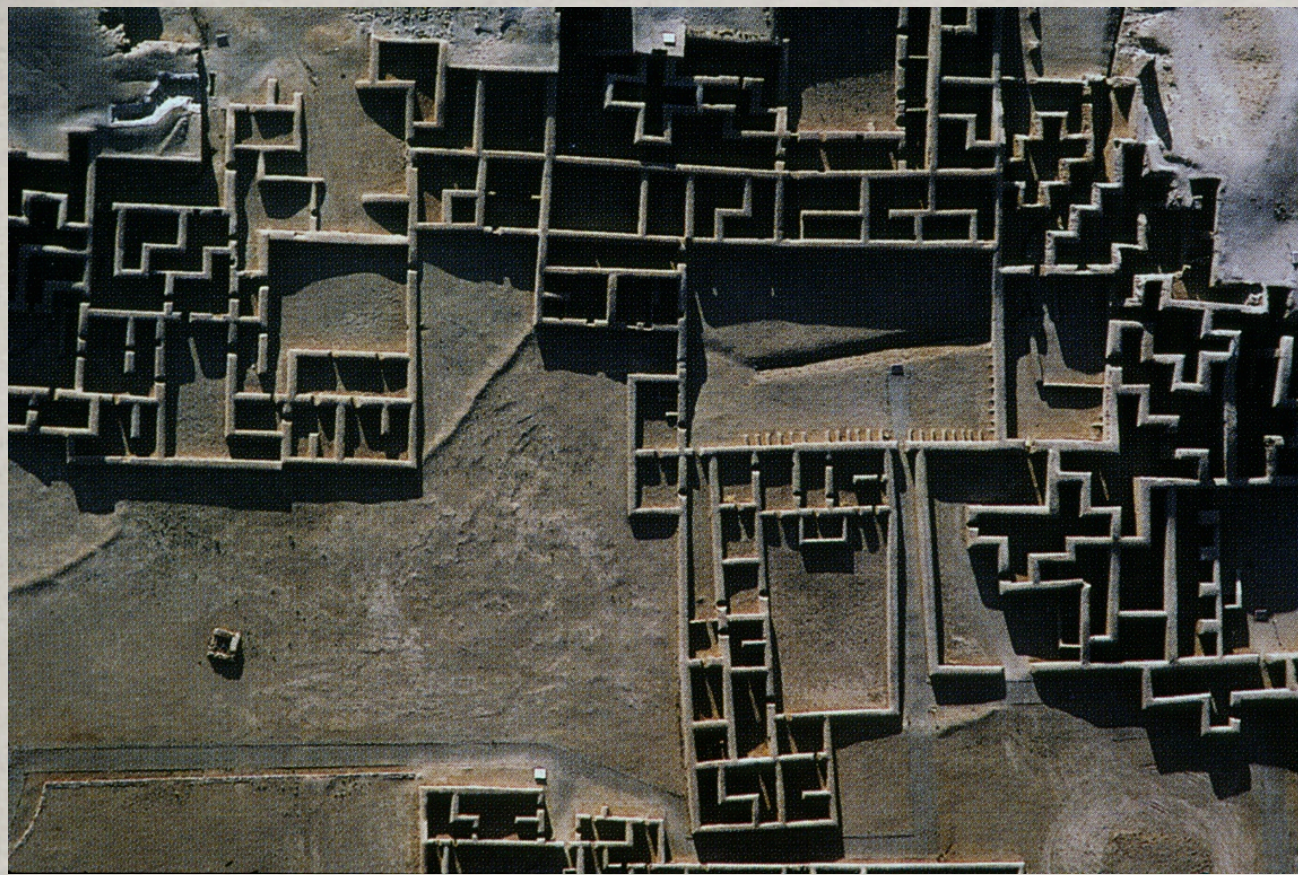
Casa Grande
Anasazi
Chaco Canyon, NM
900 - 1100

