

Major linguistic families are coded by colour, e.g., Algonquian, and subdivided into recognized groups of historically related peoples, e.g., Ojibwa. Within each of the groups the major bands and tribes are given by their modern name, e.g., Noquet. At least one common contemporary name when known, is given in square brackets, e.g., [Cheveux-Relevés]. These may not necessarily be the names by which these groups referred to themselves. Known subdivisions of groups which have not been mapped or the locations of which are not known, are given in round brackets, e.g., (Sinago). A letter symbol in round brackets with an asterisk after a name denotes an alternative classification into a neighbouring group of people.

I. IROQUOIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

- H Huron [Ouendat]
- P Petun [Tionontate]
- Sn Seneca [Sonontoerrhonon]
- Cy Cayuga [Ouoienrhonon]
- Oo Onondaga [Onontaerhonon]
- On Oneida [Oneiochrhonon]
- Mh Mohawk [Annienerhonon]
- Tu Tuscarora
- Mg Mingo [Seneca/Cayuga]

II. BEOTHUK LINGUISTIC FAMILY

- Be Beothuk

III. SIOUAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

- Da Dakota [Nadouessi]
  - 1 Santee [Sioux de l'Est, Issati, Ouatebaskou, Oua de Battons, Mendepsinou]
  - 2 Yankton [Sioux de l'Est, Hancton]
  - 3 Teton [Tinton, Gens de Prairies, Sioux de l'Ouest]
- W Winnebago [Puant]
- A Assiniboin [Assiniboëul, Assinipoualac, Assinipoet]
  - 1 Assiniboine des prairies [Assiniboin of the meadows, Assiniboin of the south]
  - 2 Assiniboine de canot
  - 3 Wood Assiniboin
- Ma Mandan [Ouachipouenne, Casernier, Kouathéatte]
- Hc Hidatsa-Crow [Beaux Hommes]
- De Dhegiha
  - 1 Omaha [Maha]
  - 2 Ponca
- C Chiwera
  - 1 Oto [Ototana, Otocata]
  - 2 Iowa [Aiaouéz, Paouté]

IV. CADDOAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

- A Arikara [Ree, Petite Cerise]
- P Pawnee [Pani, Panimaha, Panaux, Panani]

V. ALGONQUIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

a) Western Algonquian Language Group

- Ar Arapaho [Fall Indians]
  - 1 Arapaho [Gens de Vache]
  - 2 Atsina [Gros-Ventre, Ashkee]
- B Blackfoot [Yhatché illini, Hiaticirritiny, Archithinue]
  - 1 Siksika
  - 2 Blood [Muscotay, Mithcoo Ethenué]
  - 3 Piegan
- Cn Cheyenne [Garigaraho]

b) Central Algonquian Language Group

- Oj Ojibwa
  - 1 Outchibou
  - 2 Marameg [Gens de la Barbue, Malamech, Petit Pêcheur]
  - 3 Noquet [Roquai]
  - 4 Saulteaux [Paoutigouirinouak, Eskiaeronnon]
  - 5 Mississauga [Oumisagi]
  - 6 Amikwa [Gens de la Castor, Naiz Percez]
  - 7 Ouasouarini [Ouacé, Houassées]
  - 8 Graisse Ours [Makoua]
  - 9 Nameouillini [Gens de la Esturgeon] (Cr)\*
- Ot Ottawa [Cheveux-Relevés, Outaouan, Outaouak] (Kiskakon, Sable, Sinago, Nassouakeuton)
- Mo Menominee [Folle-Avoine, Ournaiouminak]
- Pa Pequot [Folle-Avoine, Ournaiouminak]

- Mt Montagnais - Naskapi
- Montagnais
  - 1 Tadoussacien [Sadisegou]
  - 2 Kakouchaki [Porc-Epic, Piekouagamien]
  - 3 Chekoutimien
  - 4 Nekoubaniste
  - 5 Chomonchouaniste
  - 6 Oumatachirini (Cr)\*

Naskapi

- 7 Oupapinachiouek [Papinachois]
- 8 Oukesestigouek
- 9 Chisedech
- 10 Bersiamites
- 11 Ouneskapi
- 12 Oumamiouek
- 13 Outakouamiouek
- 14 Attikiriniouetch [Gens du Caribou] (Cr)\*
- 15 Mouchaouaouastiiriniouek
- 16 Outabitibec

c) Eastern Algonquian Language Group

- Mc Micmac
  - 1 Gaspegeoag [Gaspésien, Canadiens]
  - 2 Sigentigteog
  - 3 Epigoitnag
  - 4 Pigtogeoag
  - 5 Onamag
  - 6 Esgigeoag
  - 7 Segepenegatig
  - 8 Gespogoitnag [Souriquois]

