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DRESS OF THE CHIPPEWA (OJIBWA) INDIANS:  
AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGE  
FROM 1640-1940

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1978



DRESS OF THE CHIPPEWA (OJIBWA) INDIANS:

AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGE

FROM 1640-1940

By

Kathy Schimke Cyr

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ABSTRACT

DRESS OF THE CHIPPEWA (OJIBWA) INDIANS:  
AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGE  
FROM 1640-1940

By

Kathy Schimke Cyr

A survey of the articles of dress and adornment worn by the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians was undertaken to determine when changes occurred in their dress and, if possible, to discover what those changes were and to relate them to cultural influences.

A search of primary documents, journals and diaries, about the Chippewa and museum artifacts yielded information which was analyzed for changes, and for possible cultural influences that might have caused those changes. Based on the analysis of the information, the most changes occurred for both male and female dress during the periods of 1815-1860 and 1900-1940. More changes occurred in type and style of dress than in materials used or motifs. The cultures of Western European origins appeared to have had a collective influence on the Chippewas dress.



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	v
LIST OF FIGURES . . . . .	vi
 Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
II. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND . . . . .	3
Linguistic Stock and Group Name . . . . .	3
Movement and Cultural Contact . . . . .	5
Fur Trade . . . . .	9
Missionaries . . . . .	16
Land Cessions . . . . .	16
Cultural Life of the Chippewa as Viewed Through Their Economic, Social, Political, and Belief Systems . . . .	17
Summary . . . . .	21
III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM . . . . .	23
Objectives . . . . .	23
Definitions . . . . .	24
IV. PROCEDURES . . . . .	26
Data Collection . . . . .	26
Data from Written Literature . . . . .	26
Data from Museums . . . . .	27
Development of Classification Systems . . . . .	36
Time Periods . . . . .	36
Assigning Data to Time Periods . . . . .	37
Classification of Articles of Dress and Adornment . . .	38
Analysis of Articles of Dress and Adornment . . . . .	41
Classification of Acquisitions . . . . .	45
Analysis of the Acquisitions . . . . .	46
V. ANALYSIS OF DATA ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVES . . . . .	48
Survey of Articles of Dress and Adornment . . . . .	48
Changes that Occurred in the Dress of the Chippewa Indians . . . . .	50



Chapter	Page
Changes in Dress Related to Cultural Contact . . . . .	64
Summary . . . . .	71
VI. SUMMARY . . . . .	73
Conclusion . . . . .	75
Recommendations for Further Study . . . . .	76
APPENDICES	
Appendix	
A. Letters of Intent Sent to Museums and Private Collectors in Michigan . . . . .	78
B. Information Pertaining to Categories on Artifact Data Collection Sheet . . . . .	84
C. Names, Addresses, and Locations of Museums and Private Collectors Visited . . . . .	88
D. Transformation of Data Collected About Article of Dress and Adornment . . . . .	91
SOURCES CONSULTED . . . . .	113



## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Time Periods . . . . .	38
2. The Classification System of the Articles of Dress and Adornment . . . . .	42
3. Sources Used for the Study . . . . .	49
4. Changes in Dress . . . . .	52
5. The Analysis of the Cultural Contact that Occurred in Acquiring Articles of Dress and Adornment . . . . .	66
6. The Analysis of the Change in Articles of Dress and Adornment Across Time Periods . . . . .	91



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Map of Northern United States and Southern Canada . . . .	10
2. Silver Brooches and Crosses. Worn during the French and English Contact Periods, 1640-1760 and 1760-1815. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey Memorial Museum. South Haven, Michigan . . . . .	57
3. Silver Hatband. Worn by men during the English Contact Period 1760-1815. Richard A. Pohrt Collection, Flint, Michigan . . . . .	57
4. Calico Shirt, Wool Leggings, and Animal Skin Moccasins decorated with ribbons and beadwork. Man's attire for the I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Mackinac Island State Park, Mackinac Island, Michigan . . . . .	58
5. Skirt. Blue wool decorated with ribbonwork. Front view. Worn by women during I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Mary Shurtleff Collection, Cross Village, Michigan . . . . .	58
6. Breechcloth of calico and beadwork trimmed velvet. The breechcloth was lapped over approximately 18 inches at the top of the photograph in order to show both front and back flaps. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan . . . . .	59
7. Leggings of velvet decorated with beads, buttons, and ribbon. Two views of legging shown. Worn by men during the Modern Contact Period 1900-1940. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan . . . . .	59
8. Garters woven of yarns with beads inserted during the weaving process. Worn during I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan . . . . .	60
9. Moccasins with black velvet cuffs and vamp decorated with ribbons and beads. Worn during II American Contact Period 1860-1900. Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan . . . . .	60



Figure		Page
10.	Black buckskin bag decorated with porcupine quills. Used by men during the French and English Contact Periods, 1640-1760 and 1760-1815. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan . . . . .	61
11.	Bag made of black wool decorated with beadwork. Used by men during I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan . . . . .	61
12.	Bag made of black wool and beads, trimmed with braid and yarn. Worn by men during the II American Contact Period 1860-1900. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan . . . . .	62
13.	Bag made of wool with beads applied to the surface, trimmed with braid and yarn. Worn by the men during Modern Contact Period 1900-1940. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan . . . . .	62
14.	Sash made of loom woven beadwork with yarn fringe. Used during II American Contact Period 1860-1900. Richard A. Pohrt Collection, Flint, Michigan . . . . .	63
15.	Sash made by netting yarns. Worn during Modern Contact Period 1900-1940. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan . . . . .	63
16.	Map of Michigan Showing Locations of Museums and Private Collectors Visited . . . . .	90



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians, one of the largest tribes north of Mexico, inhabited a territory stretching from the lower peninsula of Ontario, around the eastern western, and northern shores of Lake Huron, across the upper peninsula of Michigan, around the entire Lake Superior region, across the northern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and into the plains of Saskatchewan and eastern Montana. This vast territory, acquired gradually over a period of approximately 200 years, was previously inhabited by other groups of Indians. The Chippewas came into contact with these Indians as well as the Europeans who were explorers, traders, missionaries, military personnel, and settlers. Most of the Indian groups inhabiting the Great Lakes region did not possess a written language, however, the Europeans were able to record their experiences with them either in the form of formal reports submitted to superiors or as personal memoirs. Later, writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries who had lived, worked, and observed the Chippewa Indian during that time combined their firsthand experiences with the earlier accounts written by the explorers, traders, and missionaries; thus producing a literature with an expanded time perspective. Both these types of written accounts serve as primary literature for ethnohistorical analysis.



Articles of dress and adornment worn by the Indians were discussed in both types of these works. The information given about dress is usually descriptive and oftentimes is a discussion of the preparation of the materials and the manufacture of articles of dress and adornment. Changes occurring in dress were sometimes mentioned, but exactly what the changes were, was not made clear. These accounts, in discussing the changes in the dress of the Chippewa Indians, also create a sense of time by using such phrases as "in former times" or "in early times," resulting in a then-now, earlier-later time sense which does not define the intervening years, nor tell when then/earlier or now/later occurred in time.

No one, to my knowledge, has attempted to document when the changes in Chippewa Indian dress occurred or has described what the changes were. Were there changes in style, materials, or decorative treatment of the dress? Nor has there been any attempt to relate changes in dress to cultural influences. The purpose of this study is to record and analyze the changes that occurred in Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indian dress over time.



## CHAPTER II

### HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

This study covers a time period of 300 years, from 1640, when contact first occurred between the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians and Europeans, to the 1940s. The following discussion will be limited to a brief history of the political, economic, and religious events of the 300 year period and the cultural life of the earlier years of contact with Europeans. This history serves as a background for an analysis of the changes that occurred over time in the dress of the Chippewa Indians as they came in contact with other cultural groups.

#### Linguistic Stock and Group Name

The Chippewa or Ojibwa Indians derive from the Algonquian linguistic stock<sup>1</sup> and were one of the thirty major tribes that spoke the Algonquian language.<sup>2</sup> The Chippewa (Ojibwa) possessed neither an alphabet nor a written language, therefore their name was spelled the

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<sup>1</sup>Linguistic stock refers to a family of people who speak an original language or any of the languages and dialects that were derived from it. Commission On Indian Affairs, The Indian In Michigan: Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi (Lansing, Mich.: Commission on Indian Affairs, Nos. 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, November 1971), p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Robert E. Ritzenthaler and Pat Ritzenthaler, The Woodland Indians of the Western Great Lakes (Garden City, N.Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970), p. 2.



way it sounded to the Frenchmen and Englishmen who had an occasion to write it down. Consequently, there are a variety of spellings present in the literature. Some of these are: Achipoes, Ochipay, Chepeways, Tschipeway, Otchipwe, and Odjibwa.<sup>3</sup> The name Ojibwa, was probably a descriptive term given to the group by neighboring tribes and was later corrupted into Chippewa by the English.<sup>4</sup> This is the name under which the tribe has been designated by the United States government in treaties and other negotiations.<sup>5</sup> Older members of the tribe have never accepted the name Chippewa and prefer to be called Ojibwa. Currently, Native Americans interested in their cultural heritage also prefer Ojibwa to Chippewa.

Also appearing in the literature are names such as Saulteur, Noquet, Marameg, Napeming, Mississake, Nispissing, and Amikwa.<sup>6</sup> These names were given to them by others or were used by the group in

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<sup>3</sup>See Frances Densmore, Chippewa Customs (1929; reprint ed. Minneapolis, Minn.: Ross & Haines, Inc., 1970), p. 5; "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico" Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 30(1912): 280-81.

<sup>4</sup>Carrie A. Lyford, Ojibwa Crafts (Chippewa), Edited by Williard W. Beatty (Washington, D.C.: Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior, 1943), p. 12.

<sup>5</sup>Frances Densmore, Chippewa Customs (1929, reprint ed., Minneapolis, Minn.: Ross & Haines, Inc., 1970), p. 5.

<sup>6</sup>See James Edward Fitting, Archaeology of Michigan: A Guide to Prehistory of the Great Lakes Region (Garden City, N.Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970), pp. 194-5; W. Vernon Kintz, The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760 (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1940; Ann Arbor Paperbacks, 1965, 2nd printing 1972), p. 317.



reference to themselves. The names may possibly refer to a geographical location of a group of Chippewas or a clan designation of the Chippewas.<sup>7</sup>

Lyford presents three possible origins and meanings of the word Ojibwa.

The origin of the word Ojibwa (O-jib-way) is thought to have been a corruption of "o-jib-i-weg" meaning "those who made pictographs" a word which was in turn derived from the expression "nind-o-jib-i-wa," meaning "I mark or write on some object." The engraved rolls or scrolls of birch bark which bore the records of the Midewiwin society of the Ojibwa were the nearest approach to written documents achieved by the Indians of the United States or Canada and were a distinctive feature of the tribal culture. Similar records on birch bark were kept by the Menomini, the Potawatomi, and the Ottawa.

An earlier explanation of the name, now considered incorrect, derived the word from "o-jib-ub-way" meaning "to roast till puckered up," referring to the tribal style of moccasins that has a puckered seam on the instep.

Another meaning given to the tribal name, Ojibwa, is, "he who sips soup or porridge with a sucking-in sound," which is regarded as a sign of appreciation."<sup>8</sup>

#### Movement and Cultural Contact

The Chippewa (Ojibwa) are said to have migrated from both the northwest and the northeast. George Copway states that

the migrations of the Ojibwas has been traced from the upper part of Lake Superior, and even several hundred miles above its head, along the shore of Lake Superior, down to Lake Huron, St. Clair, the foot of Lake Michigan, north of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and some distance down the St. Lawrence.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>James Edward Fitting, Archaeology of Michigan: A Guide to Prehistory of the Great Lakes Region (Garden City, N.Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970), p. 195.

<sup>8</sup>Lyford, p. 12.

<sup>9</sup>George Copway, The Life, History, and Travels of Kah-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bawh (George Copway) A Young Indian Chief of the Ojibwa Nation, A



Another source states that they came from the east, originating near the Atlantic coast north of the St. Lawrence River.<sup>10</sup> From whatever direction they came Kinietz feels that they arrived in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie about the same time as the French.<sup>11</sup>

The French, under the leadership of Samuel de Champlain, founded Fort Quebec in 1608. By 1615 their explorations had reached as far west as Georgian Bay. Two of Champlain's protégés, Etienne Brule and Jean Nicolet headed later expeditions into the region of the lakes country. Brule supposedly reached the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the winter of 1618-19 and in 1621-22 paddled up the St. Mary's River into Lake Superior. Jean Nicolet, in search of a passage to the east, passed through the Straits of Mackinac in 1634, onto Lake Michigan, and down the western arm of Green Bay, landing in the present state of Wisconsin.

French missionaries had established a mission among the Hurons on the southeast end of Georgian Bay and called the mission Ste. Marie. Two Jesuit priests, Isaac Joques and Charles Raymbault, traveled from the Ste. Marie Mission to the rapids of the St. Mary's River in 1643.

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Convert to the Christian Faith and a Missionary to His People for Twelve Years; With a Sketch of the Present State of the Ojibwa, in Regard to Christianity and Their Future Prospects. Also An Appeal; With All the Names of the Chiefs Now Living Who have been Christianized and the Missionaries Now Laboring Among Them (Albany, N.Y.: Weed and Parsons, 1847), p. 58.

<sup>10</sup> Ruth Murray Underhill, Red Man's America (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1953), p. 141.

<sup>11</sup> W. Vernon Kinietz, Chippewa Village: The Story of Katikitegon (Bloomfield Hills, Mich.: Cranbrook Institute of Science, 1947), p. 14.



There they found a group of Indians, the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians. This was the first contact the French had with them. The place was christened Sault de Ste. Marie<sup>12</sup> and the Indians found there were named Saulteurs.

During the seventeenth century the Iroquois Indians located in the central and northwestern areas of the present day state of New York, began a series of campaigns against the groups of Indians living near them, the Hurons, Neutrals, and Eries. Once these tribes were dispersed the "Iroquois turned on the more distant tribes, the upper Algonquians of the Great Lakes and the tribes in the Ohio Valley."<sup>13</sup> The Ottawas were the main target of attack by the Iroquois, but they also succeeded in driving the Ojibwas from their settlements along the northern shore of Lake Huron and the Algonquians and Tobacco Hurons from the lower peninsula of Michigan into Wisconsin. As a result of the Iroquois campaigns the lower peninsula of Michigan remained unclaimed territory for a number of years, and an unexplored territory since the Europeans generally went where there were numerous populations of Indians. In 1653 a group of Saulteurs, Missisakis, and people of the Otter Tribe defeated a party of Iroquois in the vicinity of present day St. Ignace. The Saulteurs fled northward settling at Chagouamikon (Chequamegon) and eventually Kionconan (Keweenaw). Some of the

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<sup>12</sup>Sault in french means fall or rapid. W. Vernon Kinietz, The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan Press, 1940; paperback reprinted ed. 1965, 2nd printing 1972), p. 317.

<sup>13</sup>George E. Hyde, Indians of the Woodlands: From Prehistoric Times to 1725 (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1962, 3rd printing 1973), p. 176.



Saulteurs returned to the Sault in 1662-67.<sup>14</sup> From the latter part of the seventeenth century to the mid-eighteenth century settlements of Chippewas were reported at the following locations: along the southern shore of Lake Superior (Chequamegon and Keweenaw), 1703-village near Detroit, 1723-villages along the Saginaw, 1729-Mackinac, the Chippewas settled with the Ottawas and when a major part of the Ottawas moved to L'Arbre Croche in 1740, the Chippewas expanded at Mackinac, 1734-River Aux Sables, and 1747-LaGrosse Ile (Bois Blanc Island).<sup>15</sup>

The two Jesuit priests, Joques and Raymbault who had visited the Sault in 1643 heard of the Sioux who were reported to be at war with the Crees at that time.<sup>16</sup> Exactly when the Chippewas came into contact with the Sioux, is not known. According to Hickerson, from 1680 to 1736 the Chippewa at Chequamegon and Keweenaw Bays were peacefully entering Sioux country, located at the western end of Lake Superior in northwestern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota, to hunt and trade with the Sioux as middlemen traders for the French. After 1736 this relationship between the Chippewa and Sioux changed. The French had bypassed the Chippewa in trade and as a result the Chippewa broke their agreement with the Sioux.<sup>17</sup> A new alliance was formed between the

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<sup>14</sup>Kinietz, The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760, p. 318.