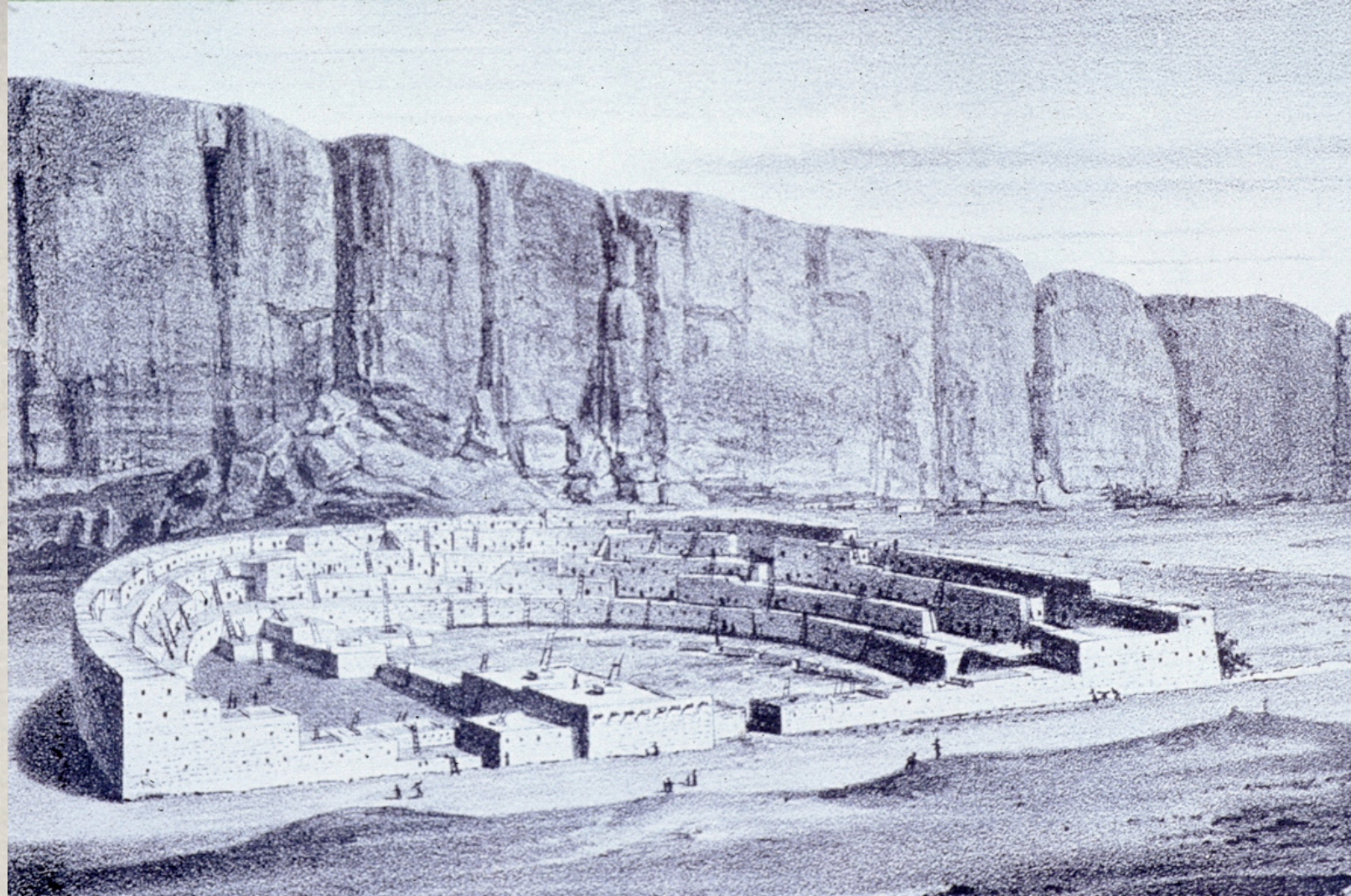


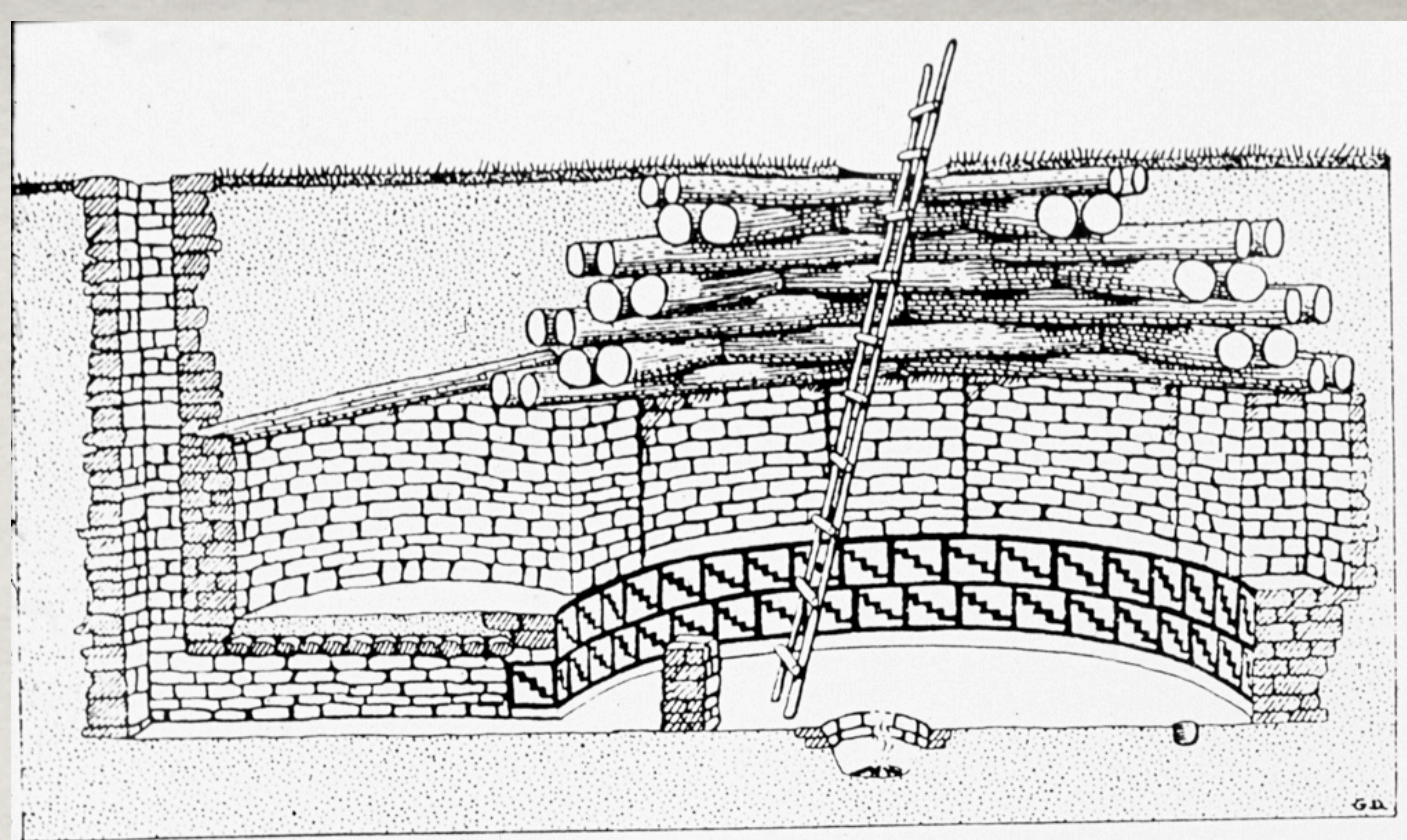
Pueblo Bonito
Anasazi
Chaco Canyon, NM.
900 - 1300