- Ma Maliseet - Passamaquoddy
  - 1 Maliseet [Etchemin]
  - 2 Passamaquoddy

Abe Eastern Abenaki

- 1 Penobscot
- 2 Kennebec

Abw Western Abenaki

- 1 Cowasuk
- 2 Winnepesaukee
- 3 Missequois

M Mahican

DI Delaware

VI. ATHAPASCAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

- Ch Chipewyan [Northern Indians, Wechepowuck, Uchepowuck]
- Dogrib [Plascotes de Chien, Attimospiquais, Asteem Uspeki]
- Yellowknife [Copper Indians, Mithcocoman]
- Han
- Kutchin
- Tutchone
- Hare
- Mountain
- Kaska
- Taltan
- Slavey
- Tsetsaut
- Sekani
- Beaver
- Carrier
- Sarcee
- Chilcotin

- Pt Potawatomi [Pou, Ndatonouatendi]  
 Ni Nipissing [Outiskouagami, Nebicerini, Sorcier]  
 Sh Shawnee [Touaghanna, Chaouanon]  
 S Sauk-Fox-Kikapoo-Mascouten  
   1 Sauk [Saki, Ousakiouek]  
   2 Fox [Outagami, Skenchioronon]  
   3 Mascouten [Atsistaehronon, Gens du Feu]  
   4 Kikapoo [Ontarahronon]  
 Mi Miami [Oumami]  
 Il Illinois [Iliniouek]  
   1 Kaskaskia [Kakachkiouek]  
   2 Peoria [Peoualen]  
 Al Algonquin  
 Cr Cree - Gens de Terres  
   West Main Cree  
     1 Alimibegouek  
     2 Monsoni [Mounsounik, Moose wa sepe]  
     3 Atouabouskatouek [Attawapiskat]  
     4 Washahoe [Ouashe'o, New Severn Indians]  
     5 Weenusk [Winisk, Wunnusku]  
     6 Penneswagewan  
     7 Maskegon [Savannah, Christinau Franes]  
     8 Quenebigonhelini  
     9 Wappus [Rabbit Indians]  
   Woods Cree  
     10 La Barriere Christinaux  
     11 Christinau Puan  
     12 Christinau du Bois Fort  
     13 Christinau des Prairies  
     14 Christinau l'eau Trouble  
     15 Christinau des Lacs  
     16 Kinougeouilini [Brochet]  
     17 Michinipi [Michinipicpoet]  
     18 Cree unspecified  
   Gens de Terres [Tête-de-Boule]  
     19 Abitibi [Tabittee]  
     20 Timiscimi [Témiscamingue] (A)\*  
     21 Outoulibi [Outourbi]  
     22 Piscoutagami [Piskatang]  
     23 Outchichagamiouetch [Shaggamies]  
     24 Gens des Terres unspecified  
   East Main Cree  
     25 Nisibourounik  
     26 Pitchibourounik [Pichhapocanoes]  
     27 Gesseiriniouetch  
     28 Opinagauriniouetch  
     29 Grand Mistassirini  
     30 Petit Mistassirini  
     31 Winipeskkowuck  
     32 Ouakouingouechiouek (Mt)\*  
     33 Nipishiriniouetch (Mt)\*  
     34 Apitchigamiouetch (Mt)\*  
     35 Nitchikiriniouetch [Gens de la Loutre] (Mt)\*

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Sarcee  
 Chilcotin  
 Nicola

#### VII. CHIMAKUAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

Quileute

#### VIII. HAIDAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

#### IX. KUTENAIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

#### X. SALISHAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

Bella Coola  
 Comox  
 Pentlatch  
 Sechelt  
 Squamish  
 Lillooet  
 Shuswap  
 Halkomelem  
 Thompson  
 Nooksak  
 Straits  
 Clallam  
 Twana  
 Lushooten  
 Columbian  
 Kalispel  
 Okanagan

#### XI. TLINGIT LINGUISTIC FAMILY

#### XII. TSIMSHIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

#### XIII. WAKASHAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

#### XIV. ESKIMO—ALEUT LINGUISTIC FAMILY

Inuktitut Language Group  
 Mackenzie Delta  
 Copper  
 Polar  
 Netsilik  
 Iglulik  
 Baffin  
 Caribou  
 Sallirmiut  
 Hudson Bay  
 Ungava  
 Labrador

- Public Archives of Canada. c. 1740. Détails des noms et la distance de MG18B12. pp. 36-41.  
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FRANCE SECURES THE INTERIOR, 1740-1755