<sup>15</sup>Kinietz, The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760, p. 319.

<sup>16</sup>Hyde, pp. 96-97.

<sup>17</sup>Harold Hickerson, The Chippewa and Their Neighbors: A Study in Ethnohistory (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1970), p. 71.



Chippewas, Crees, and Assiniboin leaving the Sioux without allies near at hand to help defend their territory. Gradually the Chippewa expanded their hunting range into the Sioux territory to acquire food and pelts which could be exchanged for the highly desired trade goods on which the Indians had become dependent. The expansion was prompted by the depletion of game in their own territory. Hickerson describes a buffer zone, a sort of no man's land, that was established between the Chippewa and Sioux territory. The size of the zone fluctuated throughout the years but in general it covered a 340 mile range stretching from the Chippewa River in Wisconsin to Otter Tail Lake and Red River in western Minnesota.<sup>18</sup> The Chippewas and Sioux as well as other neighboring tribes made frequent hunting excursions into this zone where game flourished because the zone was not inhabited.<sup>19</sup> Sporadic warfare occurred between the two tribes and either tribe entering the buffer zone to hunt had to use a great deal of caution and be alert to danger from the other.

#### Fur Trade

French explorers penetrated the lakes country in the hopes of discovering the long sought passage to the east. However, their explorations were not devoted exclusively to that task. They also searched for a raw commodity that could be sold on the French market. Fish taken from the coastal waters of Newfoundland were proving a profitable venture but other commodities that would provide a source of wealth for

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<sup>18</sup>Hickerson, p. 98.

<sup>19</sup>Hickerson, pp. 80-81, 83-85.



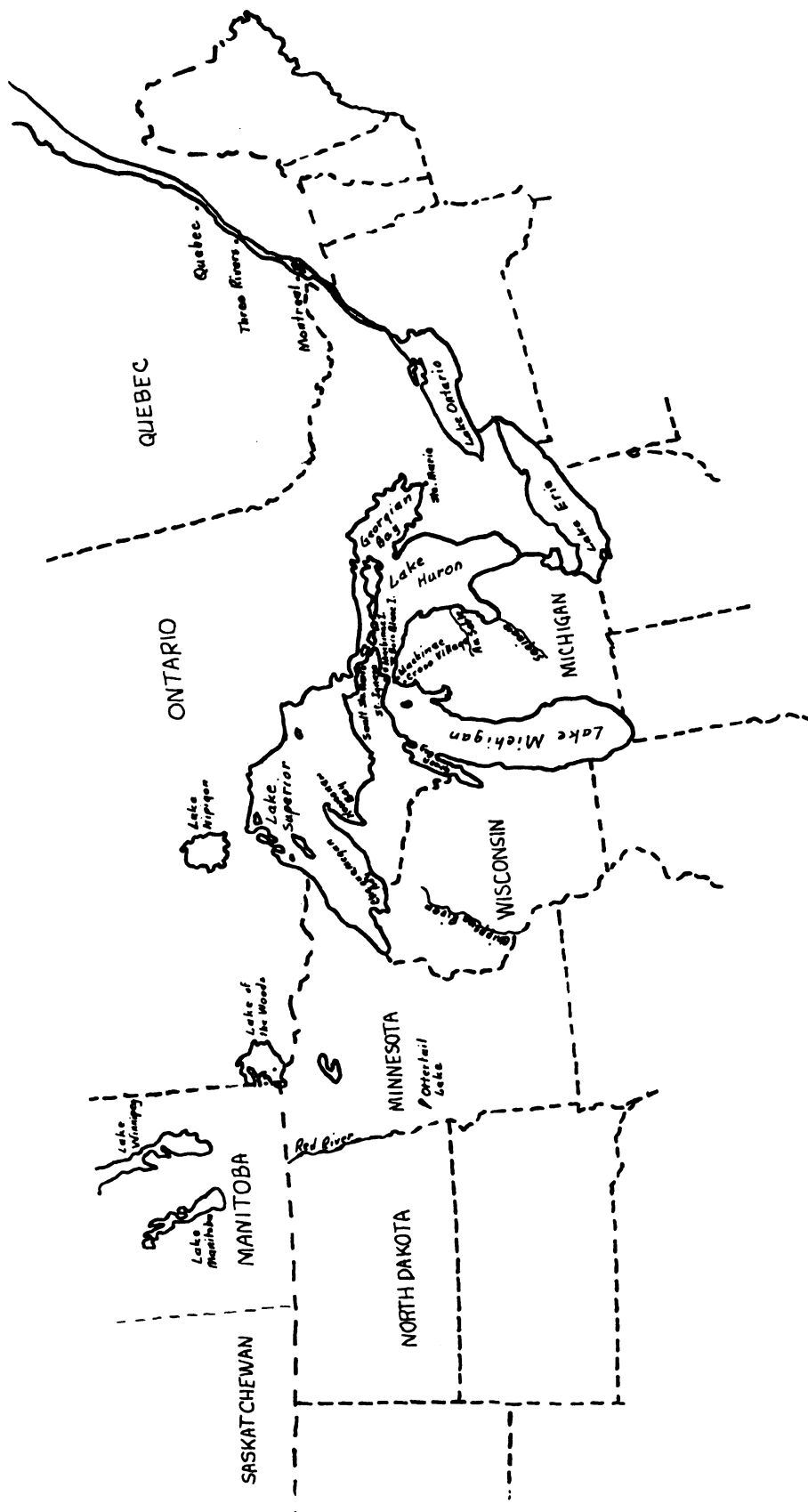


Figure 1. Map of Northern United States and Southern Canada.



France were sought. The new source of wealth proved to be fur pelts. To obtain the right to trade for fur in the new world a French trader made a flat payment of money to the French government with the additional stipulation that the person or persons buying the right would transport a group of colonists to the new world and support each of the colonists up to three years after their arrival.<sup>20</sup> This form of licensing (the payment of a flat fee) continued throughout the existence of the fur trade by the successors of the French, the British and the Americans.

The Indians, possessing the skill to hunt animals for a livelihood (food and clothing), played a vital role in the fur trade. The French, and later the British and Americans, depended on them to trap the animals and bring the pelts to established trading centers. Since the Indians preferred European goods and considered them far superior to goods of their own handiwork, they discarded traditional items and adopted those obtained from the trader, thus creating a dependency on European goods and establishing a way of life to acquire those goods. The economic system of the French was imposed on the Indians and the Indians were thrown into a credit/deficit economy very different from the economic system they had known.

The first trading centers were set up at Montreal and Three Rivers. Groups of Indians would bring their furs to one of these two places to exchange them for cloth, blankets, kettles, articles of silver, and ammunition. On one of the return trips to the lakes country the Indians were accompanied by two voyageurs (canoe men),

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<sup>20</sup> Willis Frederick Dunbar, Michigan: A History of the Wolverine State (Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Erdman's Publishing Company, 1965), p. 88.



Radisson and Grosseilliers. These men spent several years (1650-1660) living among the Indians in the regions of Green Bay and Lake Superior, wandering inland and learning the woodland routes.<sup>21</sup> In 1665 Nicolas Perrot conceived the plan of carrying the trade goods to the Indians living in the lakes country.<sup>22</sup> Later, other trading posts were eventually established at Detroit and at the Straits. The posts were garrisoned to provide protection for the traders and the missionaries. Shifting alliances between the various tribes of Indians caused disruptions to the fur trade. As a result established posts were either destroyed by the Indians or abandoned by the troops for several years, then rebuilt or reopened when the hostilities had come to an end. Therefore, a post opened at one point in time did not necessarily continue in operation, nor exist in the same location to the end of the fur trading era. For example, the post at the Straits was moved to Mackinac Island during the American Revolution.

Additional disruptions that led to the decline and demise of the fur trade include: the take over of the French Inner Empire by the British at the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the French Revolution in 1789, the relinquishing of British forts to the Americans, the whims of fashion, and the depletion of the animal whose pelts were in demand.

Many of the French traders intermarried with the Indians. The close relationship that developed between the French and the Indians was

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<sup>21</sup>Louise Phelps Kellogg, ed., Early Narratives of the Northwest 1634-1699 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917; reprint ed., New York: Barnes & Noble, Inc., 1967), p. 5.

<sup>22</sup>Kellogg, pp. 5, 6.



not shared by the British. The British did not mingle with the Indians freely; they assumed a rather condescending attitude towards them. This attitude, coupled with the fact that allegiance must now be given to the British Sovereign led to a revolt by some of the Indians of the Great Lakes. An Indian Chief, Pontiac, organized the Indians of the Great Lakes area to simultaneously attack forts and trading centers held by the British. When the revolt had been subdued, trade was resumed, but the political dominance of the British over the Great Lakes region was short lived and was relinquished to the Americans in 1796.

At the end of the American Revolution the British did not give up the forts and trading posts in the Great Lakes area. The decision to withdraw from the United States territory came later and was based on a number of reasons: the cost of maintaining the forts had become a burden to the British, the demand for furs on the European market had declined, (the French Revolution was occurring at this time and the French aristocracy who purchased large quantities of fur were fleeing France or losing their lives), and in 1793 England found herself involved in another war with France. Even though the British gave up their forts located on American soil they continued to trade with the Indians in the Great Lakes region under the North West Company which was based in Montreal until 1816.

Soon after the revolution the United States government established a factory system. (A factory was simply a place where Indians "traded furs for necessities.")<sup>23</sup> The purposes the system served were:

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<sup>23</sup>James D. Horan, The McKenney-Hall Portrait Gallery of American Indians (New York: Crown Publisher's Inc., 1972), p. 31.



diplomatic, to weaken foreign influence, Spanish or British, over the tribes; economic, to force out British traders; military, to keep peace on the frontier and control the Indian nations through dependency; and humanitarian, to supply the Indians the goods they needed and to prevent whiskey from debauching them.<sup>24</sup>

George Washington "insisted that trade must be conducted honestly and with a steady flow of reliable goods at reasonable prices."<sup>25</sup> In 1796 Congress passed a bill which legalized the government factory system, by establishing an Indian Trade Bureau and giving the president the authority to "appoint the factors and set their salaries."<sup>26</sup>

Thomas Lorraine McKenney, who became one of the Superintendents of Indian Trade was appointed by President Madison in 1816 and served under Presidents Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson until his dismissal by President Jackson in 1830. McKenney was responsible for bringing many Indian delegations to Washington for purposes of meeting the President and viewing the military strength of the "Great White Father." The hope was that the Indians would think twice before creating a disturbance against white settlers invading their territory. During the Indians' visits McKenney showered them with gifts, which included items of clothing, and persuaded many of them to pose for portraits. Some of these portraits were eventually published in McKenney and Hall's History of the Indian Tribes of North America. McKenney was an honest and dedicated public servant in spite of the several attempts by Congressmen, whose loyalties were purchased by wealthy and influential men such as John Jacob Astor, to prosecute him on charges of fraud.

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<sup>24</sup>Horan, p. 32.

<sup>25</sup>Horan, p. 31.

<sup>26</sup>Horan, p. 31.



John Jacob Astor, who became one of the wealthiest men in America, had formed the American Fur Company in 1808. Two years earlier several owners of the North West Company, (the company which had dominated the fur trade at Mackinac until 1806) joined with others and formed another fur trading company, the Michilimackinac Company or Mackinac Company as it came to be known. The two companies divided the trade between them, with much of Michigan being assigned to the Mackinac Company. As Astor's American Fur Company began to trade in the Mackinac area bitter rivalry developed between it and the Mackinac Company. In 1811 Astor persuaded the North West Company to confine its trade to Canada, and the Mackinac Company and the American Fur Company to form a new company called the South West Company, sharing equally in the trade in the Mackinac area. Headquarters of the South West Company were set up on Mackinac Island.<sup>27</sup>

Astor was described as being "both friend and creditor of many influential statesmen in Washington including Presidents of the United States" and "was never reluctant to collect debts owed."<sup>28</sup> Under Astor's influence Congress passed a bill in 1816 that restricted trade within the United States to American citizens. The passage of this bill made it illegal for the South West Company to continue operating because it was jointly owned by Americans and foreigners, so Astor bought out his foreign partners. To insure that the Indians would continue to trade with Astor's company and not one of the government

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<sup>27</sup> Dunbar, pp. 192-93.

<sup>28</sup> Horan, p. 33.



factories, whiskey was offered as a trade item to the Indians. Government factories were not allowed to trade whiskey to the Indians.

### Missionaries

The visitation to the Sault in 1643 by the Jesuit priests, Joques and Raymbault, was the first contact the Indians in that vicinity had with missionaries. Joques and Raymbault were only passing through the area and it was almost 20 years later before a missionary came to the upper Great Lakes region to work among the Indians. As shifting alliances and petty feuds among the Indians had disrupted the fur trade, it also affected the continuance of missionary work. A mission was established at St. Ignace and served as the center for missionary work in the upper Great Lakes region. Other missions were established throughout the region. However if a priest left a locality, he was not likely to be replaced and his work was not continued.

The available literature suggests that the Catholic Church was the dominant religious influence in the Great Lakes region, but by the first quarter of the nineteenth century one finds references to Protestant missions and schools being established among the Indians of this region. Unlike the Catholics who sent priests into the area to convert the Indians, the Protestants sent ministers to convert the Indians and recruit some of them to become ministers and work among their own people.

### Land Cessions

The Indians were involved in a number of land cession treaties that began in the late 1780s and continued through the 1860s. Large



tracts of land in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were ceded to the United States. Several small tracts of land, reservations, were retained by the Indians in each state for habitation. After the depletion of animals and the demise of the fur trade in the area the Indians who remained in the area turned to the next boom industry which was lumbering. With the destruction of the forest cover of their land, many Indians were left with few natural resources to exploit for a livelihood. Indians left the reservation in search of jobs. Those who remained did a little farming and continued to exist on hunting, fishing and manufacturing traditional articles for selling to the tourists.

Cultural Life of the Chippewa as Viewed Through  
Their Economic, Social, Political,  
and Belief Systems

The Chippewa, at the time of first contact with the French were located at Sault Ste. Marie. Some of them settled there year round, living primarily on the abundant supply of fish in the St. Mary's River. Other bands settled in the areas north and west of Lake Superior and between Lakes Superior and Huron. The Chippewa were primarily nomadic hunters, but because the group inhabited such a large geographical area each band adapted to a specific locality within that area in a slightly different way. Those bands living north of Lake Superior obtained their food by hunting, fishing and gathering. Bands living west of Lake Superior moved to the shore of the lake during the warmer months planting and harvesting crops of corn and squash. Then, in the colder months they returned to their hunting grounds. The bands residing between Lake Superior and Lake Huron planted crops in the



spring and then left their villages to gather wild foods and fish, returning in time to harvest their crops. In the winter months this band hunted game along the shores of the lakes.<sup>29</sup>

Their primary means of livelihood, hunting, necessitated the dispersal of small groups of people over a large territory. Family groups that composed a band separated from each other during the fall and winter months and returned to their designated hunting grounds. In the spring, usually around March, the family journeyed to their customary grove of sugar maple trees to collect sap from which they made sugar. They were joined there by two or three other families who shared the grove with them. By June each family had moved to its summer location, an area which contained a body of fresh water and an abundant food source. Again, the family was joined by other family groups. Summer was the time for gathering and preparing foods, preparing skins, and for games and religious ceremonies. In late summer, crops, if they had been planted were ready to be harvested as was the wild rice that grew in and around Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan. Completion of harvesting signalled the breakup of communal social life and each family group returned to their winter hunting ground.<sup>30</sup>

Bands were composed of extended families who were members of the various clans. An extended family "consisted of a man, his younger

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<sup>29</sup> Kinietz, The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760, pp. 321-324.

