Francis Parkman, who was undoubtedly a product of his era, went into graphic detail describing the act of cannibalism amongst the American Indians... 

"...He Presently saw a large number of them squatted about a fire, before which meat was roasting on sticks stuck in the ground; and approaching, he saw that it was the flesh of an Englishman, other parts of which were boiling in a kettle, while near by sat eight or ten of the prisoners, forced to see their comrade devoured. The horror stricken priest began to remonstrate, on which a young savage fiercely replied in broken French: "You have French taste, I have Indian. This is good meat for me."; and the feasters pressed him to share it." -Montcalm and Wolfe. Rachel Nuwer investigates whether there is anyone left who has never seen the outside world, and discovers that 'first contacts' are often cursed by death and disease. O. 

"Sudden and Entire": Investigating the Accusation of Cannibalism in the Early Chippewa Tribes

This essay aims to investigate and disprove the claims that the Lake Superior Chippewa tribe was subjected to forced cannibalism by their medicine men on Madeline Island in the early 17th century. This research will use the primary source of William Warren’s book History of the Ojibways; which states the secondary claim that because of this cannibalism, the Chippewa tribe fled the location due to the beliefs of evil spirits residing where acts of consuming humans took place. In conjunction with Warren this essay will use the Jesuit Relations to examine the time period, as well as several other secondary sources including anthropological essays on the subject of Midwestern American Indian cannibalism, and the religious beliefs that accompany these actions. Thus, this paper will take a different stance on the early Midwest American history to prove that the stories of forced cannibalism were statements taken by questionable means, and to which even the author does not fully know if they were truthful. In order to completely investigate this topic this paper will look at the mythology and theological beliefs surrounding cannibalism in this location. It will also inspect other American Indian tribes for this taboo in the time period, as well as briefly state how this type of cannibalism fits in with other parts of the world that practiced this. In total, this paper will also give depth to the action of cannibalism and acknowledge the humanity behind the taboo.

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aware of the presence of outsiders.” This gets to the heart of a common misconception surrounding isolated tribes such as the one in Acre: that they live in a bubble of wilderness, somehow missing the fact that their small corner of the world is in fact part of a much greater whole — and one that is dominated by other humans. “Almost all human communities have been in some contact with one another for as long as we have historical or archaeological records,” says Alex Golub, an anthropologist at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. This essay aims to investigate and disprove the claims that the Lake Superior Chippewa tribe was subjected to forced cannibalism by their medicine men on Madeline Island in the early 17th century. This research will use the primary source of William Warren’s book History of the Ojibways; which states the secondary claim that because of this cannibalism, the Chippewa tribe fled the location due to the beliefs of evil spirits residing where acts of consuming humans took place. Thus, this paper will take a different stance on the early Midwest American history to prove that the stories of forced cannibalism were statements taken by questionable means, and to which even the author does not fully know if they were truthful. The onus of distinguishing cannibalism, whether done for nutritional purposes or resulting from alternative behaviors, requires substantial evidence related to the differential treatment of Homo remains from other species, a precise understanding of the depositional context of the remains, and evidence that the remains were not deposited as the result of some culturally specific mortuary practices (Villa, 1992). Though rare in the archaeological record, cannibalism has been documented among many different hominin populations; however, the mechanisms driving such behaviors remains poorly understood. Cannibalism is a way of life, a way to survive. But what I am truly wondering, is why it is frowned upon in today’s society as an act only the... All links to either audio or video content require abstracts of the posted material, posted as a comment in the thread. Abstracts should make clear what the linked material is about and what its thesis is. Users are also strongly encouraged to post abstracts for other linked material.