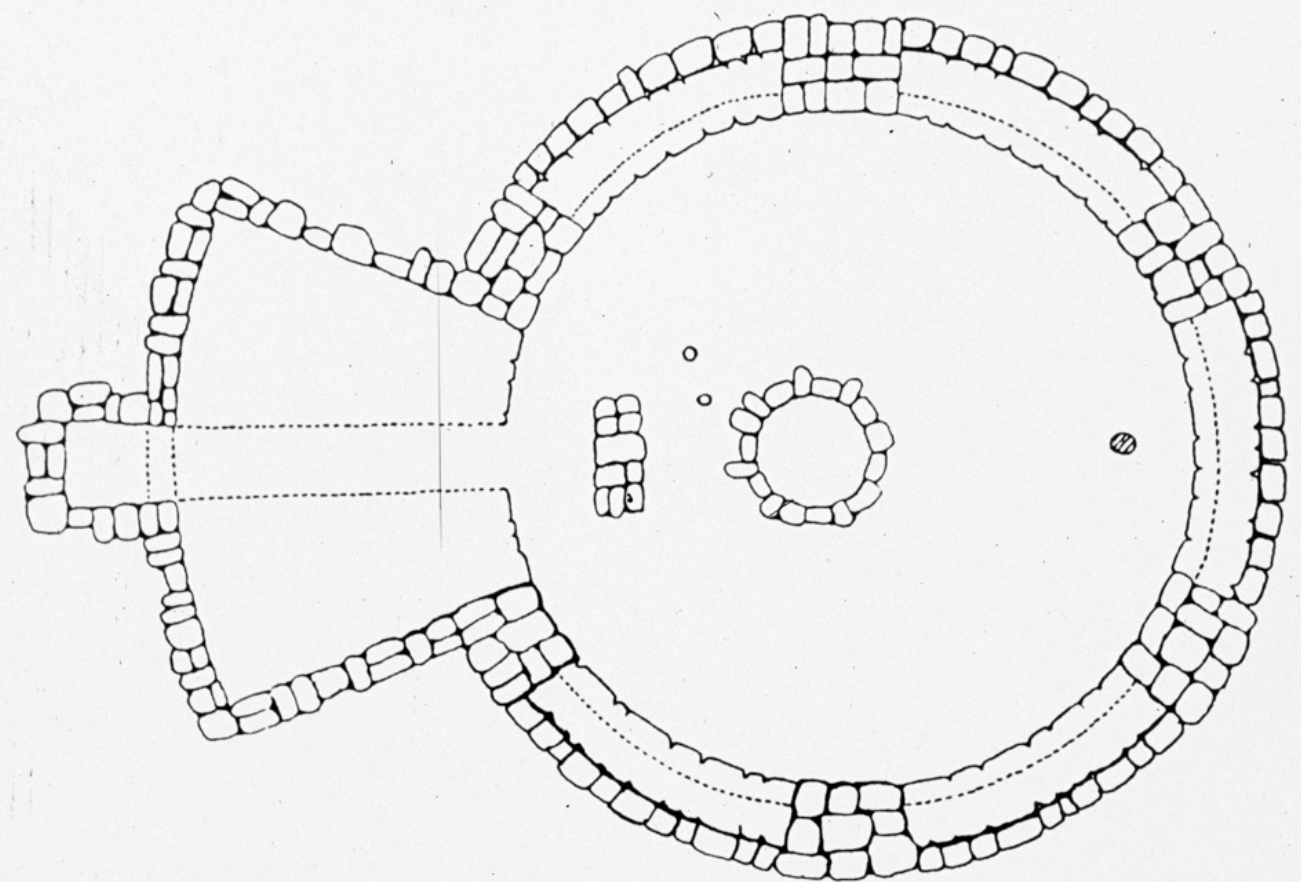








Section

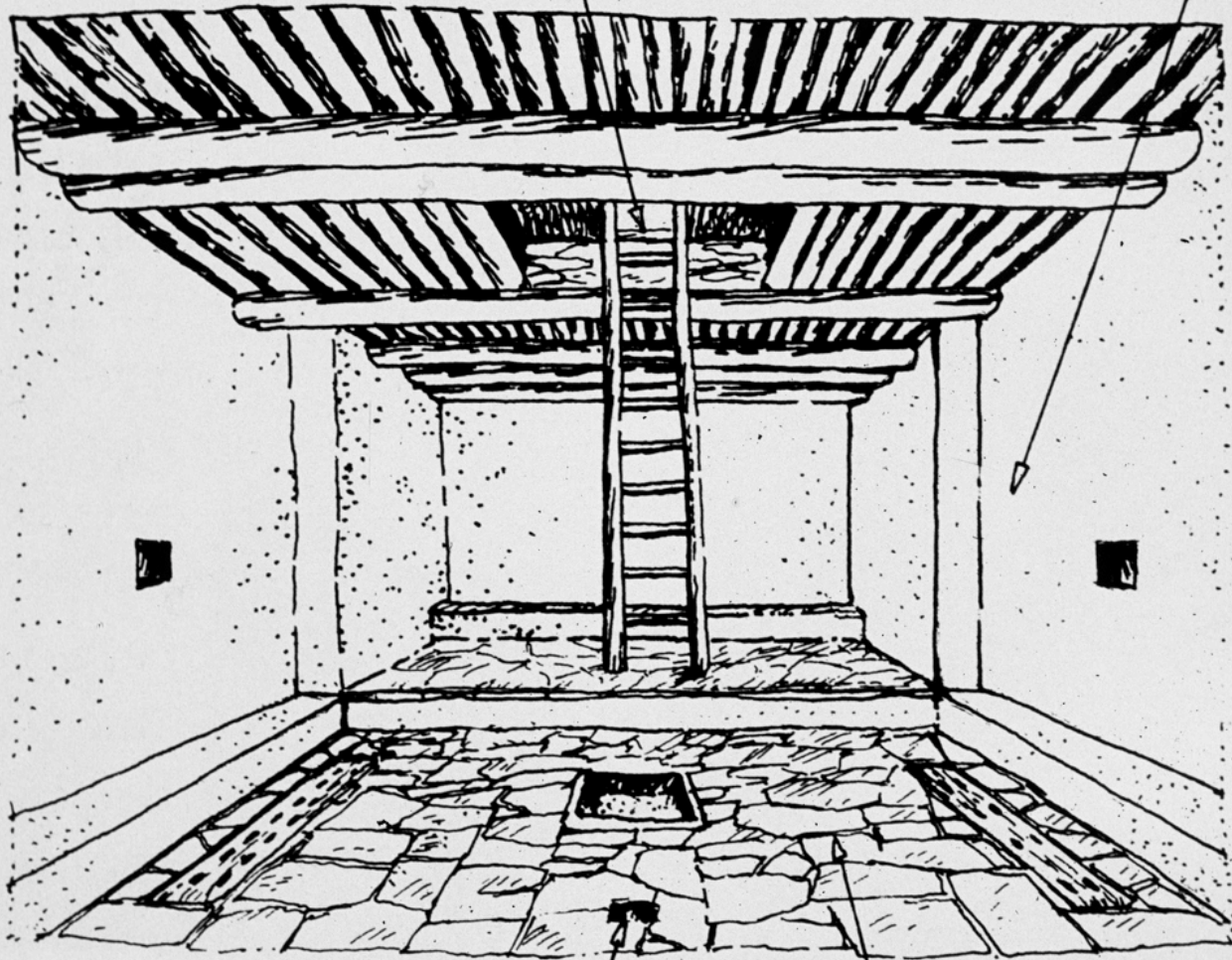


Kiva plan

The ladder is invariably made of pine.

Above the hatchway is the fourth world, the occupied world.

Upper room area is the third world, where animals were created.