<sup>30</sup> George Irving Quimby, Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes 11,000 B.C. to A.D. 1800 (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1960), pp. 122-124.



brothers, his father and mother, his wives, his younger brothers' wives, and their children."<sup>31</sup> Clan membership was based on patrilineal descent. Marriage between members of the same clan was prohibited, therefore one married a member of another clan. Clans were often named after birds, fishes, and animals and members of the clans thought that a special relationship existed between the bird, fish, or animal for which the clan was named. Some of the clans among the Chippewa were Crane, Hawk, Gull, Pike, Sturgeon, Whitefish, Otter, Bear, and Caribou. Clan symbols or totems representing these animals were placed on various possessions.<sup>32</sup>

Although clan and band chiefs existed, their primary function was civil. They maintained peace and order, and made decisions regarding the general welfare of the group. Oftentimes the chief was not the most prestigious individual in the group and influence could be exerted through other notable individuals such as a shaman or war leader. When a chief died he was replaced by his son.<sup>33</sup>

A war leader was a self-proclaimed leader who depended on his personality and reputation as a warrior to persuade other band members to join him in a raid. His leadership was of short duration, lasting only as long as the conflict.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>31</sup>Quimby, p. 122.

<sup>32</sup>Quimby, p. 126.

<sup>33</sup>Ritzenthaler, p. 52.

<sup>34</sup>Ritzenthaler, p. 53.



The Chippewas believed in the animation of most natural objects and paid homage to them by making offerings of tobacco, goods, food, and prayer. In order to achieve success in life they felt they must be aided by the spirits. Therefore, at puberty, each individual acquired a guardian spirit. The spirit revealed itself to the child through a dream and the dream was invoked through a period of fasting.

The Chippewa also had shamans who controlled the good and evil forces in nature. They worked individually and were not connected with the other religious organizations of the Chippewas culture.

Two religious organizations that were a result of cultural contact were the Midewiwin or Grand Medicine Society and the Drum or Dream Dance. The Midewiwin began soon after contact with the Europeans in the early 1700s.<sup>35</sup> The society healed the sick through a performance of a religious ceremony. Initiation into the society was possible at birth or when one became ill. A shell which was imbued with supernatural power was shot from the mouth of each member at the initiate. The shell as well as other "medicines" were carried in a medicine bag. The society was composed of four grades or levels that represented the four layers of the earth and movement through them was achieved by making a large payment. Each grade or level was recognized by a certain style or manner of painting the face and by the type of medicine bag one carried. Face painting and medicine bags for each level varied from locality to locality. The Drum or Dream Dance was initiated in the latter half of the nineteenth century and was introduced to the

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<sup>35</sup>Hickerson, p. 59.



Wisconsin and Minnesota Chippewa in the 1870s by the Sioux. The ceremony promoted social responsibility for one's self and toward one's fellow human beings.<sup>36</sup>

Harold Hickerson concluded in his book, The Chippewa and Their Neighbors: A Study in Ethnohistory, that aspects of the Chippewas culture, kinship, religion, and warfare were undergoing change as a result of contact with Europeans.<sup>37</sup> Therefore, since they were continually in contact with other cultures, both Indian and European, their life style and clothing, which reflected their life style, would also change through time.

#### Summary

The Chippewa Indians, a name they acquired from the English and one of the many names by which they are known in the literature were derived from the Algonquian linguistic stock and at the time of direct contact with Europeans were inhabiting the region around Sault Ste. Marie located on the St. Mary's River in the upper peninsula of Michigan. During the 300 year period covered by the study the Chippewas encountered other Indian groups, such as the Ottawas, Iroquois, and Sioux and Non-Indians, the French, English and Americans. Long term contact with the European economic system through trade influenced their way of life. Material goods obtained as an immediate result of trade changed the type of material objects used by the Chippewas which in turn affected their life style, and their social, political, and

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<sup>36</sup>Ritzenthaler, pp. 93-95.

<sup>37</sup>Hickerson, pp. 37-119.



religious structures. Since articles of dress and adornment are considered part of their material culture it is probable that they also changed as a result of contact with other cultures. A survey of the articles of dress worn by the Chippewas could be analyzed for changes and for the cultural influences that might have caused the changes to occur.



### CHAPTER III

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Chippewa or Ojibwa Indians that dwelled in the Great Lakes Region were selected for study in order to combine the writers areas of interest, clothing and textiles, ethnohistory, and museology. As the writer became acquainted with the primary literature, diaries and journals, about the Chippewas it was discovered that many of the sources did not deal effectively with dress and the passage of time or the changes that occurred over time. Since few primary documents could be found that discussed the same group of Chippewas at the same point in time for the same location, it was difficult to validate one authors observations against anothers. Therefore, the writer had to assume that the information recorded in the primary literature was accurate. This study provides a record of the time when changes occurred in Chippewa Indian dress, what the changes were, and the relationship of those changes to possible cultural influences.

#### Objectives

The objectives of the study were:

1. To survey the articles of dress and adornment worn by the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians.



2. To establish when the changes in dress occurred and the forms the changes assumed.
3. To relate the changes in dress to cultural influences.

### Definitions

Culture.--1. The way of life of a group of people. Culture is everything a group of people thinks, says, does, and makes. Culture is learned, it is transmitted from generation to generation.<sup>1</sup>

2. The entire way of life of a group of people is referred to as their culture, while at the same time the group of people themselves is referred to as a culture.<sup>2</sup>

Dress.--1. Articles of clothing worn by people to cover their bodies.

2. Clothing and adornment articles worn or applied to the body by people to cover their bodies.

Adornment.--1. Altering the body by ointments, coloration, texture changes, reshaping of the body, and the use of ornaments.<sup>3</sup>

Form.--1. As used in Objective 2, form is defined as a general term to include three facets: the type and style of dress,

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<sup>1</sup>Keith F. Otterbein, Comparative Cultural Analysis: An Introduction to Anthropology (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1972), p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Otterbein, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup>Mary Ellen Roach and Joanne Bubolz Eicher, ed., Dress, Adornment, and the Social Order (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1965), p. 1.



materials from which the dress was made, and the decorative motifs applied to the dress.

Style.-- 1. Specific names within types of articles. For example, hats are a type of headwear, but bowler, derby, and boater are specific "styles" of hats.



## CHAPTER IV

### PROCEDURES

The selection of sources for data about Chippewa Indian dress and an explanation of the procedures used in acquiring the data are discussed in this chapter. Also discussed is the development of the classification systems needed to analyze the data.

#### Data Collection

The data were obtained from written descriptions of dress found in the primary literature and from examining artifacts of Chippewa Indian dress that are held in collections of museums and by individuals in Michigan. Since it is difficult to visualize an article of dress from a written description, artifacts were examined and included as part of the data collection.

#### Data from Written Literature

Much of the literature surveyed was located in the University Library, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, and the Michigan State Library, Lansing, Michigan. Other references were obtained through the University Library's Interlibrary Loan Division.

The types of literature surveyed comprised both primary and secondary source material. Primary source material consisted of diaries, journals, autobiographies, histories, and studies that



combined original research with previously written literature. Secondary source material consisted of political and economic history of Michigan and the Great Lakes Region.

Literature that contained any information about the articles of dress and adornment of the Chippewa Indians was gathered. Special attention was given to the author of each work, especially his nationality and occupation, and the geographical area and time period in which he wrote or wrote about.

Primary and secondary source materials were sought, read, and noted over a period of seven months, from January to June and August 1976.

#### Data from Museums

The names and addresses of museums in Michigan were obtained from The Official Museum Directory 1973 and the Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian and from them, museums were selected on the basis of key terms that appeared in a description of their collections holdings.<sup>1</sup> These key terms were: Indian artifacts, Indian material, Indian culture, Woodland Indians, archaeology, ethnology, anthropology, natural history material, Indian garments, clothing, costumes, and textiles.

A survey letter was sent to the museum explaining the intent of the study and requesting information on the amount and type of

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<sup>1</sup>The Official Museum Directory 1973 (Washington, D.C.: The American Association of Museums and New York: National Register Publishing Co. Inc., 1973), pp. 323-46; Bernard Klein and Daniel Icolari, ed., Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian (New York: B. Klein and Company, 1967), pp. 31-33.



Chippewa Indian artifacts of dress. Permission to examine and photograph those artifacts was also requested as well as the names and addresses of private collectors in their locality. For ease in replying to the request, a questionnaire and a self-addressed, stamped envelope were enclosed. An additional enclosure was a cover letter written by Mr. Val R. Berryman, Curator of Historical Artifacts, The Museum, Michigan State University. (See Appendix A)

During February and March of 1975, 86 survey letters were sent to museums and eleven to private collectors in Michigan. Sixty-two replies were received, 56 from museums and six from private collectors. Although the writer had requested that they reply by the end of the month, replies were still being received up to a year later.

As replies were received they were filed into the following categories: (1) museums that definitely had Chippewa Indian artifacts of dress, (2) museums that had Indian artifacts of dress, but were uncertain of their tribal origin or affiliation, and (3) museums that had Indian artifacts of dress but were not identified as Chippewa, or museums that had no Indian artifacts of dress. Museum staff members and private collectors who had answered the survey letter indicating that they definitely had Chippewa artifacts or Indian artifacts of unknown tribal affiliation were contacted by telephone or letter to arrange a specific date and time for a visit.

Since many of the museums did not know the tribal affiliations of their Indian artifacts it was necessary to contact experts in the field to identify and date the unknown artifacts. Two knowledgeable



people, Mrs. Mary Berryman and Mr. Richard A. Pohrt gave their permission to be consulted on these matters.<sup>2</sup>

An Artifact Data Collection Sheet was developed during June of 1975, (see pages 31-34) and was tested in August on a small sample of Chippewa Indian artifacts held by The Museum, Michigan State University. As a result of the pretesting, revisions in the data collection sheet were made. The revised Artifact Data Collection Sheet consisted of four major divisions, which were: artifact data, photograph data, article of dress, and design area. The divisions were arranged so that the writer could record the photographic data without having to flip pages. This layout necessitated placing the remainder of the artifact data division on the second page of the data collection sheet.

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<sup>2</sup>Mary Berryman served as a board member of the Michigan Indian Benefit Association from 1972 to 1978. Part of that time was spent as chairman of the arts and crafts committee. Her emphasis has been on the accurate reproduction of traditional Indian crafts and in the Spring of 1976 she demonstrated the making of traditional woodland yarn bags at the American Folklife Festival held at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. In addition to serving as a board member she has given presentations to school groups, and has designed and prepared slide shows and traveling exhibits on Woodland Indian culture. Richard Pohrt a well known authority of Indian material culture in his own right has increased his knowledge through his long association and friendship with Milford G. Chandler, a noted authority on Indian artifacts and culture. Mr. Pohrt actively collects Indian artifacts and has an extensive collection which he displays at his museum, the Great Lakes Indian Museum in Cross Village, Michigan. He has organized exhibits on Indian culture for the Flint Institute of Arts, "Arts of the Great Lakes Indians" in 1973 and "The American Indian and the American Flag" in 1976 for the bicentennial celebration and has served as a consultant for other exhibits on Indian culture throughout the United States and Canada. He has also written numerous articles on Indian culture for various periodicals.



All of the categories under artifact data are self explanatory with the exceptions of the condition of the article and measurements. The category, condition of the article, was based on a condition rating scale that the writer developed while working with the Historic Costume and Textile Collections of The Museum, Michigan State University. The condition rating scale evaluated three aspects: (1) the condition of the construction of the fabric or garment, (2) the cleanness of the fabric or garment, and (3) the work to be done on the fabric or garment to bring it up to displayable standards. The condition rating ranged on a continuum from excellent, good, fair, poor, to extremely poor. (An explanation of this scale is located in Appendix B.)

In order to determine the measurements to make of each artifact, a listing of all the possible types of artifacts that would be encountered was drawn up. Many of the measurements were based on basic fitting measurements that the writer acquired in a basic clothing construction course, while an undergraduate at Michigan State University. (The list of artifacts and the measurements to be taken for each is also included in Appendix B.)

The responses to the remaining divisions of article of dress and design area and their categories of colors, materials, techniques, and designs were based on a survey done by the writer of the existing literature for classifications and terms used to identify the colors, materials, techniques, and designs used on the articles of Chippewa Indian dress.<sup>3</sup> Additional technical information about the artifacts

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<sup>3</sup> The major references used in the survey were: Dick Conn, "Braided Sashes Part I," American Indian Tradition 52 (1963): 5-13; Frances Densmore, Chippewa Customs (1929, reprint ed., Minneapolis,



## ARTIFACT DATA COLLECTION SHEET

Name of Museum/Private Collector \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Date Visited \_\_\_\_\_

Artifact Data

Catalog Number \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Article \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Article \_\_\_\_\_

Justification for Identification \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Condition of Article

\_\_\_\_\_ Excellent

\_\_\_\_\_ Good

\_\_\_\_\_ Fair

\_\_\_\_\_ Poor

\_\_\_\_\_ Extremely Poor

Photograph Data

Film	TRI-X Pan (ASA 400)	EHB (ASA 125) or EH (ASA 160)
Background	White Poster Board or Display Case	White Poster Board or Display Case
Roll Number		
Frame Number		
Front		
Back		
Inside		
Details		
Shutter Setting		
f Stop		
Lights		
Lighting Condition		
Size of Extension Tubes Used for Close-ups		



Sex of Wearer

☐ Male  
☐ Female☐ Adult  
☐ Child

Number of Garment Pieces \_\_\_\_\_

Measurements \_\_\_\_\_

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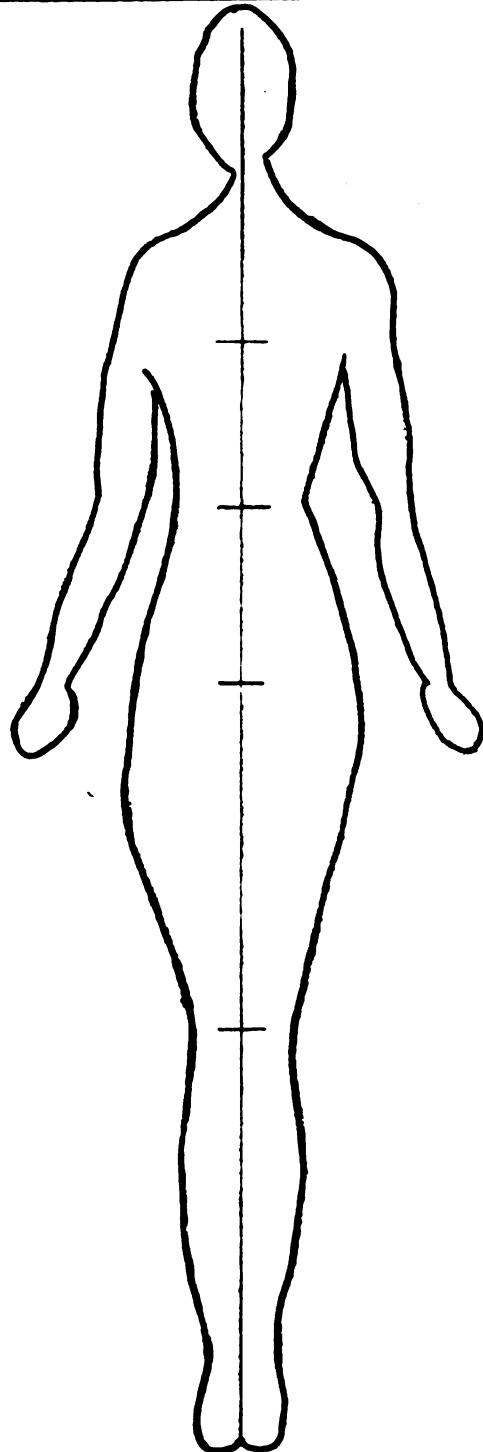
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How and where it was worn on the body  
(Sketch on figure)



Article of Dress \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Hues \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Hues \_\_\_\_\_

Materials

\_\_\_\_\_ Cloth

\_\_\_\_\_ Plant or Vegetable

\_\_\_\_\_ Yarn

\_\_\_\_\_ Other

\_\_\_\_\_ Skin

Describe \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Technique

\_\_\_\_\_ Cut and Sewn

\_\_\_\_\_ Twined

\_\_\_\_\_ Hand Stitched

\_\_\_\_\_ Plaited

\_\_\_\_\_ Machine Stitched

\_\_\_\_\_ Other

\_\_\_\_\_ Woven

Describe \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Design of Article (Shape)

Describe Construction Details \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Sketch Article - Identify and label the various materials used in the article.