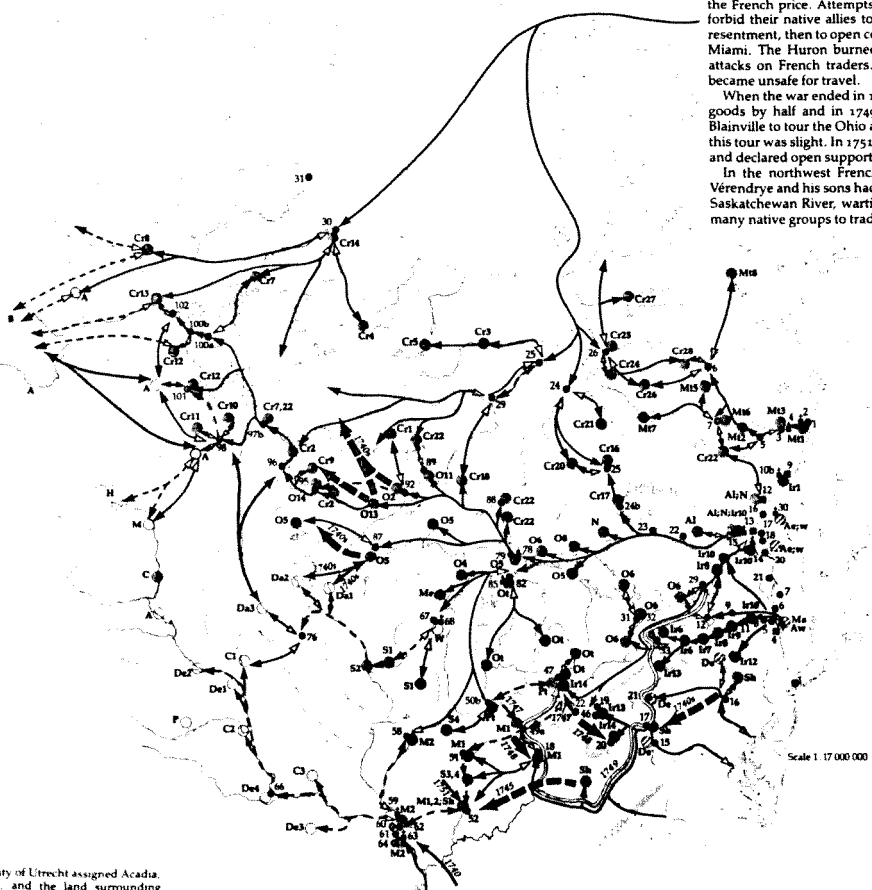
Authors: Conrad E. Heidenreich, Françoise Noël

FRENCH STRATEGIC PROBLEMS, 1740-1751

In 1744 war between France and Britain (War of the Austrian Succession) cut short supplies to New France. After Louisbourg fell in 1745, the British blockaded the St Lawrence. Making the best of this opportunity, British traders moved into the Ohio country where they offered goods at one-third to one-quarter the French price. Attempts by the French post commanders to forbid their native allies to trade with the British led to sullen resentment, then to open conflict. In 1744 the Miami sacked Fort Miami. The Huron burned the mission at Détroit and began attacks on French traders. The entire Wabash-Lake Erie area became unsafe for travel.

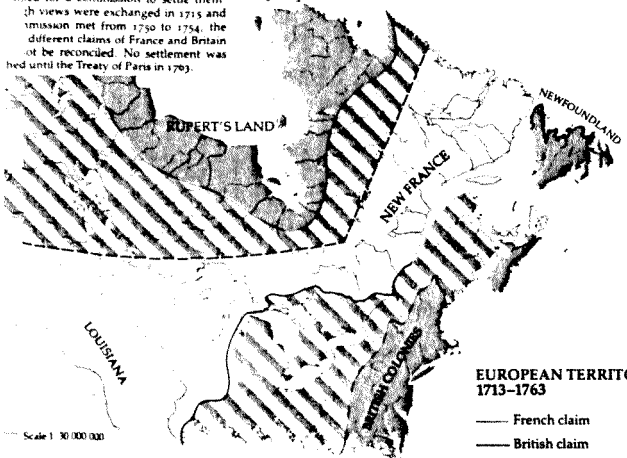
When the war ended in 1748, the French cut the price of trade goods by half and in 1749 ordered troops under Celoron de Blainville to tour the Ohio and eject British traders. The effect of this tour was slight. In 1751 the Miami destroyed Fort Vincennes and declared open support for the British.