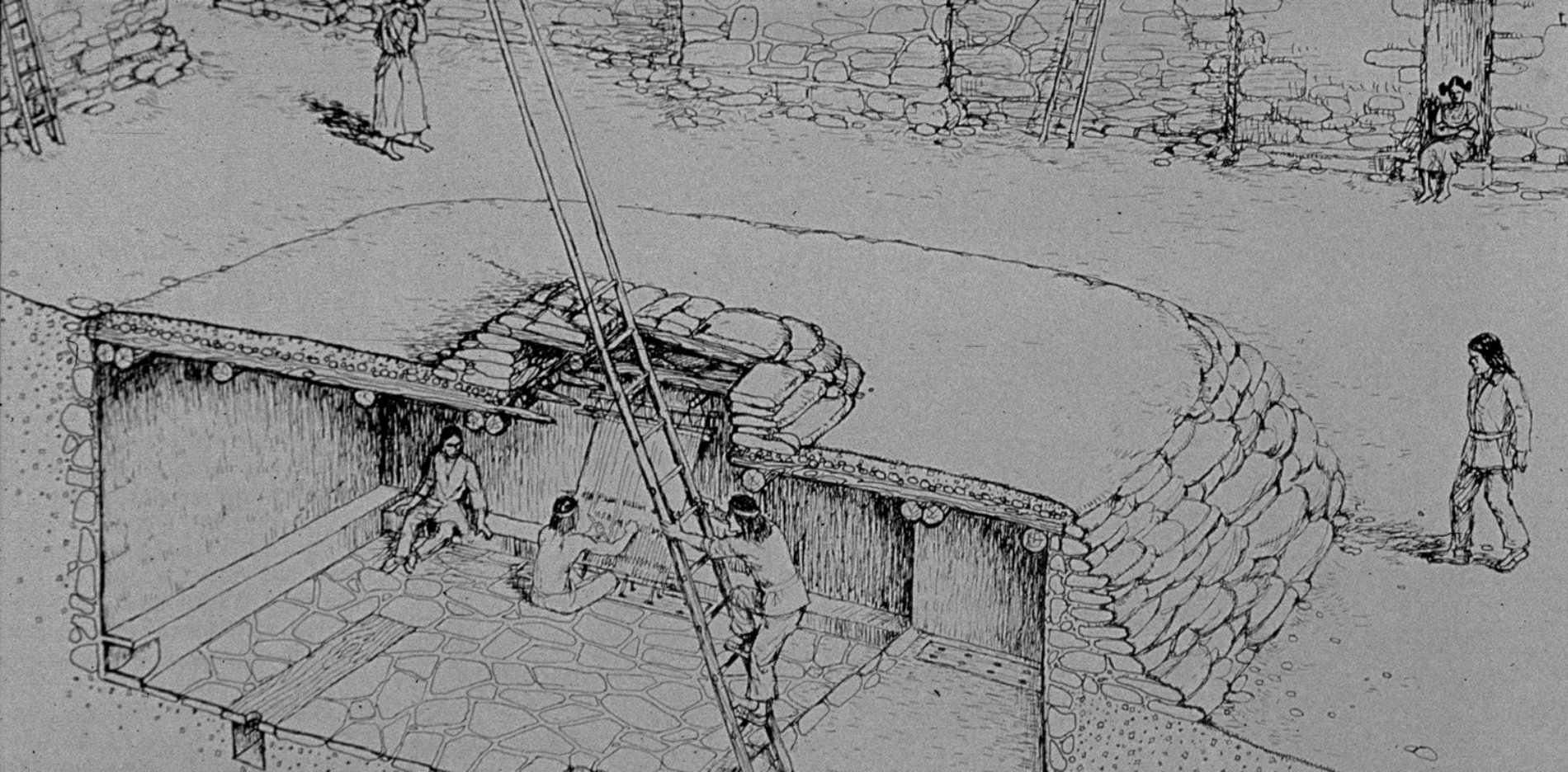


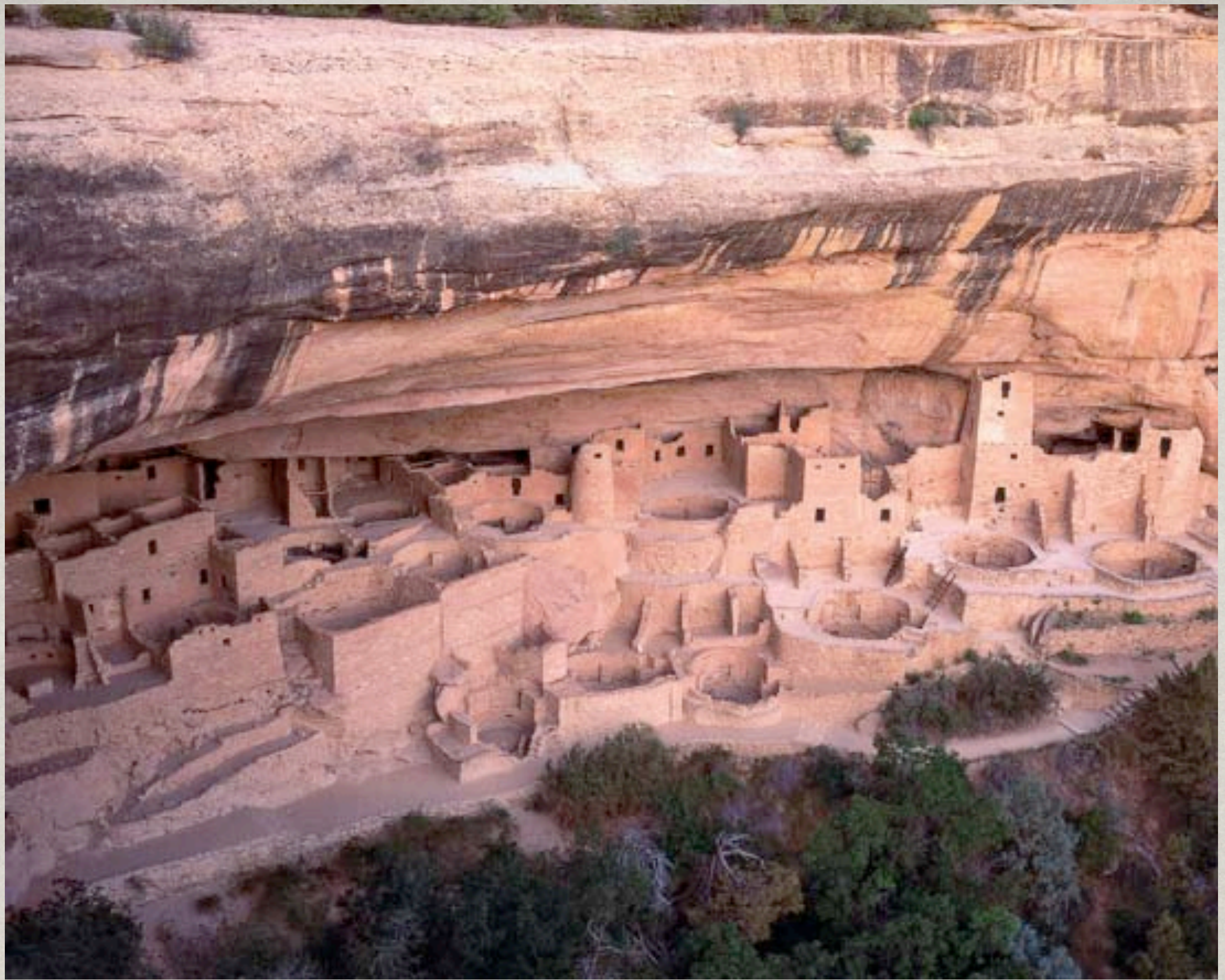
Emergence shrine (sipapu) is the first world. It symbolizes the earth navel.

Lower floor is the second world.