## Design Area

Number of Design Areas \_\_\_\_\_

## Color

Name of Hues \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Hues \_\_\_\_\_

## Materials

\_\_\_\_\_ Grass  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Moosehair  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Paint  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Quills  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Beads

\_\_\_\_\_ Ribbon  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Tinkling Cones  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Silver Ornaments  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Yarn  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Describe \_\_\_\_\_

## Technique

\_\_\_\_\_ Applied  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Woven

\_\_\_\_\_ Other

Describe \_\_\_\_\_

## Designs

\_\_\_\_\_ Floral  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Geometric  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Animal

\_\_\_\_\_ Human  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Conventionalized Unit  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Describe \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments \_\_\_\_\_



was also gained from the two people who served as consultants, Mrs. Mary Berryman and Mr. Richard A. Pohrt, and from Mr. Robin Odle who served as a contact person when examining the Indian artifacts held by Cranbrook Institute of Science.

Photography was part of the data collection and consisted of making black and white photographs and color slides of each artifact. The black and white photographs were taken with a 35mm Pentax Spotmatic camera and the film used was Tri-X-Pan. Color slides were taken with a 35mm Honeywell Pentax camera. Film used in the Honeywell Pentax was High Speed Ektachrome Tungsten and Daylight. An artifact to be photographed was illuminated with 3200K floodlights. Both the Tri-X-Pan and the High Speed Ektachrome Tungsten were used under this lighting condition. When an artifact was in an exhibit case, an automatic flash attachment was added for extra illumination and the film was changed from High Speed Ektachrome Tungsten to High Speed Ektachrome Daylight for color slides. The Tri-X-Pan black and white film did not need to be changed when using the flash attachment. Extension tubes were used if closeups were needed of the artifact. To ensure accurate

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Minn.: Ross & Haines, Inc., 1970), pp. 68, 155, 163, 172, 188-189, 191, 194; Carrie A. Lyford, Ojibwa Crafts (Chippewa), ed. by William W. Beatty (Washington, D.C.: Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United State Department of The Interior, 1943), pp. 11, 13, 77-83, 85, 109, 116-117, 120, 122-123, 125, 131-132, 137-147, 149, 151; Robin Odle, "Quill and Moosehair Work in the Great Lakes Region," Art of the Great Lakes Indians, ed. Flint Institute of Arts (Flint, Mich.: Flint Institute of Arts, 1973), pp. xxxi-xxxviii; Richard C. Schneider, Crafts of the North American Indians: A Craftsman's Manual (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1972), pp. 144-148, 150-151, 160, 179; Andrew Hunter Whiteford, North American Indian Arts (New York: Golden Press, Western Publishing Company, Inc., 1970), pp. 61, 90, 148.



reproduction of colors and tones a color separation guide and grey scale were placed in each slide and photograph that was taken.

The background used for the artifacts in storage was a white poster board with black lines drawn in one inch squares. For those artifacts on exhibit or display, that could not be removed from the case, the case treatment served as the background.

Photographic data were recorded on the first page of the Artifact Data Collection Sheet. A 6 1/2" x 3 5/8" envelope was attached to the last page of each collection sheet for storage of the black and white photographs. Color slides were stored in standard plastic slide storage pages and kept in a notebook separate from the Artifact Data Collection Sheets.

Visits to museums and private collectors began in mid-August and continued through December 1975, March 1976, and May 1976.

### Development of Classification Systems

#### Time Periods

A large quantity of data were collected from the artifacts and written literature for this study. In order to analyze the data, a systematic approach had to be developed. Since the purpose of the study was to record and analyze the changes in Chippewa Indian dress over time, designations of time periods were needed. The literature surveyed for articles of dress and adornment, covered the geographical area where the Chippewa Indians dwelled. Changes in their dress would not necessarily occur at the same point in time over the whole of the area. Because of this, style change criteria could not be used as a



basis for determining time periods. George Quimby, in his book entitled, Indian Culture and European Trade Goods: The Archaeology of the Historic Period in the Western Great Lakes Region "divided the historic period into three temporal segments (1) the Early Historic period, from about A.D. 1610 to 1670, (2) the Middle Historic period, from about 1670 to 1760, and (3) the Late Historic period, from 1760 to 1820."<sup>4</sup> James Fitting expanded Quimby's time periods to include a Pre-Civil War period and a Post-Civil War period.<sup>5</sup> These periods coincide to some extent with the changes of the political groups dominant in the Great Lakes Region. For use in this study the periods of Quimby and Fitting were extended, reorganized, and renamed after the political group of the region as shown in Table 1.

#### Assigning Data to Time Periods

The designated time periods were used as the major, (first) division in the classification of articles of dress and adornment and acquisition of the articles of dress and adornment that were developed to facilitate the analysis of the data. Since time periods were the major criteria, only data, artifacts or written literature, that were dated could be used in the analysis. Museum dated artifacts were validated by Mrs. Berryman and Mr. Pohrt as were undated artifacts. In order to determine the date of the written literature it was necessary to locate information on the author. Usually a brief life

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<sup>4</sup>George Irving Quimby, Indian Culture and European Trade Goods: The Archaeology of the Historic Period in the Western Great Lakes Region (Madison, Wis.: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1966), p. 7.

<sup>5</sup>James Edward Fitting, Archaeology of Michigan: A Guide to Pre-history of the Great Lakes Region (Garden City, N.Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970), pp. 223-26.



Table 1.--Time Periods.

As Found in the Literature		Reorganized and Renamed as
Quimby	- Early Historic period A.D. 1610-1670	French Contact period 1640-1760
	Middle Historic period A.D. 1670-1760	
	Late Historic period A.D. 1760-1820	English Contact period 1760-1815
Fitting	- Pre-Civil War period 1820-1860	I American Contact period 1815-1860
	Post-Civil War period 1860- ?	II American Contact period 1860-1900
		Modern Contact period 1900-1940

history of the author which gave information about his nationality, occupation, the geographical area, and the time period in which he wrote or wrote about was included in the work. If this information could not be found the reference was not used in the study.

#### Classification of Articles of Dress and Adornment

The framework that was developed for categorizing articles of dress and adornment was based on three existing classification systems. Two of the systems dealt with the study of Historic Costume and the third was from a Master's Thesis for clothing artifacts of the Potawatomis Indians. In Carolyn Bradley's book, Western World Costume: An Outline History, an outline appeared which consisted of the following categories.



"Dress

- A. Sources of information
- B. Men (or women)
  - 1. Garments
    - a. Outer upper
    - b. Outer lower
    - c. Under
    - d. Cloaks and overgarments
    - e. Neckwear and wristwear
    - f. Additional garments
  - 2. Hair
  - 3. Headdress
  - 4. Footwear
  - 5. Accessories
  - 6. Jewelry
  - 7. Typical Colors
  - 8. Typical Materials
  - 9. Make up"<sup>6</sup>

Sandra Van Metre Judy, a graduate of Michigan State University, classified and cataloged the Historic Costume Collection for the College of Home Economics based on the system she designed for cataloging historic costume. The system consisted of a general category which in turn encompassed subcategories.

"Headgear--Hats, Bonnets, Hat pins, Combs, Hair pieces,  
Caps, Curling iron

Neckwear--Collars, Ties, Ascots, Jabots, Scarves, Fischus,  
Guimpes, Neckbands, Cravats

Wraps--Coats, Capes, Shawls

Outer garments--Dresses, Skirts, Bodices, Trousers, Vests,  
Shirts, Suits, Aprons

Underwear--Nightwear, Foundation garments, Lingerie,  
Bustles

Handwear--Gloves, Mitts, Muffs, Purses, Fans, Handker-  
chiefs, Cuffs

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<sup>6</sup>Carolyn G. Bradley, Western World Costume: An Outline History (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1954), pp. 212-16.



Legwear--Spats, Hose, Garters

Footwear--Shoes, Slippers, Buttonhooks

Ensembles--Complete Outfits

Particular Function--Wedding, Uniforms (military and occupational), Recreation

Miscellaneous Accessory--Parasols, Umbrellas"<sup>7</sup>

Several of her general categories designated areas of the body where an article was worn (head, neck, hand, leg, foot) while other categories did not (wraps, outerwear, underwear, ensembles, particular function, miscellaneous accessory). When considering an article of dress one usually associates the article with the area of the body on which it is worn. Margaret Miller, in her Master's Thesis, "Traditional Clothing Artifacts of the Forest Potawatomi" divided the body into areas and then proceeded to identify and describe the articles of dress worn on those body areas. Her divisions were:

"Male

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Head Region

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Neck Region

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Region of the Torso and Arms

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Waist Region

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Region of the Lower Body

Female

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Head Region

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Neck Region

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Region of the Torso and Arms

Clothing Artifacts worn in the Region of the Lower Body"<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Sandra Van Metre Judy, "A System for Classifying and Cataloging The Historic Costume Collection for the College of Home Economics of Michigan State University" (6 credit problem, Michigan State University, 1969), p. 12.

<sup>8</sup>Margaret T. Miller, "The Clothing Traditions of the Forest Potawatomie" (Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1972), pp. 39-138.



Elements from each of these systems were selected in developing the categorization of articles of dress and adornment. In addition to the five periods of time (see p. 38), the male/female dichotomy, the area of the body on which the articles were worn and dress categories were used. Areas of the body were based on Miller's classification and dress categories were based primarily on Judy's categories combined with a few from Bradley's outline. Several of Judy's general categories were dropped (ensembles, particular function, and miscellaneous accessories). The other categories were used with some of the same types of articles remaining as subcategories. Since Judy's system did not contain any categories on hair, jewelry, and make up, more adornment types of articles not usually found as artifacts, these were obtained from Bradley and were expanded and renamed. (See p. 42.)

#### Analysis of Articles of Dress and Adornment

The data collected about articles of dress were classified according to the categories of the "Classification of Articles of Dress and Adornment." (See p. 42.) However, in order to analyze the data through time it was necessary to reorganize the categories of dress and adornment articles according to position on the body for each of the five time periods.

The data in each of those categories were then analyzed for characteristics of dress, i.e., type and style of dress, sources of materials from which each was made, and motifs applied to the dress. (See Appendix D.) In instances where neither a type or style



Table 2.--The Classification System of the Articles of Dress and Adornment.

Time Period	Male	Female
Articles of dress and adornment worn or applied to the head region		
Headress or Covering		
Hair		
Head Hair		
Style		
Ointments		
Facial Hair		
Coloration		
Painting		
Tattooing		
Ornaments		
Accessories		
Articles of dress and adornment worn or applied to the upper torso region (to the waist), arms, and hands		
Wraps		
Outergarments		
Undergarments		
Handwear		
Body Hair		
Coloration		
Painting		
Tattooing		
Ornaments		
Accessories		
Articles of dress and adornment worn or applied to the lower torso region (including the waist), legs, and feet		
Outergarments		
Undergarments		
Legwear		
Footwear		
Body Hair		
Coloration		
Painting		
Tattooing		
Ornaments		
Accessories		



name were given a brief description of the article was used. However, in order to keep the data uniform within each type of dress and adornment item, either all type and style names were used or brief descriptions. Type and style names were never combined with brief descriptions.

Materials from which the articles of dress were made were obtained from two sources, the environment and from trade with Europeans, or a combination of the two. Therefore, under "source of material" entries were categorized as:

Environment--Interpreted as coming from the environment

European trade goods--Materials obtained through trade with  
Europeans

Combination environment and European trade goods--Interpreted as  
being made from both the environment and  
European sources

Environment or European trade goods--Meaning that a European  
material could be substituted for a material  
obtained from the environment

Garments and accessories were decorated in various ways. These were observed and coded according to any of the following types of motifs or a combination thereof:

Geometric--Straight lines, zigzag lines, diamonds, squares,  
rectangles, circles, and triangles

Conventionalized unit--Designs composed of abstracted floral and  
leaf motifs using geometric elements

Floral--Realistic portrayal of recognizable foliage

Human--Figures representing humans



Animal/Reptile--Figures representing animals, reptiles, or birds

Curvilinear--Designs in which a continuous line delineates  
intricate curves

Biomorphic--Designs in which a continuous line delineates simple  
indentations

Once the data had been transformed into the above format with its emphasis on the three characteristics or forms of dress, type and style, source of material, and motif, frequency counts could be made of the items listed in each category. (See "The Analysis of the Change in Articles of Dress and Adornment Across Time Periods" in Appendix D.)

The final analysis consisted of an evaluation of the frequency counts and, based on the descriptive and numerical information presented, a determination was made as to whether change in dress had occurred, and if it had, when in time and what forms it assumed. The decisions relative to the data were recorded as:

No information--Represented by a blank space in the table, and  
meant that nothing in the literature or among  
the artifacts was found.

Information--Represented by an "I." Indicated that information  
was present and that it was the first appearance of  
information for that dress category for type and  
style, source of material, or motif, for either male  
or female.

Unspecified information--Represented by "U" and meant that information was found but it gave no indication  
of type and style, source of material, or  
motif.



Change--Represented by a "C." Change could only be determined if information from a previous time period existed and then by a comparison of the characteristics recorded for the forms of dress and the frequency with which they occurred.

No Change--Represented by a dash (--). No change was determined again by a comparison of the characteristics recorded and the frequency with which they occurred.

### Classification of Acquisitions

Keith F. Otterbein in a synthesis of the works of other authorities viewed culture as a system of overlapping subsystems.

Four subsystems are usually distinguished: economic, social, political, and belief systems. An economic system consists of the means by which the physical environment is exploited technologically and the means by which the products of this endeavor are differentially allocated to the members of the culture. A social system is composed of the relationships between kinsmen and the groups formed by kinsmen. A political system consists of organizational units, their leaders, the relationships leaders have with members of their units, and the relationship between units. And finally, a belief system is composed of the knowledge which people have of the world around them and the practices and customs by which people utilize that knowledge. Each subsystem forms a system in the sense that it is not possible to understand any aspect of a subsystem without knowing something about the other aspects of that subsystem. For example, it is not possible to understand how products are differentially allocated until one knows how each product is produced, who produces it and what materials from the physical environment are utilized in its production. By the same token, each subsystem can only be completely understood when something is known about the other three subsystems.<sup>9</sup>

The writer concurs with Otterbein's view that in order to understand the operation of a culture, one must recognize the overlapping of the subsystems.

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<sup>9</sup>Keith F. Otterbein, Comparative Cultural Analysis: An Introduction to Anthropology (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1972), p. 3.