In the northwest French trade also suffered. Although La Vérendrye and his sons had pushed trade and exploration to the Saskatchewan River, wartime scarcity and high prices induced many native groups to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.



- Goods and trade**
- ← European
  - ← Native goods
  - ← Native trade
  - Annual trade
  - Occasional trade
  - Occasional trade
- Settlements and**
- French village
  - ▲ French fort
  - French post
  - British village
  - British post
- Warfare**
- ← Native attack
  - ← French attack
  - ← British attack
  - ← Forced march
  - ← Peaceful march
- Native population**
- Language
- eg Iroquois (see p. 11)
  - Principal
  - Area of influence
  - Area of settlement
- Native languages**
- C
  - E
  - W
  - I
  - S
  - C

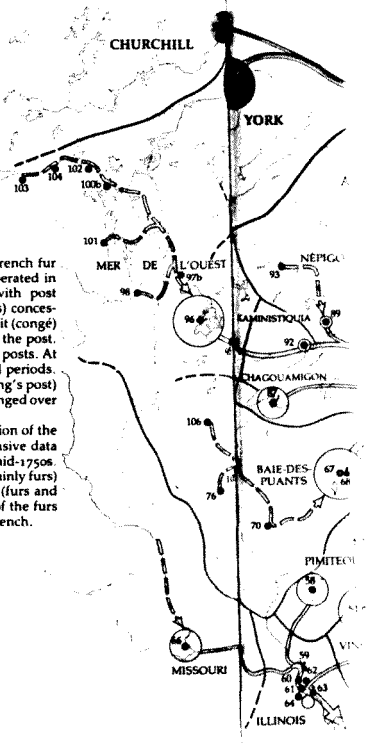
The Treaty of Utrecht assigned Acadia, Newfoundland, and the land surrounding Hudson Bay to Britain. The lower Great Lakes area was to be a free trade zone. The treaty did not specify definite boundaries. A commission to settle them was called for a commission to settle them. Views were exchanged in 1715 and a mission met from 1750 to 1754. The different claims of France and Britain were not reconciled. No settlement was reached until the Treaty of Paris in 1763.



THE FUR TRADE, ca 1755

Although licensed and regulated by the crown, the French fur trade was conducted by Montréal merchants who operated in small companies (sociétés), often in partnership with post commanders. At some posts (especially the entrepôts) concessions to trade were obtained by the purchase of a permit (congé) to take a load of trade goods (by 1755 about 2 tons) to the post. The number of congés was limited and varied between posts. At other posts trade was by monopoly lease for specified periods. Finally, at some posts trade was a crown monopoly (king's post) operated by agents. The mix of these three systems changed over time.

Fur imports at La Rochelle (p. 48) are some indication of the changing volume of the French fur trade. Comprehensive data on the sources of these furs are available only for the mid-1750s. Permit revenue for 1755 indicates that the products (mainly furs) of the northern posts were more valuable than those (furs and hides) of the southern ones. In the 1750s about 80% of the furs exported from North America were garnered by the French.



HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA

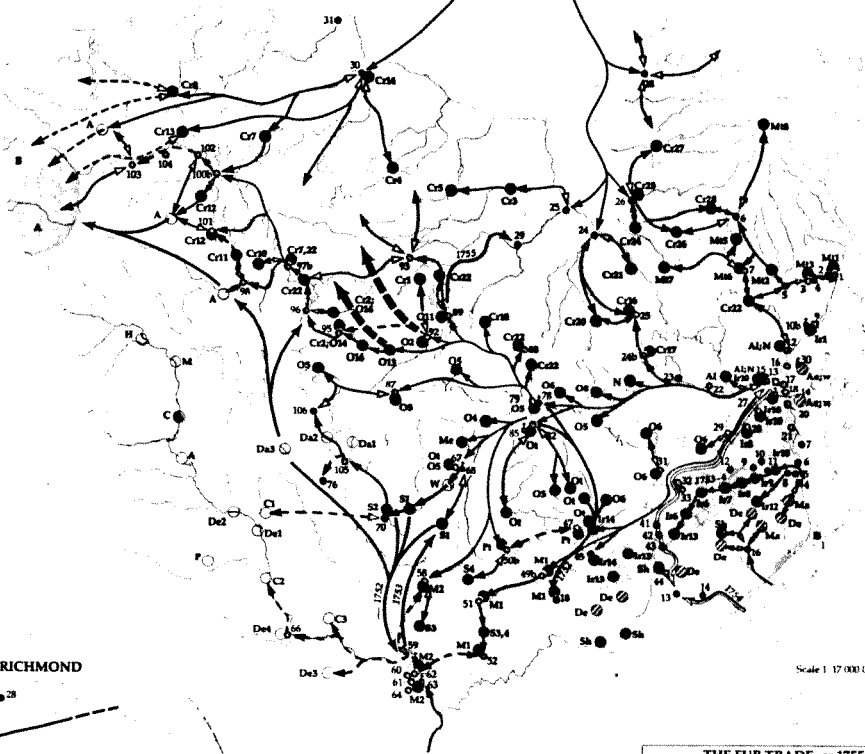
Harris, R. Cole, ed. Historical atlas of Canada, Vol. 1, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1987, Plate 40