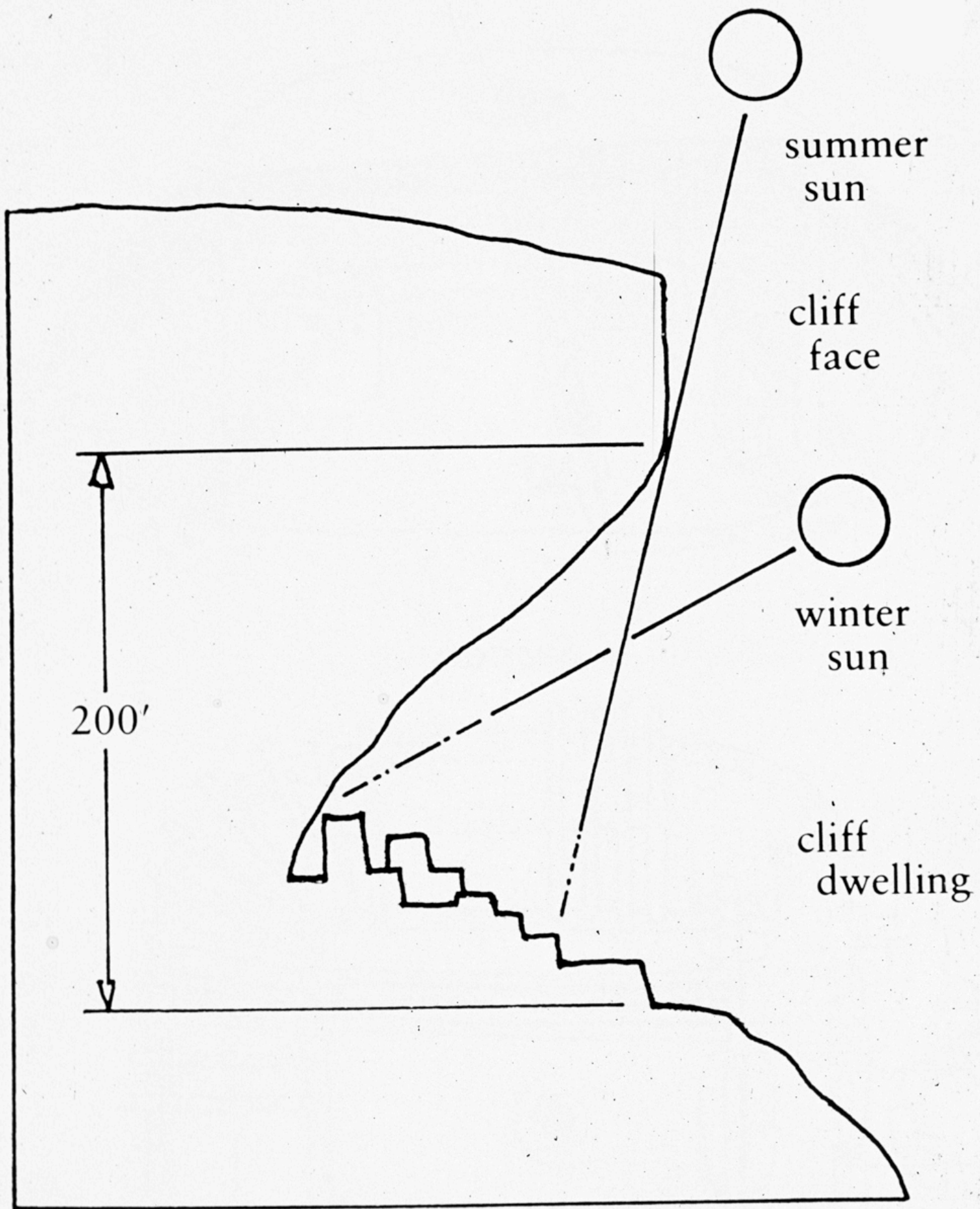
Hopi kiva



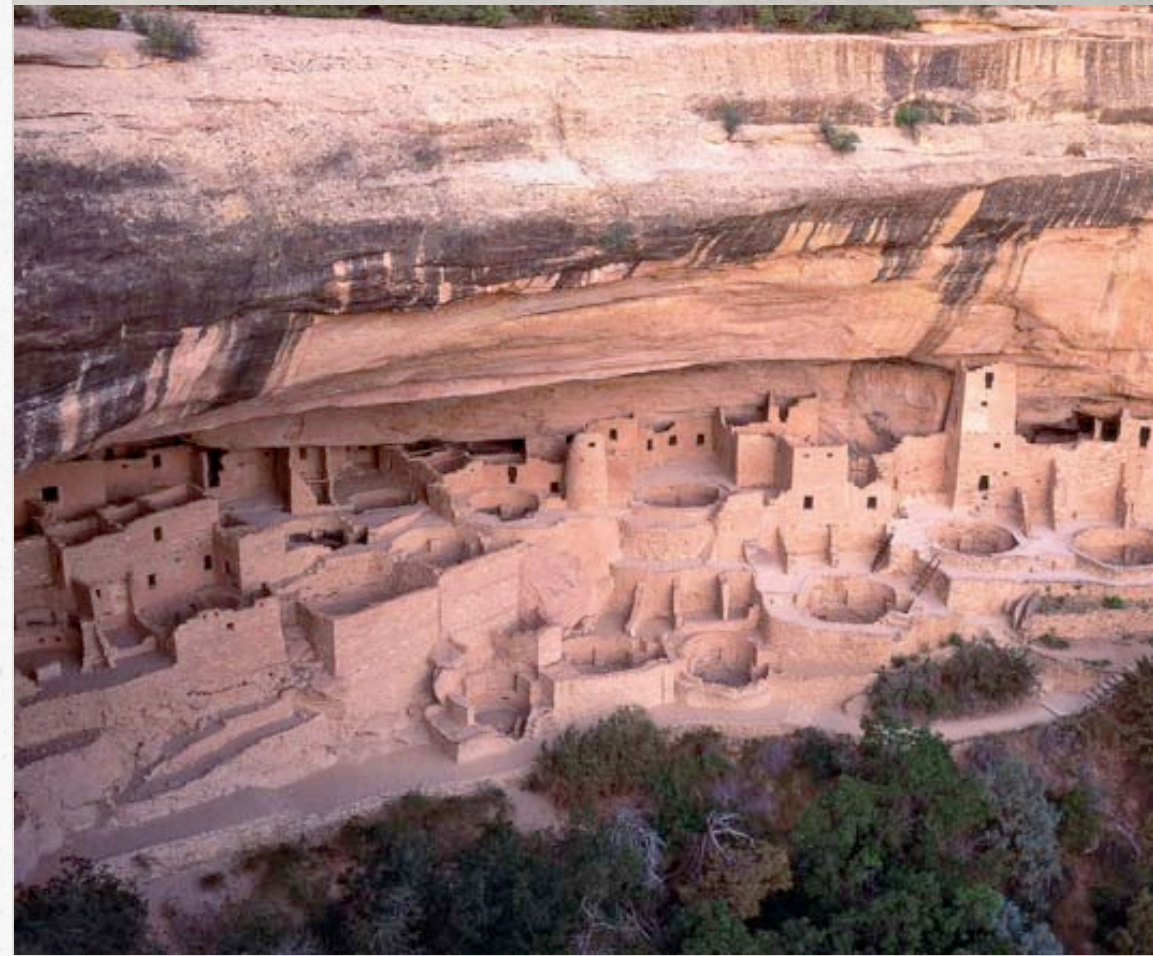




Cliff Palace, Anasazi, Mesa Verde, CO. 1100 - 1300



Cliff Palace profile



Post-Contact Building Traditions of Native Americans



Algonquin related tribes at the time of English contact, 1607.