Since it was beyond the scope of this study to present an analysis of the complete culture of the Chippewa Indians and how it changed through time (1640-1940), the economic subsystem of their culture was selected for use in analyzing change in dress. Because the Chippewas first came into contact with the European economic system through trade, before actual contact with Europeans, the economic system had a longer period of time in which to affect the Chippewa's culture. Also many of the accounts found in the primary literature were written by traders and since they dealt primarily with the economic system there is more information available about the system. The analysis of the economic system is limited to the Chippewa Indians acquisition of articles of dress and adornment. However, aspects of the other subsystems in their culture also appeared in the analysis. Similarly, one will see how outside cultural subsystems most likely influenced and changed the subsystems of the Chippewa Indians and the material objects produced by them.

The classification of the patterns of acquisition of the articles of dress and adornment resulted from an organization by time periods of all references that referred to a transaction. (See p. 38.)

#### Analysis of the Acquisitions

In order to determine the source of cultural influence, the citations taken from the literature were organized by the five time periods and within each time period, five types of information were recorded. (See Table 5, pages 66-69.) The first type consisted of identifying the cultural subsystem, belief, economic, political, or social which appeared to have motivated the transaction. (Refer to



page 45 for definitions of these subsystems.) The second identified the cultural group that the Chippewas contacted. The third, the initiator of the transaction and their roles as either confiscator/owner, giver/receiver, buyer/seller, or trapper/trader. The fourth is the result of an analysis of the type of transaction that occurred. Confiscation, credit, donation, gift, payment, purchase, presentation, and trade were identified as the types of transactions. The fifth and last category recorded the articles of dress and adornment received from the Europeans and the Indians.

The classifications of articles of dress and adornment and the analysis of acquisitions enabled the investigator to relate changes in dress to time and extra-cultural influences.



## CHAPTER V

### ANALYSIS OF DATA ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVES

The information about the dress of the Chippewa Indians was analyzed according to the objectives of the study. The objectives were to survey the articles of dress and adornment worn by the Chippewas, to establish when changes in their dress occurred and the forms the changes assumed, and to relate the changes in their dress to cultural influences.

#### Survey of Articles of Dress and Adornment

To discover what items of clothing and accessories were worn and used by the Chippewa Indians a survey of the primary literature written during 1640 to 1940, and artifacts held by museums and collectors in Michigan was conducted. The information about articles of dress and adornment and the acquisition of articles of dress and adornment were classified by the five contact periods.

The information came from many sources, but the number for each time period varied considerably and not all sources within each time period were used in the identification and acquisition of the articles of dress and adornment. Table 3 lists the type and number of data sources used for each time period for the articles of dress and adornment and their acquisition.



Table 3.--Sources Used for the Study.

Time Periods	Surveyed	Used for Articles of Dress and Adornment	Used for Acquisitions
French	n	n	n
1640-1760			
Literature	2	2	1
Artifacts	8	8	
English			
1760-1815			
Literature	6	6	5
Artifacts	17	17	
I American			
1815-1860			
Literature	11	8	7
Artifacts	21	21	
II American			
1860-1900			
Literature	4	3	3
Artifacts	40	40	
Modern			
1900-1940			
Literature	11	11	5
Artifacts	28	28	

Much of the information found in the literature about dress was insufficient and consequently not all of the categories in Tables 5 and 6 could be filled in for each transaction or item of dress that was described. For example, an author would sometimes give a type or style name for a clothing item, but not describe the material from which it was made, or the motif used. In these cases the information given on type or style was used but nothing was recorded for source of material or motif. Similarly, in the analysis of acquisition of articles of dress the investigator was not always able, because of the



lack of full descriptions of the situation, to determine the cultural subsystem, cultural group, initiators of the transaction and their roles, type of transaction, or articles of dress exchanged for every citation used. Another limitation of the literature was that more observations were made and recorded about male attire than female. However, when information was found about female clothing it was usually more fully described than that given for the male. In addition, the artifacts examined for the study consisted of predominantly accessory type items rather than body garments. The majority of actual artifacts were of the later time periods, I American 1815-1860 through Modern 1900-1940. When written descriptions and artifacts attributed to the same time period were compared the written descriptions did not seem to describe or relate to many of the artifacts found. In spite of these limitations the writer was able to conduct a survey and gather information on the dress of the Chippewa Indians, meeting the first objective of the study.

#### Changes that Occurred in the Dress of the Chippewa Indians

In order to analyze the data that was collected about the dress of the Chippewa Indians to establish when the change in dress occurred and if changes occurred, the form the changes assumed, the categories of the classification of the articles of dress and adornment were reordered according to position on the body and expanded to include the characteristics of types and styles, sources of materials, and motifs. The descriptive information dealing with the forms of dress were coded to a single term or brief description for type and



style, source of material and motif. Frequency counts were then made for each. This categorization of the data along with frequency counts is given in Appendix D.

Changes in dress could only be determined when information about the item was present in the previous time period so that comparison of items along with their frequency counts could be made. When changes in dress occurred and the forms the changes assumed are recorded in Table 4. Changes were indicated by a (C) and if change did not occur it was represented by a dash (--). The presence of information was indicated by an (I), but if no information was available then a blank space appeared. When the information given was not descriptive enough to be analyzed, it was classified as unspecified information which was indicated by (UI).

Based on the information presented in Table 4 the most changes in dress occurred during the I American 1815-1860 and Modern 1900-1940 Contact Periods for all areas of the body for both male and female. More changes occurred for the male during the I American Contact Period than for the female, whereas in the Modern Contact Period the opposite was true. The higher incidence of change that occurred for the male during I American period could possibly be attributed to the fact that more descriptions of male attire appeared in the literature than female. The higher incidence of change that occurred for the female during the Modern Contact Period can be attributed to the fact that the male attire described was worn in conjunction with a ceremony and consisted of traditional Chippewa clothing items, whereas observations recorded about female attire were everyday wear, the same type of clothing being worn at that time by the Non-Indians.











Table 4.--Continued.

LOWER TORSO REGION	Outer garments			Undergarments			Legwear			Footwear			Body Hair			Painting			Tattooing			Ornaments			Accessories			No. of Total Changes
	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	T/S	S of M	M	
French 1640-1760																												
Male	I						I	I		I			I						UI									
Female							I	I					I															
English 1760-1815																												
Male	--	I					--	C		C	I		--			I	I		I									
Female	I	I						C																				
II American 1815-1960																												
Male	C						--	--	I	--	--		I															
Female	--	--	I				--	--		I	I		I															
II American 1860-1900																												
Male	--	--					--	--		--	--		C															
Female	--	--					--	--	I	C	--		C															
Modern 1900-1940																												
Male	--	--	I				--	--		C																		
Female	C	--					C	--		C																		

M = Motif

S of M = Source of Material

T/S = Type and Style

C = 12

C = 6  
18

C = 17

C = 7  
24

C = 11

C = 10  
21

C = 9

C = 15  
24



Also revealed in Table 4 was the fact that more changes occurred for both male and female dress regardless of position on the body across the five time periods in type and style of dress than for source of material or motif. Since there was more information about the types and styles of garments worn than about the source of materials or motifs this result must be viewed skeptically.

Both Chippewa men and women used animal skins, shells, and other materials obtained from the environment in their attire during the French Contact Period, 1640-1760. The men wore a skin shirt, breechcloth, leggings, moccasins, and at times appeared clothed in only a blanket of skins. The women generally wore a garment made of two skins joined at the shoulders and at the sides. A flap, created by folding over a portion of the skin at the neckline, extended to the belted waist. This flap was decorated with paint, porcupine quills, bird claws and small pieces of copper. Detachable sleeves and leggings were also worn. Around 1700 silver ornaments were obtained from the traders and in some instances were substituted for the stone and shell ornaments worn by both men and women. Various sizes of circular shaped brooches were found among the artifacts examined. (See Figure 2.)

During the English Contact Period 1760-1815 materials such as calicoes, strouds, and meltons, and trims of ribbons and beads were being obtained from the Europeans. These items were used along with the animal skins and other materials of the previous period. Men still wore skin shirts, but during this period many of them had shirts of calico as well. Breechcloths were also made of cloth. A breechcloth



consisted of a piece of cloth about twelve inches wide and a yard and a half long and was worn by passing the piece of cloth between the legs, bringing the cloth up to the waist in front and back and securing it with a belt, allowing the additional yardage to fall over the belt forming a flap. This flap was usually decorated. (Similar garment shown in Figure 6.) Leggings were made of cloth and usually had a decorative flap or wing on the outside of the leg which extended from the knee to the ankle. (Similar pair of leggings shown in Figure 4.) Leggings were secured with a garter below the knee. (Similar pair of garters shown in Figure 8.) A woman's dress was cut in the same style as that of the skin dress with the detachable sleeves worn in the French Contact Period, but now cut from cloth. The detachable sleeves are similar to a raglan sleeve and are set into a wristband. However, the underarm seam was left open. The two sleeves were secured at the back of the wearer by tying them together. Silver ornaments were prolific during this period, but pieces of tin and hawkbells were also mentioned as being used along with porcupine quills and strings of wampum and barley corn. (See Figures 2 and 3.) Blankets of wool were used by both men and women for wraps.

The I American Contact Period 1815-1860 was characterized by changes in the style of garments worn by the Chippewas. Both men and women were adopting clothing worn by the Non-Indians. Indian men were wearing coats, pantaloons, or trousers, with other items such as a calico shirt, breechcloth, and a pair of leggings. (See Figure 4.) Some women were still wearing the detachable sleeved dress, the sleeves being fastened in back with a silver gorget, while others had adopted a



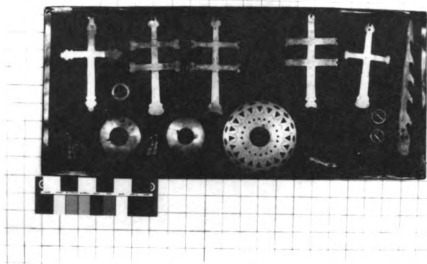


Figure 2. Silver Brooches and Crosses. Worn during the French and English Contact Periods, 1640-1760 and 1760-1815. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey Memorial Museum. South Haven, Michigan.

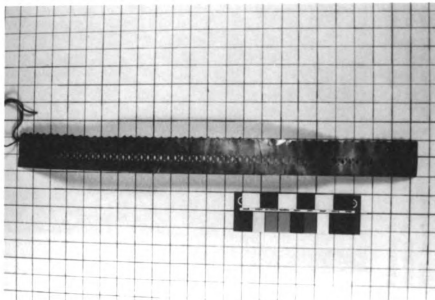


Figure 3. Silver Hatband. Worn by men during the English Contact Period 1760-1815. Richard A. Pohrt Collection, Flint, Michigan.



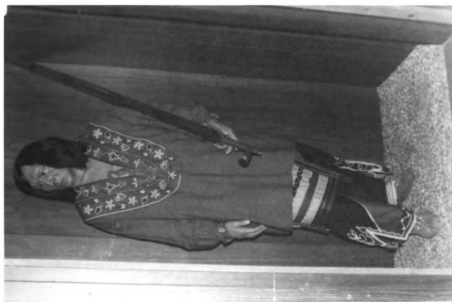


Figure 4. Calico Shirt, Wool Leggings, and Animal Skin Moccasins decorated with ribbons and beadwork. Man's attire for the I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Mackinac Island State Park, Mackinac Island, Michigan.

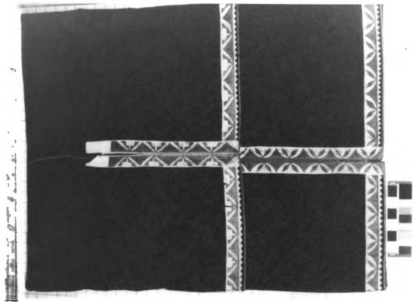


Figure 5. Skirt. Blue wool decorated with ribbonwork. Front view. Worn by women during I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Mary Shurtleff Collection, Cross Village, Michigan.



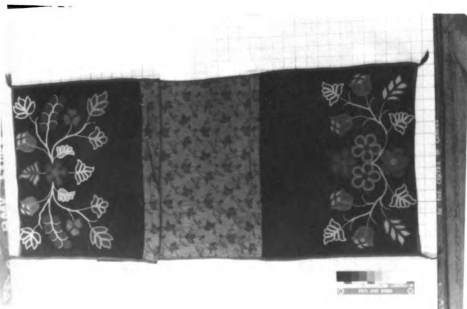


Figure 6. Breechcloth of calico and beadwork trimmed velvet. The breechcloth was lapped over approximately 18 inches at the top of the photograph in order to show both front and back flaps. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

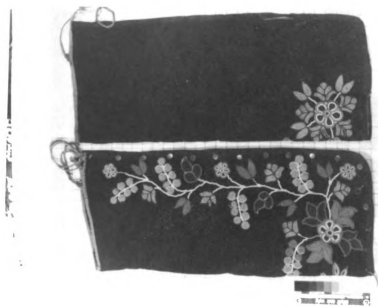


Figure 7. Leggings of velvet decorated with beads, buttons, and ribbon. Two views of leggings shown. Worn by men during the Modern Contact Period 1900-1940. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.



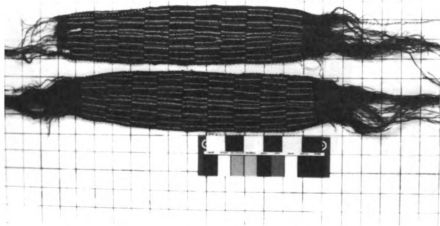


Figure 8. Garters woven of yarns with beads inserted during the weaving process. Worn during I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.



Figure 9. Moccasins with black velvet cuffs and vamp decorated with ribbons and beads. Worn during II American Contact Period 1860-1900. Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan.



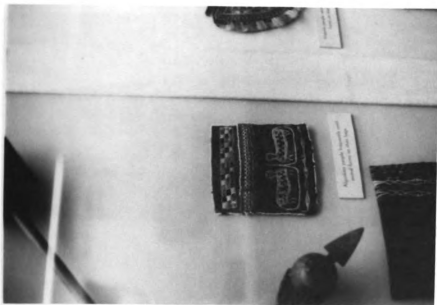


Figure 10. Black buckskin bag decorated with porcupine quills. Used by men during the French and English Contact Periods, 1640-1760 and 1760-1815. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

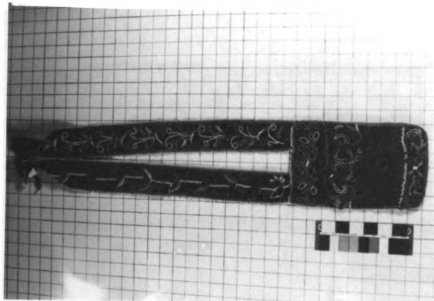


Figure 11. Bag made of black wool decorated with beadwork. Used by men during I American Contact Period 1815-1860. Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan.



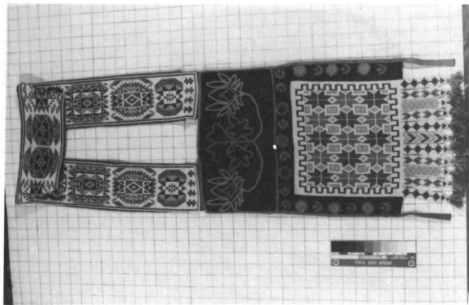


Figure 12. Bag made of black wool and beads, trimmed with braid and yarn. Worn by men during the II American Contact Period 1860-1900. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

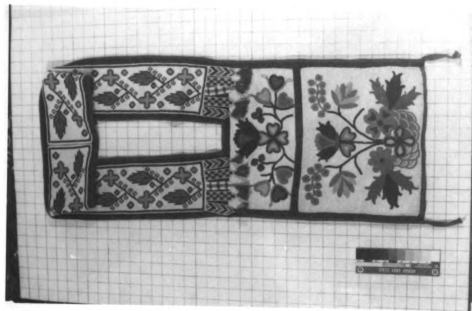


Figure 13. Bag made of wool with beads applied to the surface, trimmed with braid and yarn. Worn by the men during Modern Contact Period 1900-1940. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.