- Goods and traders**
- ← European goods
  - ← Native goods
  - Natives trading with Europeans
  - - - Natives trading with natives
  - Annual French traders
  - - - Occasional French traders
  - Annual British traders
  - - - Occasional British traders
- Settlements and trading places**
- French village or town
  - ▲ French mission
  - French fort or post
  - British village
  - British fort or post
- Warfare**
- ← Native warfare
  - ← French warfare
  - ← British warfare
  - ← Forced native migration
  - ← Peaceful native migration
- Native population**
- Language and native group, eg Ir6 Iroquoian (Seneca) (see pl 37 for numbered list)
  - Principal native traders
  - Area generally occupied
  - Area seasonally occupied
- Native languages**
- Central Algonquian
  - Eastern Algonquian
  - Western Algonquian
  - Iroquoian
  - Siouan
  - Caddoan

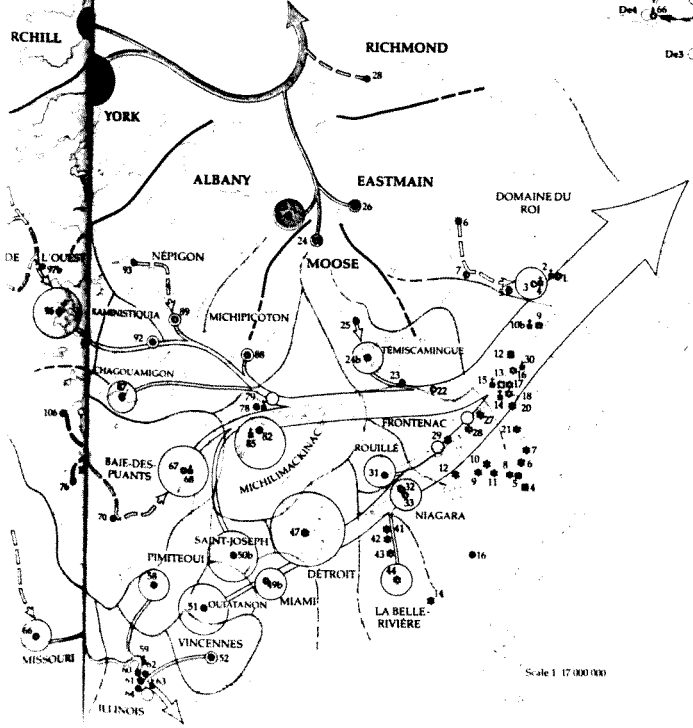
The lessons of the previous ten years were not lost on the French. The Ohio-Wabash country was of little economic value for the fur trade but was strategically of the highest importance. The French recognized that, if the lower Great Lakes natives were alienated, the Mississippi colonies would be cut off from Canada, and in time the upper Great Lakes Indians would drift to the British. Without native support, affirmed through treaties, competitive prices, and a show of strength, the interior would be lost.

In 1752 treaties with the eastern Dakota permitted the vigorous expansion of trade along the upper Mississippi. In the same year the French coerced the Miami back into the French alliance when an Indian party assisted by French soldiers destroyed the Miami's main village, built around a British post at Pickawillany. In 1753-4 French troops occupied four new posts in the upper Ohio, an area always claimed by France. Henley House, a Hudson's Bay outpost on the Albany River, was destroyed in 1755 by natives. For a time the French had secured the interior of North America.