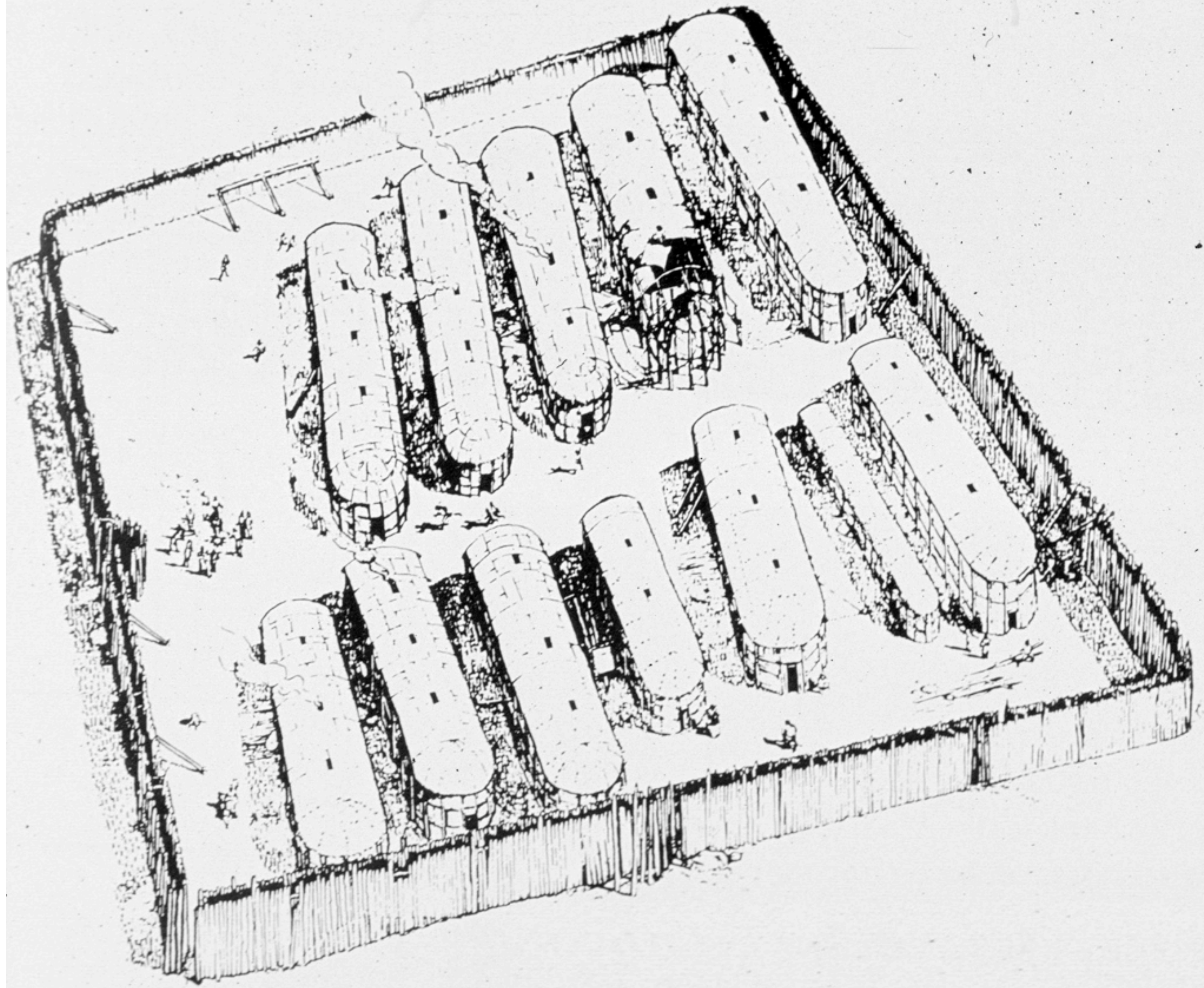


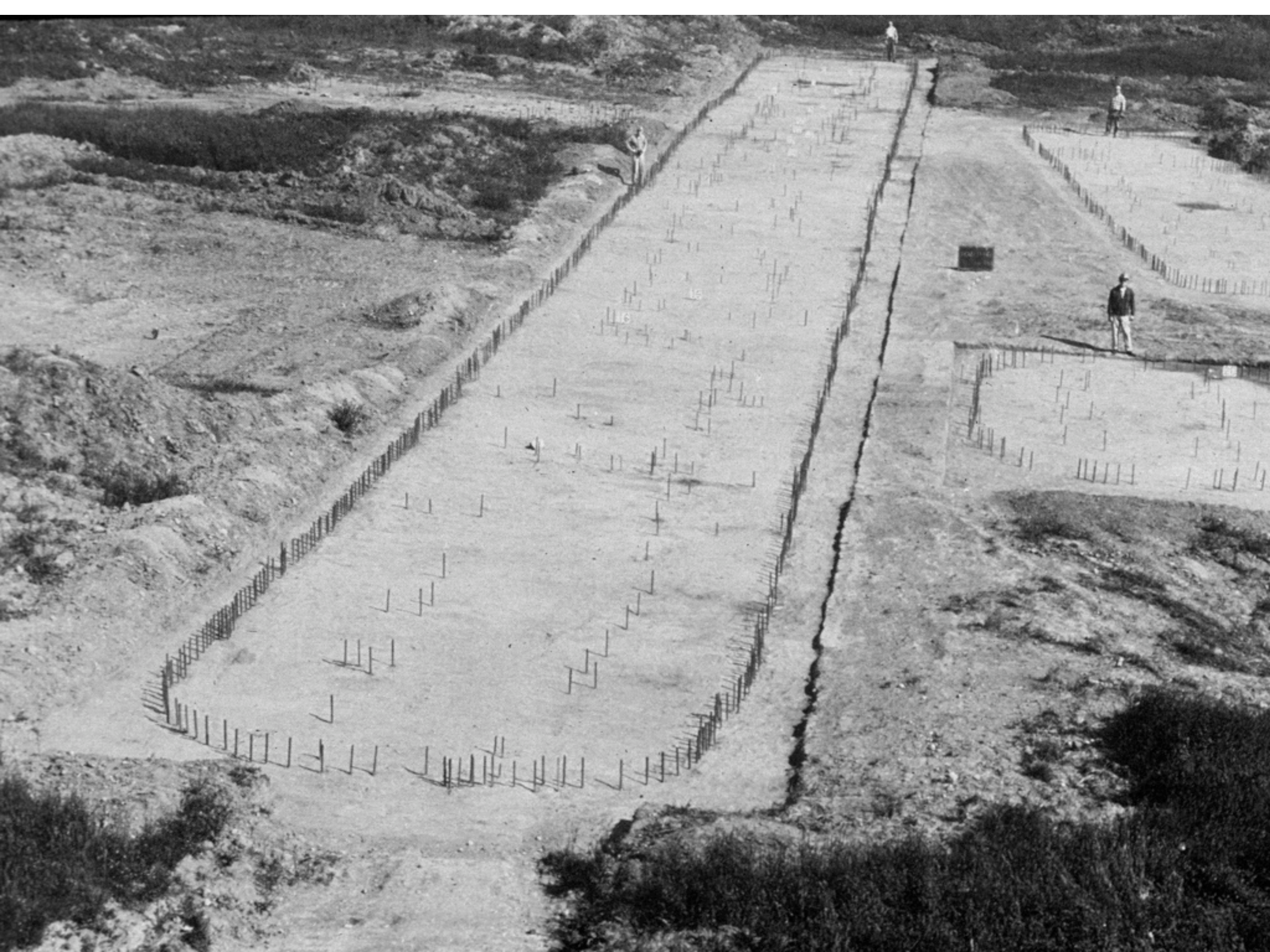


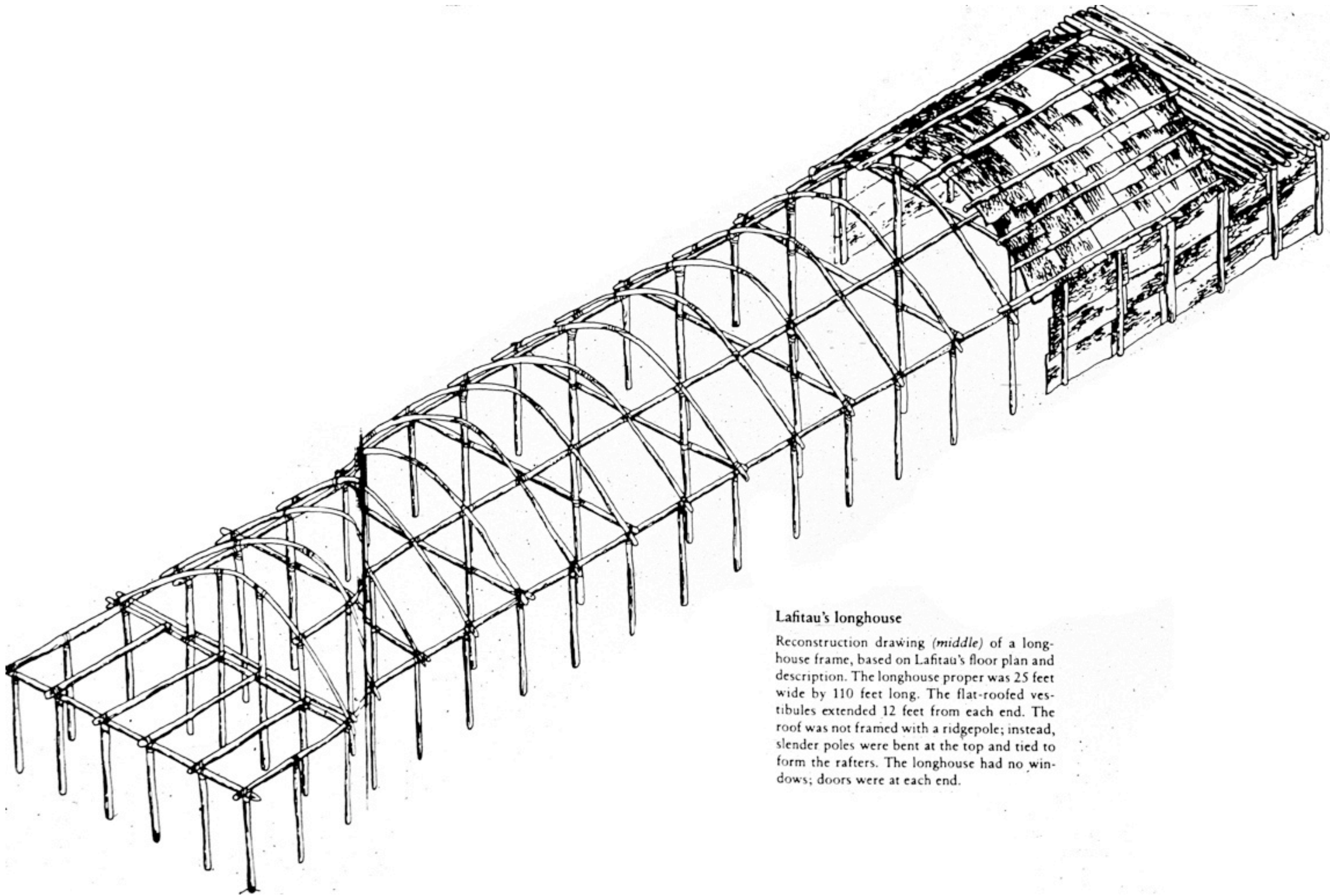


Iroquois Confederacy, also called the *League of Five Nations* established in 1142 with the signing of the Great Law of Peace