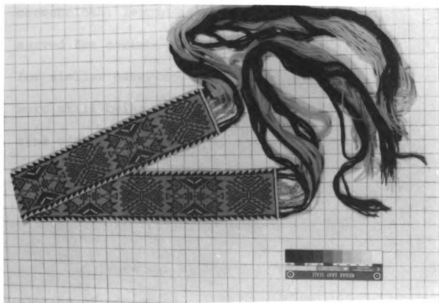


Figure 14. Sash made of loom woven beadwork with yarn fringe. Used during II American Contact Period 1860-1900. Richard A. Pohrt Collection, Flint, Michigan.

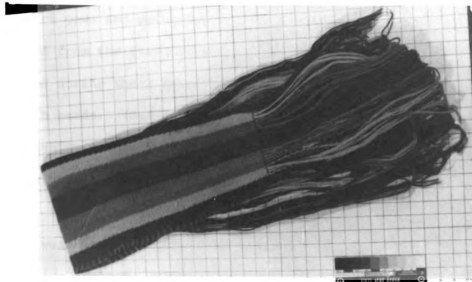


Figure 15. Sash made by netting yarns. Worn during Modern Contact Period 1900-1940. Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.



short gown and petticoat. (See Figure 5.) Accessory items that were used from the first, were those of the bag and sash. The type of bag used during the I American Period was made of cloth and decorated with beads. (See Figure 11.) Sashes could be made of beads or brightly colored yarns. Both bags and sashes continued to be made and worn through all the time periods. (See Figures 10-15.)

During the II American Contact Period 1860-1900 men continued to wear more Non-Indian clothing and women were described as wearing calico dresses. Older styles of clothing were worn by Indians inhabiting less populated areas.

The Modern Contact Period 1900-1940 saw another change in dress. Indians were dressing more like their white neighbors than ever. Traditional items of dress such as the decorated calico shirt, breechcloth, leggings, moccasins, sashes, garters, and bags were reserved for ceremonial occasions. (See Figures 6, 7, 13, and 15, and for similar garments, Figures 4, 8, and 9.) These traditional items were still being made by hand and were worn over the man's European type clothing. The everyday clothing was being purchased by both men and women from local trading houses or mail order catalogs.

#### Changes in Dress Related to Cultural Contact

Culture was viewed as a system of overlapping subsystems consisting of economic, social, political and belief subsystems. Since the subsystems are not mutually exclusive any change that occurred from contact with other cultural subsystems would be reflected in that of the recipients culture and would in turn affect the other subsystems of the culture. The aspect of obtaining clothing, which



was viewed as part of an economic subsystem was selected for analysis. In order to relate the changes in dress to cultural influences the cultural group with whom contact had occurred, the subsystems which were affected by the contact and the type of transaction had to be identified. This information was derived from the literature by establishing the nationality of the participants and their roles, and determining the likely subsystem which could have held the motivation back of the transaction as well as the type of transaction. Whether contact influenced changes in the dress of the Chippewas was determined by looking at the articles of dress received from the Non-Indians as well as those received from the Indians.

The transactional aspects of acquiring clothing were analyzed to reveal whether other subsystems of the Chippewa culture were affected, the cultural group the Chippewas came into contact with, which party initiated the transaction and the role they played, the type of transaction, and the articles of dress and adornment that were received from the Europeans as well as those received from the Chippewas. These categories were used to classify the data obtained on acquiring items of dress and to meet the third objective of relating the changes in dress to cultural influences through the analysis of the classified data. Frequency counts were also made on the items in each of the categories and appear to the left of the categories in Table 5.

Even though information given in Table 5 is rather scant for three of the time periods, French 1640-1760, II American 1860-1900, and Modern 1900-1940, changes in dress can be related to influences



Table 5.--The Analysis of the Cultural Contact that Occurred in Acquiring Articles of Dress and Adornment.

Cultural Subsystem Which Motivated Transaction	Cultural Groups Chippewas Contacted	Initiators of Transaction and Their Roles	Type of Transaction	Articles of Dress and Adornment
<u>French Contact Period 1640-1760</u>				
1 Economic	1 French	1 Undetermined	1 Undetermined	Received from Europeans 1 Blanket 1 Cloth 1 Shirts of Lyon linen
<u>English Contact Period 1760-1815</u>				
1 Belief	1 Cree Indian	Chippewa Indian	3 Confiscation	Received from Europeans
8 Economic	11 English	3 as confiscator	2 Credit	2 Beads
6 Political	2 French	2 as giver	5 Gift	4 Blankets
4 Social	6 Undetermined	3 as receiver	7 Trade	1 Cap or capuchon
1 Combination political and social		6 as trapper	3 Undetermined	1 Capot
		1 Cree Indian as giver		2 Coats
		1 Englishman as giver		2 Ear ornaments
		1 Frenchman as buyer		1 Hat
		3 Undetermined		1 Hawkbell
				1 Horsebell
				1 Kettle, pieces of old
				3 Leggings
				1 Necklace
				1 Ribbons
				1 Rings
				1 Silver armbands
				1 Silver beavers
				6 Shirt
				1 Tin, small pieces of
				1 Vermilion
				11 Unspecified
				Received from Indians
				1 Belt
				2 Blankets
				1 Breechcloth
				1 Buffalo robe



Table 5.--Continued.

Cultural Subsystem Which Motivated Transaction	Cultural Groups Chippewas Contacted	Initiators of Transaction and Their Roles	Type of Transaction	Articles of Dress and Adornment
<u>English Contact Period 1760-1815--Continued</u>				
				Received from Indians
				Hair styles
				1 Head shaved except for tuft on crown
				1 Head shaved except for tuft on crown and two locks hanging over the face with silver brooches interwoven
				1 Headdress
				1 Moccasin
				2 Painting, facial
				1 Peltry
				1 Shirt
				3 Skins
				3 Beaver
				1 Otter
				1 Raccoon
				1 Tobacco pouch and pipe
				1 Wampum, collar of
				1 Unspecified

I American Contact Period 1815-1860

3 Belief	11 American	American	5 Donation	Received from European
6 Economic	2 Canadian	9 as giver	10 Gift	6 Blankets
10 Political	4 Chippewa Indians	1 as receiver	6 Payment	5 Brooches
6 Social	3 English	1 as trader	3 Presentation	13 Cloth
3 Combination belief and economic	13 Undetermined	2 Canadians as givers	3 Purchase	1 Coat
2 Combination belief, economic and social		1 English as givers	4 Trade	1 Cross of glass
1 Combination belief, economic, political and social		Chippewa Indian	2 Undetermined	1 Gorget
1 Combination belief and social		1 as buyer		3 Handkerchiefs
1 Combination belief and social		3 as giver		3 Hat and caps
		6 as receivers		3 Medals
		2 as sellers		2 Ribbons
		1 as trapper		3 Rings
1 Combination political and social		2 as undetermined		
		4 Undetermined giver		



Table 5.--Continued.

Cultural Subsystem Which Motivated Transaction	Cultural Groups Contacted	Initiators of Transaction and Their Roles	Type of Transaction	Articles of Dress and Adornment
I American Contact Period 1815-1860--Continued.				
				Received from European
				Sewing equipment:
				1 workbags, pin cushions, needlecases, needles, scissors, bodkins, and thimbles
				2 Thread
				1 Vermilion
				10 Unspecified
				Received from Indians
				1 Armbands
				1 Bags
				1 Blanket
				1 Brooches
				2 Cloth
				1 Earbobs
				1 Gloves
				Hair style
				1 Tied and hanging down their backs
				1 Moccasins
				1 Nose jewels
				Skins
				1 Bear
				1 Otter
				1 Snowshoes
				5 Unspecified
				Received from undetermined source
				1 Blankets
				2 Cloth
				1 Earrings
				2 Hats
				1 Ribbons
				2 Shawls and cloaks



Table 5.--Continued

Cultural Subsystem Which Motivated Transaction	Cultural Groups Chippewas Contacted	Initiators of Transaction and Their Roles	Type of Transaction	Articles of Dress and Adornment
<u>II American Contact Period 1860-1900</u>				
1 Economic	1 American	1 American as buyer	1 Donation	Received from Europeans
1 Social	1 Sioux Indian	1 Chippewa as trader	1 Gift	1 Cloth
1 Combination belief, economic and social	1 Undetermined	1 Undetermined as giver	1 'Trade	1 Unspecified
				Received from Indians
				1 Beaded bags
<u>Modern Contact Period 1900-1940</u>				
2 Belief	5 Undetermined	Chippewa Indian	2 Purchase	Received from Europeans
1 Economic		1 as buyer	3 Undetermined	2 Beads
1 Social		1 as seller		5 Cloth
1 Combination economic and social		3 as undetermined		1 Cosmetics: rouge, lipstick and nailpolish
				1 Hair style of whites
				1 High heels
				1 Silk stockings
				2 Unspecified
				Received from Indians
				1 Dream Dance dress



from other cultures. Contact with a dominant cultural group was established for the English and I American Contact Periods. The majority of the contacts made during 1760-1815 were with the English and those made during 1815-60 were with the American. Although the act of acquiring clothing was considered primarily an aspect of the economic subsystem, other subsystems were found to have been involved in motivating the acquisition of dress. Again, using the data from the English and I American periods found in Table 4 the dominant subsystem that motivated the transaction in those time periods reflected the roles of the initiator and the type of transaction in which the initiator was involved. The data shows that for the English period the subsystem which motivated the transaction was the economic and that the Chippewa Indian as trapper was engaged in trade. During the I American period the emphasis shifts to the political subsystem with Americans as givers and the dominant transaction as gifts.

Regardless of the dominant culture with whom the Chippewas had the most contact or the most prevalent type of transaction that occurred within each of the time periods, the articles of dress obtained from the Europeans were essentially of the same type. Apparently a stock of similar items was dispensed by those who dealt with the Chippewas regardless of their cultural affiliation or the type of transaction. Although a change in dress was not revealed in Table 4 for the French Contact Period, it is evident from the data in Table 5 that items of European manufacture were being given to the Chippewas during that time. By the English Contact Period a larger assortment of European items had been received by the Indians and some of these



items such as, blankets and silver brooches were in turn being given by the Indians to other parties. The data about the articles of dress for the II American Contact Period continued to show the same trend, that of the Chippewa redispensing previously received articles of European manufacture. As shown in Table 5 the articles of dress and adornment received from Non-Indians were accepted by the Chippewas and became part of their wardrobe. By the later contact periods, II American and Modern, Indian clothing and accessories, such as the beaded bags and dream dance dress, which were made from items of European manufacture became known as articles of traditional Indian dress.

#### Summary

Articles of Chippewa Indian dress were identified through a survey and analyzed for changes and the cultural influences that may have caused those changes. A survey of the literature and artifacts for information about Chippewa Indian dress was conducted although insufficient descriptions were often found about articles of dress and adornment and their acquisition. The literature contained more information about male dress than female. However, when female dress was described it was a more detailed description than that given for the male. The majority of artifacts examined were from the later time periods, I American 1815-1860, II American 1860-1900, and Modern 1900-1940, and consisted of more accessory type items than garments.

Based on the data in Table 4 the most changes in dress for both men and women occurred during the I American 1815-1860 and Modern 1900-1940 Contact Periods, with more changes for male than female during I American and more changes for female than male during Modern.



More changes were recorded for type and style than for the other forms of dress, source of material and motif.

The acquisition of dress by the Indians was analyzed for possible cultural influences. Because of limited information for the French, II American, and Modern Contact Periods, dominant culture, cultural subsystem, type of transaction and initiator of the transaction were not determined. However, the above information was determined for the English and I American Contact Periods. When articles of dress and adornment were examined for all five of the Contact Periods the data revealed that regardless which Western European culture (French or English) or cultures derived from Western European origins (American or Canadian) had come into contact with the Indians the articles received from them were the same type. Dress of the Chippewa was influenced collectively by all of these cultures and the proof of this statement exists in the fact that articles of dress and adornment received from Europeans were accepted by the Chippewa Indians and incorporated in their wardrobes.



## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY

A study of Chippewa Indian dress materialized with the realization that no one had dealt effectively with the changes in their dress through time. This study was undertaken to determine when changes occurred and, if possible, what those changes were, and to relate them to cultural influences.

The Chippewa or Ojibwa Indians inhabited an area of land ranging from the lower peninsula of Ontario, around the shores of lakes Huron and Superior, across the upper peninsula of Michigan and the northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and onto the plains area of Canada and the United States. During the 300 years covered by the study, 1640-1940, the Chippewas came into contact with many other cultural groups. Two of the Indian groups were the Sioux and the Cree. They also had contact with the French, English and Americans, who were explorers, missionaries, traders, and eventually settlers. Contact with Europeans first resulted indirectly from a network of trade established among the Indians long before any direct contact had occurred. The European economic subsystem exerted its influence through trade, resulting in acquisition of material objects by the Indians. These objects along with the economic subsystem from which they came were thought to have influenced the life style of the Chippewa Indians.



The data for the study of the Chippewa's dress was collected from the written literature and from the examination of artifacts in museums and private collections. Written descriptions of their clothing were obtained from primary documents, journals and reports, located in the University Library, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan and the Michigan State Library, Lansing, Michigan. Additional sources were obtained through Interlibrary Loan Division of the University Library.

The physical characteristics of dress described in the literature and artifacts found in Michigan collections were examined specifically for their overall style features, the materials used in their construction and the decorative designs applied to them. The data were organized for analysis according to five identifiable periods, called contact periods, which were based on time periods developed for archeological findings, and roughly coincided with a cultural groups' political dominance over the Great Lakes Region.

After the data about articles of dress and adornment were separated by contact period, the major division in the classification system, articles of dress were classified according to the various areas of the body on which each was worn or applied by either male or female. Then, in order to analyze the information on dress the data were reordered according to the types of dress worn on each body position across all time periods. Forms or characteristics of dress, type and style, source of material, and motif were added. Frequency counts were made of types and styles, sources of materials, and motifs. The frequency counts and the verbal descriptions allowed the investigator to evaluate



when in time the changes occurred and whether the changes were in type and style, source of material, or motif of the garments.

Acquisition of articles of dress were classified by simply listing the citations from the literature about transactions for each contact period. These citations were then analyzed for cultural group, cultural subsystem appearing to motivate the transaction, type of transaction, initiators of transactions and their roles, and the articles of dress and adornment received from Europeans and Indians.

### Conclusion

The data were analyzed according to the objectives of the study and the results are presented as follows.

Objective 1. To survey the articles of dress and adornment worn by the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians.

A survey of the primary literature and the artifacts of dress held by museums and private collectors in Michigan was conducted. The information gathered through the survey was not as complete as desired but was used in classifying the articles of dress and adornment and the acquisition of those articles in order to meet the second and third objectives of the study.

Objective 2. To establish when changes in dress occurred and the forms the changes assumed.

Based on the data given in Table 4 the most number of changes occurred in both the I American 1815-1860 and Modern 1900-1940 Contact Periods for both male and female Indians. More changes were recorded for the male than female during the I American period and can be attributed to a limitation of the data in that more descriptions of male attire and artifacts of dress were available. In the Modern



Contact Period the female exhibited more changes than the male, even though the same number of entries for each were recorded. This finding can be attributed to the fact that males were described wearing traditional items of dress, whereas, females were described in their everyday clothing which was similar to contemporary dress being worn by Non-Indians.

The form of dress in which the most changes occurred was type and style. However, this finding was questioned due to lack of information in the other categories of form, that of source of material and motif.

Objective 3. To relate the changes in dress to cultural influences.