FRENCH DOMINANCE, 1752-1755



Scale 1:17,000,000



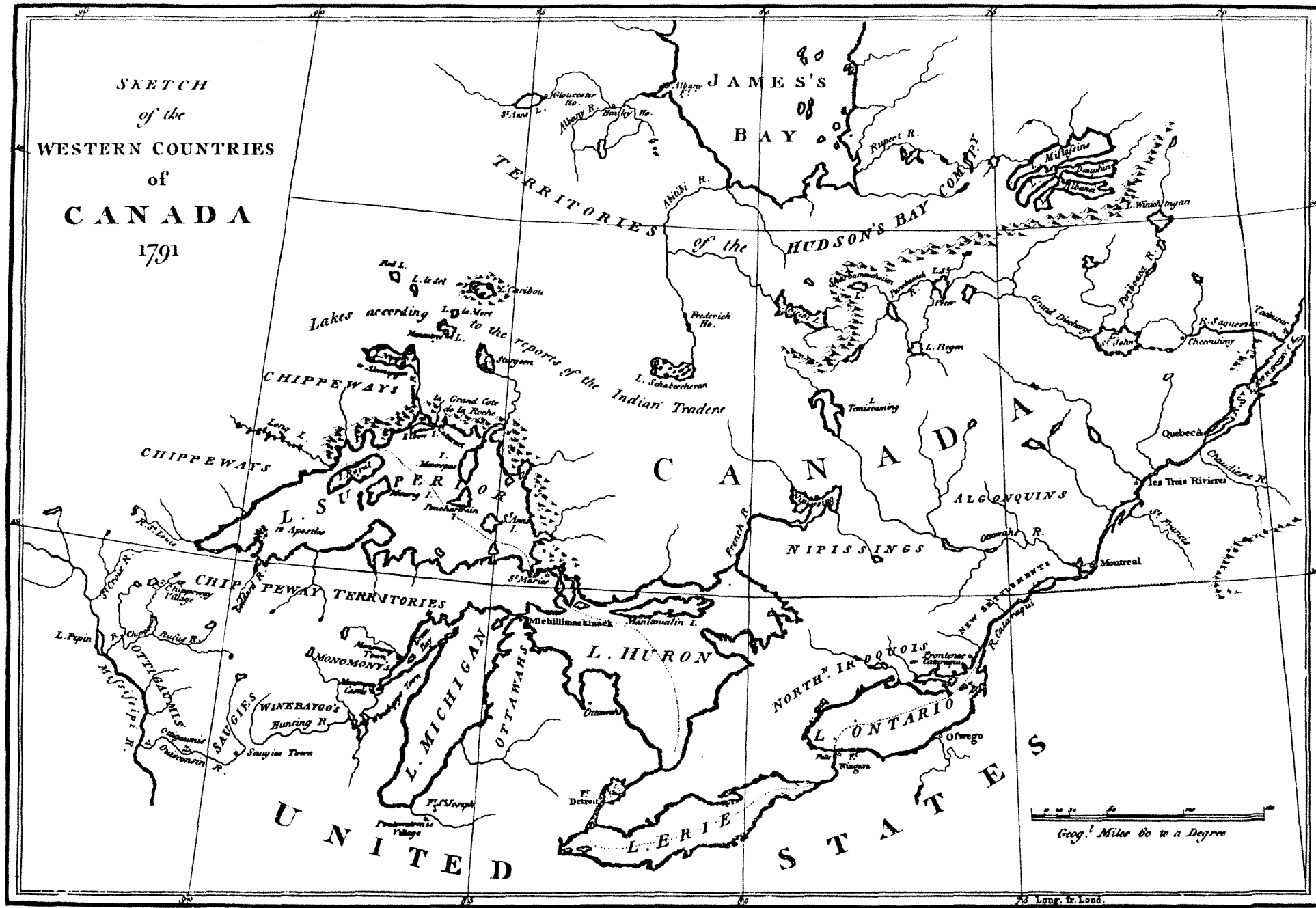
Scale 1:17,000,000

THE FUR TRADE, ca 1755

- Settlements and trading places**
- Major French settlement
  - French fort, major garrison
  - French post
  - French entrepôt and garrison
  - ▲ French mission
  - Major British settlement
  - British fort, major garrison
  - British post
- Internal divisions**
- French post districts
  - Hudson's Bay Co. districts
- Fur and hide production**
- More than 700 (packs)
  - 301-700
  - 101-300
  - 100 or fewer
- Movement of furs and hides (in packs of 100 lbs)**
- 5000
  - 2500
  - 1000
  - Volume not known
- French Hudson's Bay Company

