Figure 1. Aboriginal home somewhere in the eastern forest.
Plate 2.1. The town of Secota, Virginia. The sketch depicts various aspects of life in an actual Indian village. H (far right center) denotes corn in various stages of cultivation and maturity. I (next to the corn) depicts pumpkins, and in the top left-hand corner there is a hunting scene in the woods. (John Smith, *Narrative of the First Plantation in Virginia* [1620], reproduced in Thomas Hariot’s *Narrative of the First English Plantation of Virginia* [1893].)

Figure 2. Village in Virginia.
Figure 3. Foods found in many Ohio River archeological sites. These people may also have raised

- Beans: *Phaseolus vulgaris*
- Corn: *Zea mays*
- Squash: *Cucurbita pepo*
- Tobacco: *Nicotiana rustica*
Figure 1. Groups of maize races of worldwide economic importance along with Andean and Coroico types from South America (adapted from Simmonds [1976]).

Figure 4. Races of Indian corn, based on chromosome similarity.

Figure 5. Aboriginal agriculture observed in Florida, 1564.
Figure 7. Seneca village, western New York state.
Figure 6. Distribution of forms of agriculture at the time of contact.

Figure 8. Village in Florida, observed 1564.
Figure 9. Hopewell culture. Cahokia is marked by the dot.
Figure 10. Cahokia site today (SW Illinois).

Figure 11. Cahokia ca. 1000 AD.
Figure 12. Evidence of pre-European fire in a pollen core, central Massachusetts.

Figure 13. Village sites in New England.