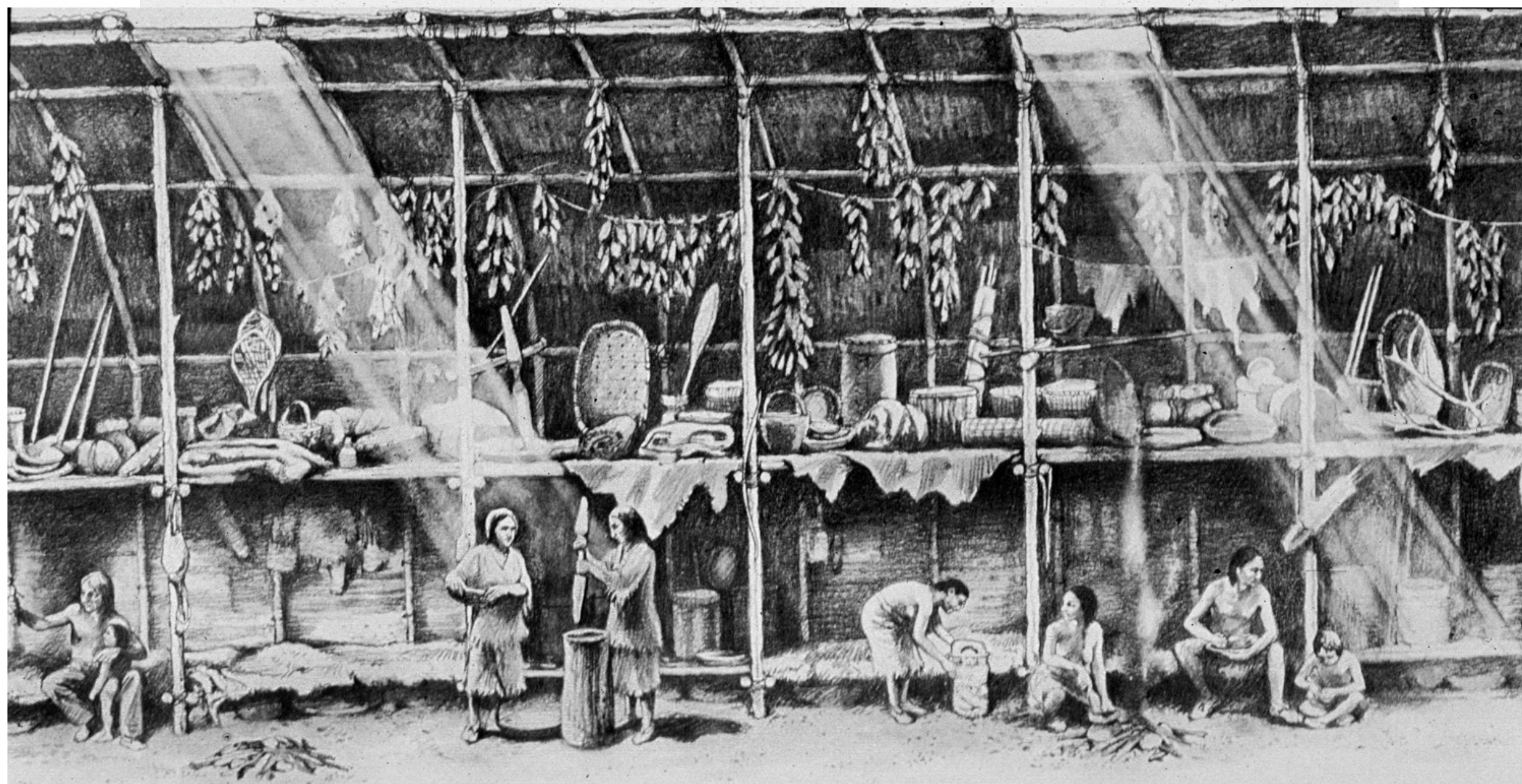
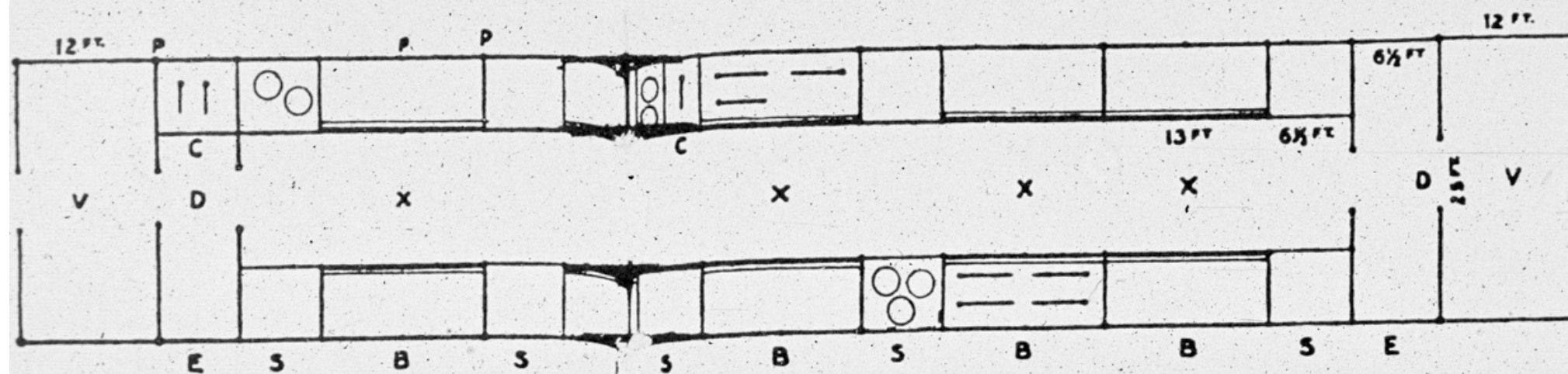