THE FUR TRADE, ca 1755				
District	FUR AND HIDE PRODUCTION		Permit revenue per 1,000 livres	Lease system*
	Packs	%		
<b>Canada</b>				
Témiscamingue	120	1.8	3.5	M
Sault-Sainte-Marie	100	1.5	0.0	S
Kamouraskie	65	1.0	4.0	M
Nepigon	40	1.4	—	M
Michipicoton	55	0.8	4.0	M
Mer de l'Ouest	350	5.3	9.0	M
Chagnonamigon	250	3.8	8.1	M
Michilimackinac	650	9.8	10.8	HC
Bas-des-Puants	550	8.3	9.0	M
Saint-Joseph	400	6.0	3.0	4C
Châtillon	425	6.4	3.0	M
Miamis	275	4.1	3.0	M
Detroit	400	13.5	6.5	13C
La Belle-Riviere	225	3.4	0.0	K
Niagara	275	4.1	0.0	K
Rouville	150	2.3	0.0	K
Frontenac	25	0.4	0.0	K
La Présentation	35	0.5	0.0	K
Domaine du Roi	135	2.0	0.0	K
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 075</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	
<b>Louisiana</b>				
Vincennes	40	1.2	—	—
Panmoutou	250	3.8	6.0	12C
Illinois	100	1.5	—	—
Missouri	140	2.7	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
<b>Hudson's Bay Company</b>				
Churchill	155	2.3	—	M
York	550	8.3	—	M
Albany	170	2.0	—	M
Miamis	70	1.0	—	M
Eastmain-Richmond	50	0.8	—	M
<b>Total</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>14.4</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6 040</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

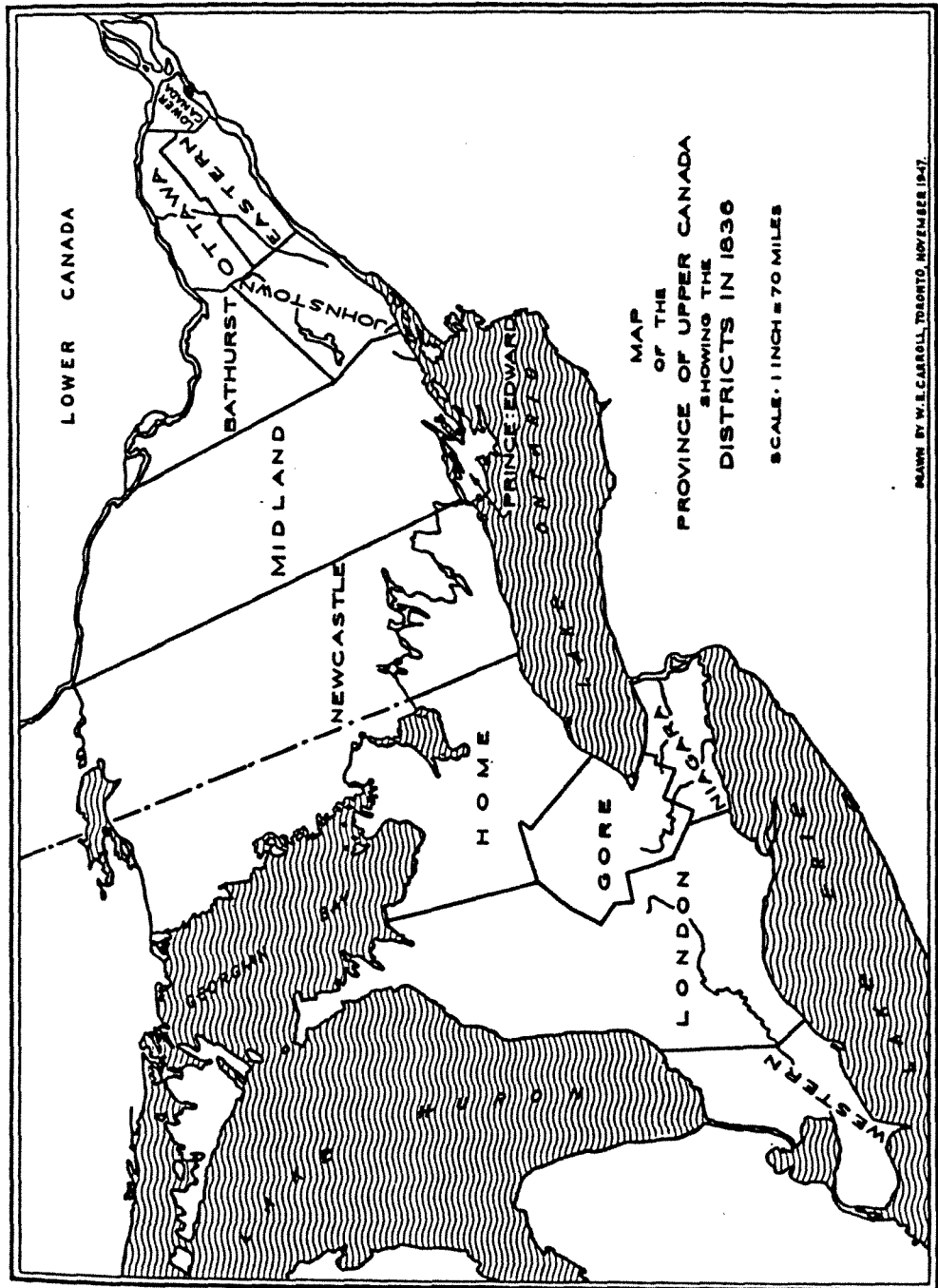
\*Lease-system key  
M: Monopoly leasehold system  
C: Company permit system - number of companies  
K: King's post (no monopoly)  
S: Seigneurie