The data in Table 5 records the analysis of the citations found in the literature about transactions that involved clothing. In comparing the various cultural groups as to articles of dress received from them it was discovered that regardless of the cultural affiliation of the initiator all articles were similar and that as a whole, European cultures or cultures derived from European origins had a collective influence on the dress of the Chippewas. Articles of dress received from the Chippewa Indians (given or traded to other Indians or Europeans) reflected articles of dress and adornment which were previously received from the Europeans. This can be interpreted as acceptance and adoption of European articles of dress and adornment by the Chippewas.

#### Recommendations for Further Study

The study conducted on the dress of the Chippewa Indians was limited by the source materials readily available to the investigator.



Unpublished manuscripts and artifacts from earlier time periods, as well as sketches, drawings and paintings of contemporary artists could be sought for further information and incorporated into the present study. If more data is collected about the articles of dress and adornment an attempt could be made to do a functional analysis of the Chippewas dress.

In addition, the classification systems developed for the study could be used to analyze dress and how it changed through time for other cultural groups.



## **APPENDICES**



APPENDIX A

LETTERS OF INTENT SENT TO MUSEUMS AND PRIVATE  
COLLECTORS IN MICHIGAN



## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING - MICHIGAN 48823

COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN

February 10, 1975

Dear Sirs:

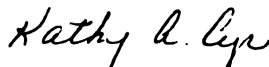
I am a Graduate Student in Clothing and Textiles and Anthropology at Michigan State University. Currently, I am in the process of planning my thesis proposal for my Masters degree. I hope to combine my interests in dress artifacts and Chippewa Indians through my thesis. My work experience at the University's Museum has made me aware of the additional knowledge that can be obtained from studying the artifacts themselves.

I would like to study items of dress identified as Chippewa by Museums and private collectors located in Michigan. I want to examine the artifacts, studying the materials, construction, and design. Also, I would like to photograph them. This type of study would provide a description of the remaining artifacts of Chippewa dress and the location of those artifacts in Michigan.

In order to do this study I must first determine if there are enough Museums in Michigan that contain items of dress identified as Chippewa and second I must determine which items of dress are most plentiful. In addition, I would appreciate it if you could give me the names and addresses of private collectors in your area that have items of dress identified as Chippewa. I will contact them for permission to study their collections.

To make things more convenient for you I have enclosed a questionnaire and a self-addressed stamped envelope. I would sincerely appreciate it, if you would complete the questionnaire and return it by February 28th.

Thank you for your assistance in this project.



Kathy A. Cyr  
(Mrs. Rodney R. Cyr)



## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE MUSEUM

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824

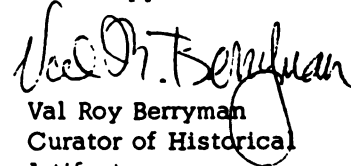
February 10 , 1975

Kathy Cyr has worked in our historical artifacts storage area in a part-time capacity since April, 1972. During most of that time she has been responsible for cataloging, identifying, sorting and storing our clothing and textile collections. She has been very conscientious in assuring proper handling and storage techniques. She has also carried out a competent program of dating, organizing and conserving the collections.

For the above reasons, I feel that if you were to allow her to view your collections she would handle them with the utmost professional care as she has handled our own. Kathy and I would also appreciate any responses you can make to her enclosed request for information on Chippewa clothing in Michigan.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Val Roy Berryman  
Curator of Historical  
Artifacts



## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN 48823

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COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN

March 28, 1975

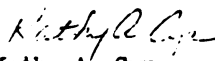
I am a graduate student in Anthropology, and Clothing and Textiles at Michigan State University and am interested in studying the artifacts of dress which have been identified as Chippewa. Recently I sent out a survey letter to all Michigan museums in which I requested information on Chippewa dress and artifacts, and permission to examine and photograph them. I am aware of the value of private collections and therefore also requested information concerning private collectors. I received your name from

My thesis is concerned with the materials, construction, and design of Chippewa dress. Information on Chippewa dress is relatively scarce and therefore the value of my study will increase with the number of artifacts I am able to study.

I would like your permission to examine and photograph the portion of your collection that is identified as Chippewa for my study. I have enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope and a questionnaire listing many of the items of dress that I am interested in studying. If it is more convenient for you, you may use the questionnaire if not, a note will do. I would sincerely appreciate your response by April 11th.

Thank you for your assistance in this project.

Sincerely,

  
Kathy A. Cyr  
(Mrs. Rodney R. Cyr)



## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE MUSEUM

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824

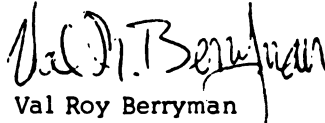
March 28, 1975

I am writing to you on behalf of Mrs. Kathy Cyr, a graduate assistant of mine here at the MSU Museum. She is gathering information for a graduate study of Chippewa clothing styles and techniques. We would certainly appreciate any response you can make to her enclosed request for information on Chippewa clothing in Michigan. It would also be most helpful if you could allow her to view and photograph items from your collections.

Kathy has worked in our historical artifacts storage area in a part-time capacity since April, 1972. During most of that time she has been responsible for cataloging, identifying, sorting and storing our clothing and textile collections. She has been very conscientious in assuring proper handling and storage techniques. She has also carried out a competent program of dating, organizing and conserving the collections.

For these reasons, I feel confident that if you were to allow her to view your collections she would handle them with the utmost professional care as she has handled our own. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Val Roy Berryman  
Curator of Historical  
Artifacts



## Questionnaire

1. I would like to know the amount and type of artifacts that you have identified as Chippewa.

Please indicate by checking the various categories. If you can give an estimate of the various artifacts, place the numerical figure in the space provided.

Headwear

MEN

WOMEN

turban	_____	hair wraps	_____
caps	_____	earrings	_____
hoods	_____		
hair wraps	_____		
roach	_____		
nose rings	_____		
earrings	_____		
Other items not listed	_____		
	_____		
	_____		

Neckwear

rabbit skin scarf	_____	necklaces	_____
silver pendants	_____	silver jewelry	_____
peace medal	_____		
gorgets	_____		
bearclaw or birdclaw	_____		
necklaces	_____		
silver jewelry	_____		
Other items not listed	_____		
	_____		
	_____		

Wraps

buckskin robe	_____	fur robe (rabbit skin)	_____
blankets	_____		
coat (made from a blanket)	_____		
molton coat or capotes	_____		
Other items not listed	_____		
	_____		
	_____		

Outerwear

sashes	_____	sleeveless dress of two deerskins fastened at the	
breechclout	_____	the shoulders(hide or cloth strap dress)	_____
shirt	_____	sashes	_____
brooches	_____	belts	_____
belts	_____	separate sleeves or cap sleeves	_____
aprons	_____	bags	_____
bandolier bags	_____	blouses	_____
pipe bags	_____	skirts	_____
Other items not listed	_____		
	_____		
	_____		



Underwear

MEN

WOMEN

chest protector of muskrat skin

underskirt of woven nettle fiber

Other items not listed \_\_\_\_\_

Handwear

mittens

rings

bracelets

bracelets

Other items not listed \_\_\_\_\_

Legwear

knee bands/garters

knee bands/garters

leggings

leggings

doe toe knee or leg rattles

Other items not listed \_\_\_\_\_

Footwear

moccasins

moccasins

moccasin liners

moccasin liners

Other items not listed \_\_\_\_\_

2. Would you permit me to examine some of the artifacts? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_
3. Would you permit me to photograph some of the artifacts? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_
4. Do you know of any private collectors who have items of dress they have identified as Chippewa. If so, please give their names and addresses. I will contact them for permission to study their collections.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



APPENDIX B

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO CATEGORIES ON ARTIFACT  
DATA COLLECTION SHEET



## APPENDIX B

### INFORMATION PERTAINING TO CATEGORIES ON ARTIFACT DATA COLLECTION SHEET

#### CONDITION RATING SCALE

Used on the Historic Costume and Textile Collections at The Museum,  
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

The Historic Costume and Textile Collections of the museum are primarily used for exhibits and displays. Since the museum lacks a conservation laboratory and trained personnel, very little can be done to clean and repair the costumes and textiles. Therefore, it is better to choose a costume or textile that has no rips, tears, holes, missing trim and no soiling or staining of the fabric, over a similar style of costume or textile that has those defects.

This system involves three aspects: (1) the construction of the fabric or garment, (2) the cleanness of the fabric or garment, and (3) work to be done on the fabric or garment to bring it up to displayable standards.

Excellent	No rips, tears, holes, missing trim, etc. No soiling or staining of the fabric Perfect condition, like new The item may be loaned or used for display with no additional preparation.
Good	Slight rips, tears, holes, missing trim, etc. Slight soiling and staining The item may be loaned or used for display with little additional preparation.
Fair	Minor rips, tears, holes, missing trim, etc. Minor soiling and staining With repairs and cleaning the item could be loaned or displayed.
Poor	Bad rips, tears, holes, missing trim, etc. Badly soiled and stained Definitely needs to be cleaned and repaired before it can be loaned or displayed.



Extremely Poor	Fabric has deteriorated to the extent that it is in shreds Fabric is extremely discolored with age, soils and stains Beyond hope--needs a great deal of repairs and cleaning.
----------------	---



## MEASUREMENTS

Measurements to be taken on:

Shaped TextilesMeasure

Caps

Circumference of opening  
When folded in half so that it lies flat, measure the length and width

Shirts

Shoulder length, right and left

Vests

Upper back, measure from intersection of armcye and shoulder seam

Blouses

straight across back to intersection of opposite armcye and shoulder seam

Dresses

Sleeve, length of sleeve to hem, right and left; hem circumference, right and left

Coats

Center back

Center front

Waist or hem circumference

Skirts

Waist

Center front

Center back

Right side

Left side

Hem circumference

Breeches

Waist

Crotch depth, crotch seam from CF waist seam to CB waist seam

Length, waist to hem

side seam, right and left

inseam, right and left

Hem circumference, right and left

Leggings

Length, right and left

Circumference of top and bottom openings, right and left

Mittens

Length, right and left

Width, right and left

Circumference of opening, right and left

Moccasins

Length and width of sole, right and left

CF of vamp, right and left

CB height, right and left

Circumference of opening, right and left



Flat Textiles

Hair wraps  
 Turbans  
 Scarves  
 Robes  
 Blankets  
 Sashes  
 Belts  
 Breechcloths  
 Aprons  
 Pipe and bandolier bags  
 Garters/knee bands

Jewelry

Nose rings  
 Earrings  
 Silver pendants  
 Peace medal  
 Gorgets  
 Necklaces  
 Brooches  
 Bracelets  
 Leg rattles

Measure

Length  
 Width  
 Measure separately from article,  
 fringe or other details

Measure

Diameter  
 Length  
 Width



**APPENDIX C**

**NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND LOCATIONS OF MUSEUMS  
AND PRIVATE COLLECTORS VISITED**



## APPENDIX C

### NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND LOCATIONS OF MUSEUMS AND PRIVATE COLLECTORS VISITED

#### List of Museums and Private Collectors Visited

Center for Cultural and Natural History  
S. Main Street  
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858 \*

Con Foster Museum  
Grandview Parkway  
Traverse City, Michigan 49684 \*

Cranbrook Institute of Science  
500 Lone Pine Road  
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013 \*

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey Memorial Museum  
S. Bailey Avenue  
South Haven, Michigan 49090 \*

Fort St. Joseph Museum  
508 E. Main Street  
Niles, Michigan 49120

Grand Rapids Public Museum  
54 Jefferson  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502 \*

Historic Fort Wayne  
6053 W. Jefferson Avenue  
Detroit, Michigan 48209 \*

Houghton County Historical Museum Society  
Hwy M-26  
Lake Linden, Michigan 49945

Baraga County Tourist Center and Museum  
L'Anse, Michigan 49946 \*



Mackinac Island State Park Commission  
Box 370  
Mackinac Island, Michigan 49757 \*

The Marquette County Historical Society  
213 N. Front Street  
Marquette, Michigan 49855 \*

Midland County Historical Association Museum  
1801 W. St. Andrews  
Midland, Michigan 48640

The Museum, Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824 \*

Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan  
University Museum Building  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 \*

Richard A. Pohrt  
1407 W. Patterson  
Flint, Michigan 48504 \*

Max Robinson  
1002 Brown Street  
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858

\* Indicates Museums and Private Collector's whose artifacts  
were used in this study.





Figure 16. Map of Michigan Showing Locations of Museums and Private Collectors Visited.



APPENDIX D

TRANSFORMATION OF DATA COLLECTED ABOUT  
ARTICLE OF DRESS AND ADORNMENT



Table 6.—The Analysis of the Change in Articles of Dress and Adornment Across Time Periods.

Articles of Dress and Adornment worn or applied to the Head Region						
Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female		
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Headress or Covering French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Barehead	1 Environment				
	1 Headress					
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Barehead	3 Environment 1 European trade goods	1 Combination animal/rep- tile and human			
	1 Headress					
	2 Turban					
	1 Hat					
	1 Cap					
	1 Hood					
	1 Pilliet					
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	5 Headress	5 Environment 1 European trade goods	1 Geometric 1 Combination geometric and curvilinear	1 Headress	1 Environment	1 Geometric
	1 Turban			1 Hood	1 European trade goods	
	1 Hood					
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	3 Headress	3 Environment 1 European trade goods	1 Geometric			
	1 Turban			1 Turban	1 European trade goods	1 Geometric
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	2 Headress	4 Environment 1 European trade goods				
	1 Hat					
	2 Cap			1 Kachief	1 European trade goods	
	2 Pilliet					



Table 6.--Continued.

Head Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female			
		Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Hair Head Hair Style French Contact Period 1640-1760		1 Unspecified			1 Long hair tied behind head into cylindrical club	1 Environment	
	English Contact Period 1760-1815	2 Plucked head with exception of tuft on crown with two locks hanging over face 2 Clubbed up behind 1 Worn loose hanging down about the neck and shoulders	2 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods		1 Long hair tied behind head into cylindrical club	1 Unable to determine	
I American Contact Period 1815-1860		1 Plucked head with exception of small tuft on crown 2 Plaited or clubbed up behind 3 Worn loose hanging over both shoulders 1 Hair tied behind and hung down back 2 Hair cut close	2 European trade goods		2 Plaited or clubbed up behind 2 Hair caught at nape of neck hung down loose or in one braid	1 Environment or European trade goods	
	II American Contact Period 1860-1900	2 Scalplocks	1 Environment or European trade goods		1 Braided and coiled at back of head		



Table 6.--Continued.

Head Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female	
Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
<b>Hair</b>					
<b>Head Hair</b>					
<b>Style - Continued</b>					
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Never used scalplock 1 Crop it at shoulders 1 Cut it like Europeans	1 Environment or European trade goods	2 Hair caught at nape of neck hung loose or in one braid 1 Braided and coiled at back of head 1 Two braids, one brought forward over each shoulder 1 Styled like modern white women		
<b>Hair</b>					
<b>Head Hair</b>					
<b>Ointment</b>					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Smooth and glossy	1 Environment	1 Black appearance	1 Environment	
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Smooth and glossy	1 Environment	1 Smooth and glossy	1 Environment	
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	2 Smooth and glossy	2 Environment	1 Smooth and glossy	1 Environment	
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	2 Smooth and glossy 1 Stiff	2 Environment 1 Unable to determine			
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Smooth and glossy	1 Environment	1 Smooth and glossy	1 Environment	



Table 6. --Continued.

Head Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female	
Type and Style	Motif	Source of Material	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
<b>Hair</b>					
Facial Hair					
French Contact Period 1640-1760					
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Pluck 1 Allow thin lock to grow about lips or chin				
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Pluck				
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	1 Pluck				
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Beards and mustaches				
<b>Coloration</b>					
Painting					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Unspecified		1 Unspecified		
English Contact Period 1760-1815	3 Unspecified 1 Eyes encircled	1 Environment	1 Unspecified 1 Eyes, roots of hair, and cheeks	1 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Geometric



Table 6.--Continued.