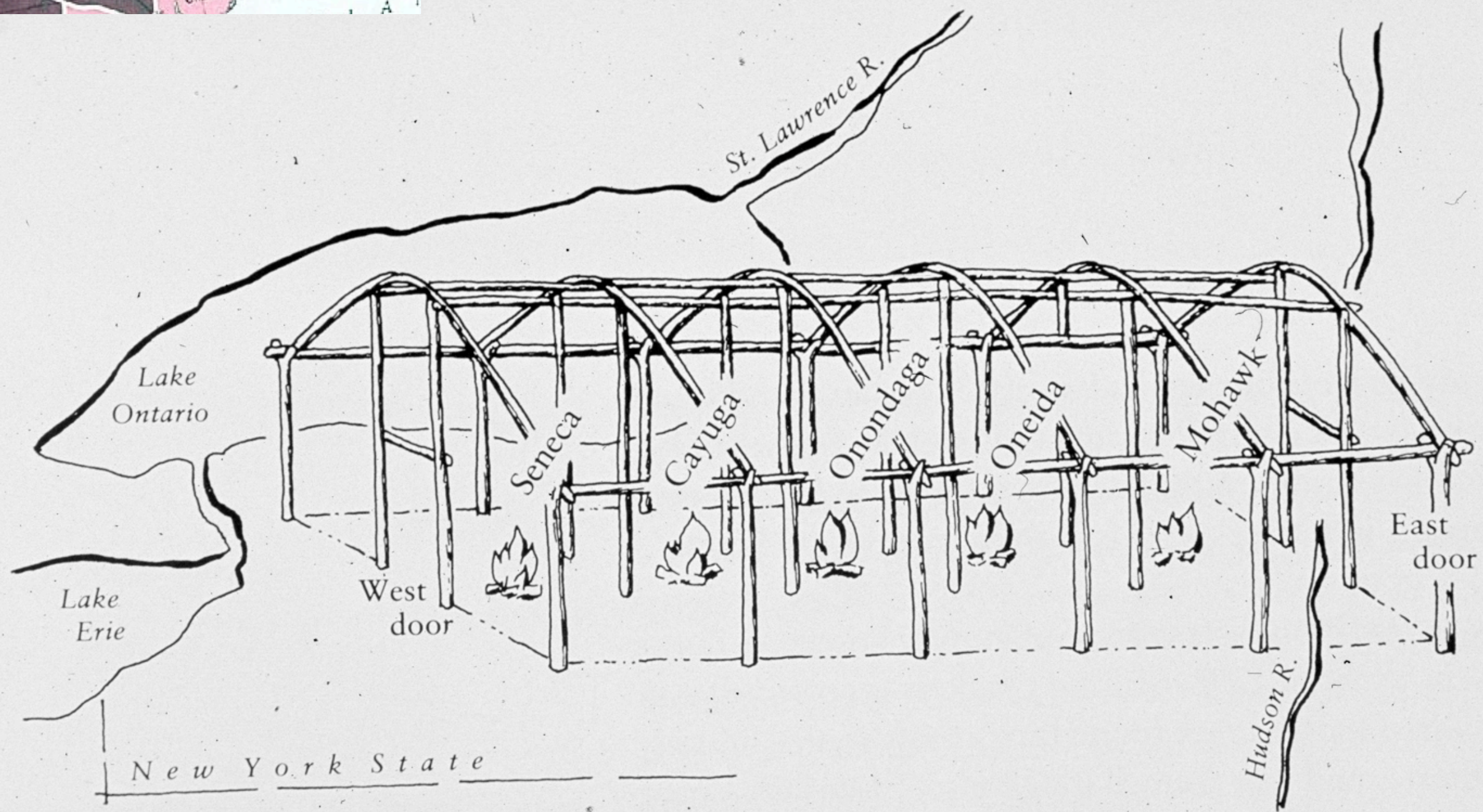


Lafitau's longhouse

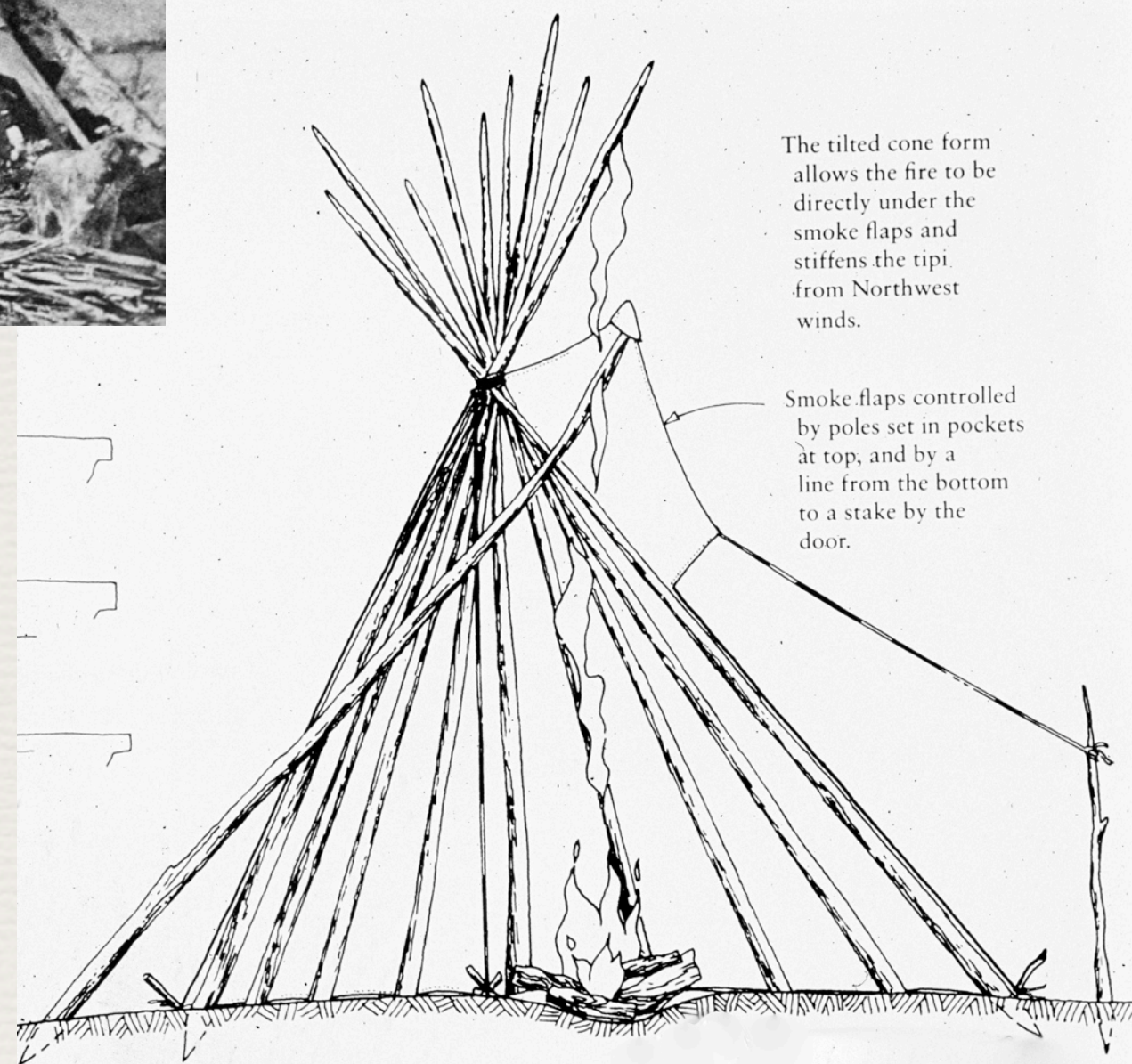
Reconstruction drawing (*middle*) of a longhouse frame, based on Lafitau's floor plan and description. The longhouse proper was 25 feet wide by 110 feet long. The flat-roofed vestibules extended 12 feet from each end. The roof was not framed with a ridgepole; instead, slender poles were bent at the top and tied to form the rafters. The longhouse had no windows; doors were at each end.











Dark background at top represents the sky.

Tipi poles link the sky and earth regions, and serve as trails for the prayers of the people to reach the spirits.

The space separating the sky and world is the place for the vision painting, which is usually of an animal figure. The space represents the other world the tipi originator temporarily entered during his vision.

Groups of disks represent stars.

Dark background at bottom represents the earth.

The group of disks represent certain constellations and stars in general.

At the back of the top section is the design of a moth or butterfly, which brings important dreams.

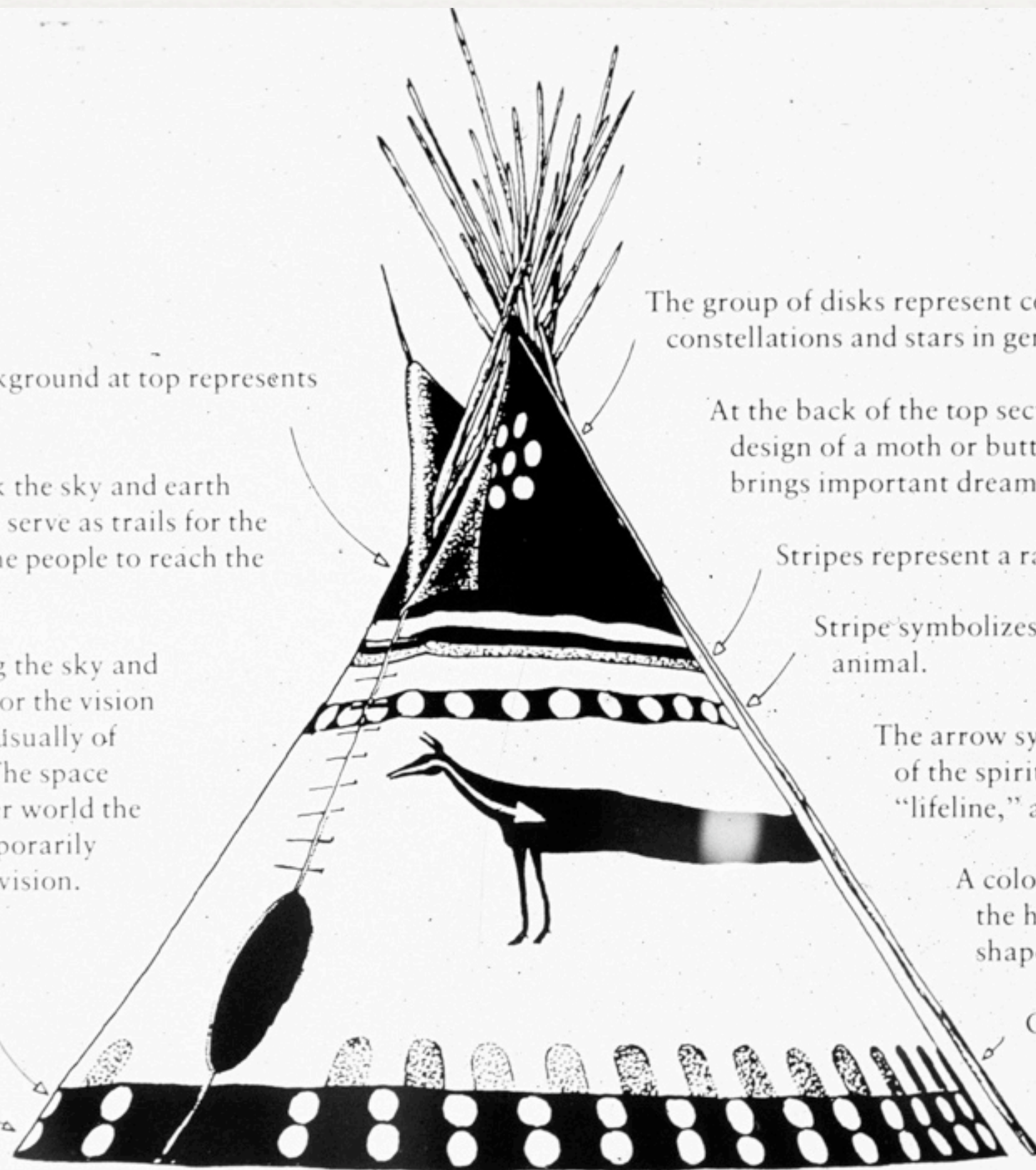
Stripes represent a rainbow.

Stripe symbolizes the trail of a spirit animal.

The arrow symbol, down the throat of the spirit animal figure, is the "lifeline," a source of spiritual power.

A colored disk at the rear stands for the home of the spirit animal, a door shaped block represents its habitat.

Curved mounds represent important fasting or prayer places.



Blackfoot tipi symbolism