Head Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female		
Coloration Painting - Continued.	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	2 Unspecified 1 Eyes encircled 1 Stripes on noses 1 Circles around eyes, stripes radiating from the mouth, dots on cheeks Parallel line on forehead 3 Divided face in half, line of demarcation ran down or across nose 5 Horizontal stripes across the face 1 Spots or circles all over the face 1 Diagonal line across face (9 References made to face painting in Mide'watin)	6 Combination environment and European trade goods	11 Geometric	1 Unspecified 1 Eyes		1 Geometric
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	2 Unspecified					
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	3 Unspecified 1 Diagonal stripes 3 Dots or streaks	2 Environment 1 European trade goods	7 Geometric	2 Unspecified 1 Horizontal stripes 2 Diagonal stripes	1 Environment	3 Geometric



Table 6.—Continued.

Head Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female	
Type and Style	Source of Material	Notif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Notif
Coloration - Continued.					
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	2 Painting indicates membership in a clan or as a Nide' or wabeno		1 Never heard of face painting for degrees of Nide'w'win		
	1 Never heard of face painting for degrees of Nide'w'win		1 Rouge and lipstick		
Coloration - Continued.					
Tattooing					
French Contact Period 1640-1760					
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Sun, stars, eagles and serpents	1 Possible combining of geometric and animals			
1 American Contact Period 1815-1860					
11 American Contact Period 1860-1900			1 Treatment for headache and neuralgia		1 Geometric
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940			1 Treatment for toothache and headache		1 Geometric



Table 6.--Continued.

Head Region - Continued.  
Articles and Time Periods

	Male			Female		
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Ornaments French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Ears slashed 1 Nose pierced and nose ornaments worn 5 Brooches	2 Environment 2 European trade goods	3 Geometric	1 Ears slashed 1 Ear ornaments 5 Brooches	2 Environment 2 European trade goods	3 Geometric
English Contact Period 1760-1815	2 Ear ornaments 2 Nose ornaments 5 Brooches 2 Hair ornaments 1 Forehead ornament 1 Hat band	2 Environment 5 European trade goods 1 Environment of European trade goods 2 Combination environment and European trade goods	4 Geometric	1 Ear ornaments 1 Nose ornaments 5 Brooches	3 European trade goods	3 Geometric
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Ears slashed 1 Ear ornaments 3 Nose ornaments 1 Brooches 2 Hair ornament	5 European trade goods 2 Combination environment and European trade goods		1 Ear ornaments		
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	2 Ear ornaments 1 Hair ornaments	2 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods	2 Geometric	2 Ear ornaments	2 European trade goods	2 Geometric
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Nose rings obsolete			1 Ears slashed among older people 1 Nose rings obsolete		



Table 6.--Continued.

Head Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods	Type and Style	Male		Motif	Female	
		Source of Material	Type and Style		Source of Material	Motif
Accessories French Contact Period 1640-1760						
English Contact Period 1760-1815						
I American Contact Period 1815-1860						
II American Contact Period 1860-1900						
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Snow goggles	1 Combination environment and European trade goods of environment				



Table 6.—Continued.

Articles of Dress and Adornment worn or applied to the Upper Torsio Region					
Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female	
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material
Wraps					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Blanket	1 Environment			
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Robe 3 Blanket	1 Environment 3 European trade goods		1 Blankets	1 European trade goods
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Unspecified 2 Blankets 1 Shawls 2 Cloaks	2 Environment 1 European trade goods		1 Unspecified 2 Blankets	2 Environment 1 European trade goods
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	1 Blanket	1 European trade goods		1 Blanket	1 European trade goods
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940					
Outer garments					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Shirt	1 Environment or European trade goods		2 Dress with detachable sleeves 1 Shirt	2 Environment 1 Combination environment and European trade goods
English Contact Period 1760-1815	4 Shirt 3 Capot	1 Environment 1 European trade goods		1 Dress with detachable sleeves	1 European trade goods



Table 6.--Continued.

Upper Torso Region - Continued.  
Articles and Time Periods

	Male			Female		
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Outer garments - Continued. I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Maked 2 Shirt 4 Coat	3 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and environment or environment and European trade goods	1 Floral	1 Dress with detachable sleeves 3 Short gown 1 Jacket	2 Environment 3 European trade goods	
	4 Shirt 1 Coat	2 European trade goods		3 Dress 1 Blouse or waist	3 European trade goods	1 Combination geometric and floral
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	4 Unspecified 2 Shirts 1 Coat 1 Jacket 4 Vest	1 Environment 6 European trade goods 3 Combination environment and European trade goods	3 Floral	3 Unspecified 2 Dresses 1 Dresses with high choker collars, long sleeves and full skirts	5 European trade goods	
Undergarments French Contact Period 1640-1760				1 Petticoat		
English Contact Period 1760-1815						
I American Contact Period 1815-1860						
II American Contact Period 1860-1900				1 Chemise	1 European trade goods	
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940						



Table 6.--Continued.

Upper Torso Region - Continued.					
Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female	
		Type and Style	Source of Material	Type and Style	Source of Material
			Motif		Motif
Handwear					
French Contact					
Period 1640-1760					
English Contact		1 Mittens	1 European trade goods		
Period 1760-1815					
I American Contact		1 Gloves		1 Gloves	
Period 1815-1860					
II American Contact		2 Mittens	2 Combination Environment and European trade goods	3 Mittens	1 European trade goods 2 Combination environment and European trade goods
Period 1860-1900					
Modern Contact		1 Mitts	1 Environment		
Period 1900-1940					
Body Hair					
French Contact		1 Plucked		1 Plucked	
Period 1640-1760					
English Contact		1 Plucked			
Period 1760-1815					
I American Contact					
Period 1815-1860					
II American Contact					
Period 1860-1900					



Table 6.--Continued.

Upper Torso Region - Continued.  
Articles and Time Periods

	Type and Style	Male Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Female Source of Material	Motif
Body Hair - Continued.						
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940						
Coloration						
Painting						
French Contact Period 1640-1760						
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Unspecified 2 Completely covered 1 Daubed	3 Environment				
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Completely covered 1 Backs covered 1 Half one color, half the other	1 Environment		1 Backs covered	1 Environment	
II American Contact Period 1860-1900						
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940				1 Fingernail polish	1 European trade goods	
Coloration						
Tattooing						
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Unspecified					



Table 6.--Continued.

Upper Torso Region - Continued.			
Articles and Time Periods	Type and Style	Male	Female
		Source of Material	Source of Material
Coloration		Motif	Motif
Patchwork - Continued.			
English Contact			
Period 1760-1815	1 Sun, stars, eagle, and serpents	1 Possible combination of geometric and animal	
I American Contact			
Period 1815-1860			
II American Contact			
Period 1860-1900			
Modern Contact			
Period 1900-1940			
		2 Unspecified	1 Geometric
		1 Wrist	
		(For health reasons)	
Ornaments			
French Contact			
Period 1640-1760	1 Necklaces	4 Geometric	4 Geometric
	1 Wristbands		
	6 Brooches		
English Contact			
Period 1760-1815	9 Necklaces	10 Geometric	9 Geometric
	1 Medal	1 Human	1 Floral
	6 Cross	1 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Combination floral and geometric
	4 Arm bands		
	1 Hawkballs		
	6 Brooches		
		1 Environment	1 Environment
		18 European trade goods	6 European trade goods
		1 Combination environment and European trade goods	11 European trade goods
			1 Floral
			1 Combination floral and geometric
			9 Geometric
			1 Floral
			1 Combination floral and geometric
			6 Geometric
			6 Crosses
			1 Beavers
			1 Rings



Table 6.--Continued.

Upper Torso Region - Continued.  
Articles and Time Periods

	Male		Female	
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Type and Style	Source of Material
Ornaments - Continued. I American Contact Period 1815-1860	2 Neck ornament	4 Environment	1 Necklace	6 European trade goods
	3 Medals	5 European trade goods	1 Cross	
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	2 Gorget	1 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Medal	
	2 Arm and wristbands		1 Armband	
	1 Rings		2 Ring	
	3 Brooches		1 Brooch	
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	2 Necklace	1 Environment	1 Necklace	1 Environment
	1 Arm and wristbands	2 European trade goods	1 Neck ornament	1 European trade goods
Accessories French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Tobacco pouch			
	1 Bag	1 Combination environment and European trade goods		
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Bag	1 Combination environment and European trade goods		
I American Contact Period 1815-1900	3 Medicine bag	2 Environment	1 Handkerchief	
	4 Bags	3 European trade goods	2 Combination floral and geometric	
	1 Knife sheath			
	1 Handkerchief			



Table 6.--Continued.

Upper Torso Region - Continued.  
Articles and Time Periods

	Type and Style	Male Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Female Source of Material	Motif
Accessories - Continued. II American Contact Period 1860-1900	1 Tobacco pouch 11 Bags 1 Collar	12 European trade goods	2 Conventionalized unit 5 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit 2 Combination geometric, floral and conventional- ized unit 1 Combination geometric, floral, conventionalized unit and animal	1 Collar		
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	7 Bags 1 Cuffs and yoke	6 European trade goods 1 Environment or European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Conventionalized unit 2 Floral 1 Combination floral, geo- metric and conventional- ized unit	2 Bag	1 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Conventionalized unit 1 Combination geometric and floral



Table 6.--Continued.

Articles of Dress and Adornment worn or applied to the Lower Torso Region					
Articles and Time Periods			Male		
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material
<b>Undergarments</b>					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Breechcloth				
English Contact Period 1760-1815	2 Breechcloth	2 European trade goods		1 Petticoat (sleeveless dress)	1 European trade goods
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Naked 1 Blanket 1 Ausum (breechcloth) 1 Pantalons 1 Trousers			5 Petticoats 2 Shirts	2 Environment 3 European trade goods
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	1 Breechcloths 1 Pantalons 1 Trousers 1 Pants	1 European trade goods		1 Petticoat	
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	4 Unspecified 23 Breechcloths	1 Environment 25 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods	3 Geometric 18 Floral	3 Unspecified 1 Shirt	3 European trade goods
<b>Undergarments</b>					
French Contact Period 1640-1760					
English Contact Period 1760-1815				1 Petticoat	

1 Combination geometric  
and conventionalized  
unit



Table 6.--Continued.

Lower Torso Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods		Male		Female	
Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Undergarments - Continued.					
I American Contact Period 1815-1860					
II American Contact Period 1860-1900			1 Chemise	1 European trade goods	
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940					
Legwear					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Environment		1 Stockings/Leggings	1 Environment	
English Contact Period 1760-1815	3 European trade goods				
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Environment 4 European trade goods	2 Geometric 1 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit 1 Combination geometric and floral	5 Leggings	4 European trade goods	
II American Contact Period 1860-1900					
4 Leggings	4 European trade goods	1 Geometric 1 Floral	1 Leggings	1 European trade goods	1 Geometric
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940					
5 Leggings	5 European trade goods	3 Floral	3 Leggings 1 Silk stockings	4 European trade goods	2 Floral



Table 6.—Continued.

Lower Torso Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods			Male		Female	
	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Footwear						
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Moccasin					
English Contact Period 1760-1815	3 Moccasins 1 Snowshoe	2 Environment 1 Combination environment and European trade goods				
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	5 Moccasins 2 Snowshoes	5 Environment 1 Environment or European trade goods 4 Combination Environment and European trade goods	1 Floral 2 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit	6 Moccasins	4 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Floral 2 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	7 Moccasins 1 Snowshoe	1 Environment 1 Environment or European trade goods 5 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Conventionalized unit 2 Floral 1 Animal 1 Bimorphic 1 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit	6 Moccasins 1 Snowshoe	1 Environment 5 Combination environment and European trade goods	1 Conventionalized unit 2 Floral 1 Animal 1 Bimorphic 1 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Unspecified 14 Moccasins	1 Environment 1 Environment or European trade goods 11 Combination environment and European trade goods	2 Conventionalized unit 3 Floral 1 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit 1 Combination geometric, floral, and curvilinear 3 Combination geometric, conventionalized unit, and floral	12 Moccasins 1 High heels	9 European trade goods 1 Environment or European trade goods 1 Combination environment	2 Conventionalized unit 3 Floral 1 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit 1 Combination geometric, floral, and curvilinear 3 Combination geometric, conventionalized unit, and floral



Table 6.—Continued.

Lower Torso Region - Continued. Articles and Time Periods					
	Type and Style	Male Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Female Source of Material
Body Hair					
French Contact Period 1640-1760	1 Plucked			1 Plucked	
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Plucked				
I American Contact Period 1815-1860					
II American Contact Period 1860-1900					
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940				1 Plucked pubic hair	
Coloration					
Painting					
French Contact Period 1640-1760					
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Daubed legs and thighs	1 Environment			
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Covered one leg and thigh with one color and the other leg and thigh with another				



Table 6.—Continued.

Lower Torso Region - Continued.						
Articles and Time Periods						
	Type and Style	Male	Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Female
						Source of Material
Coloration						
Painting - Continued.						
II American Contact						
Period 1860-1900						
Modern Contact						
Period 1900-1940						
					1 Toenail polish	1 European trade goods
Coloration						
Tattooing						
French Contact						
Period 1640-1760						
	1 Unspecified					
English Contact						
Period 1760-1815						
	1 Sun, stars, eagle, and serpents			1 Possible combination of geometric and animal		
I American Contact						
Period 1815-1860						
II American Contact						
Period 1860-1900						
Modern Contact						
Period 1900-1940						
					1 Legs 1 Knees (for health reasons)	2 Geometric
Ornaments						
French Contact						
Period 1640-1760						
	5 Brooches		5 European trade goods	3 Geometric	5 Brooches	5 European trade goods
						3 Geometric



Table 6.--Continued.

Lower Torso Region - Continued.						
Articles and Time Periods						
	Type and Style	Male		Female		
		Source of Material	Motif	Type and Style	Source of Material	Motif
Ornaments - Continued.						
English Contact Period 1760-1815	5 Brooches 2 Beads 1 Ribbons 1 Porcupine quills 1 Hamballs 1 Pieces of tin	6 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods	3 Geometric	5 Brooches	5 European trade goods	3 Geometric
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Brooches			1 Brooches		
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	1 Sleigh bells	1 European trade goods				
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	1 Sleigh bells	1 European trade goods				
Accessories						
French Contact Period 1640-1760						
English Contact Period 1760-1815	1 Sash 1 Waist string 2 Belt 1 Tobacco pouch 2 Garters	1 Environment 2 Possibly European trade goods 1 Environment or European trade goods		1 Garter		
I American Contact Period 1815-1860	2 Sashes 1 Waist string 1 Belts	2 Environment 8 European trade goods	8 Geometric	2 Sashes 5 Garters	6 European trade goods	6 Geometric



Table 6.—Continued.

Lower Torso Region - Continued.  
Articles and Time Periods

	Type and Style	Male Source of Material	Notif	Type and Style	Female Source of Material	Notif
Accessories - Continued. I American Contact Period 1815-1860	1 Tobacco pouch 1 Looking glasses 5 Garters 2 Anklet wraps					
II American Contact Period 1860-1900	8 Sash 2 Knife sheath 1 Medicine bag 1 Dance bustle 1 Bands on pantaloons 7 Garters	1 Environment 16 European trade goods 2 Combination environment and European trade goods 1 Environment or European trade goods	5 Geometric 8 Conventionalized unit 1 Floral 1 Human 2 Combination geometric and conventionalized unit	8 Sashes 5 Garters	13 European trade goods	5 Geometric 8 Conventionalized unit
Modern Contact Period 1900-1940	5 Sashes 1 Knife sheath	5 European trade goods	2 Geometric 1 Floral	2 Sashes 2 Belts	3 European trade goods 1 Combination environment and European trade goods	2 Geometric 2 Floral



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