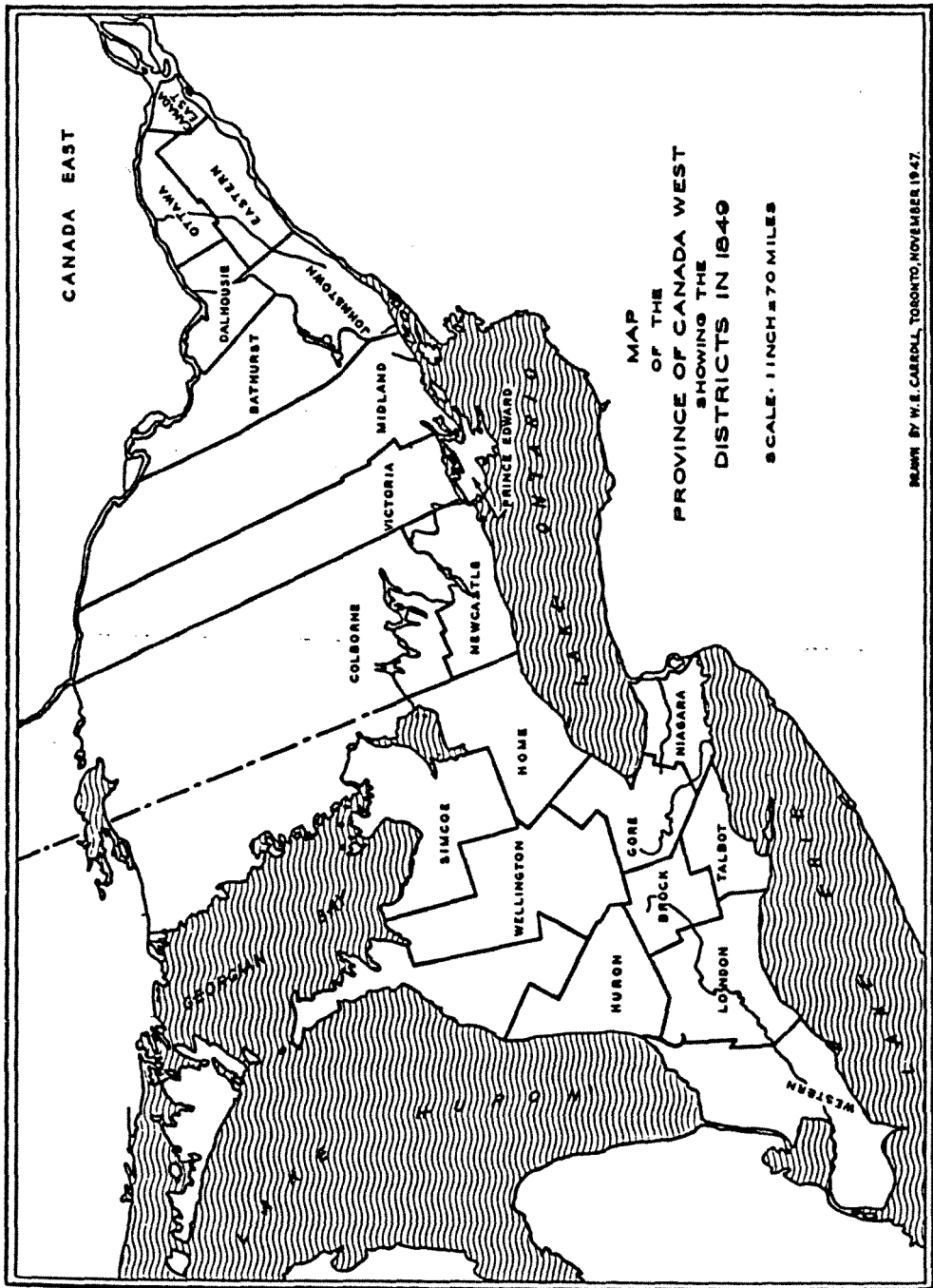
LONG, John. *Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader*. Coles: Toronto, 1771.





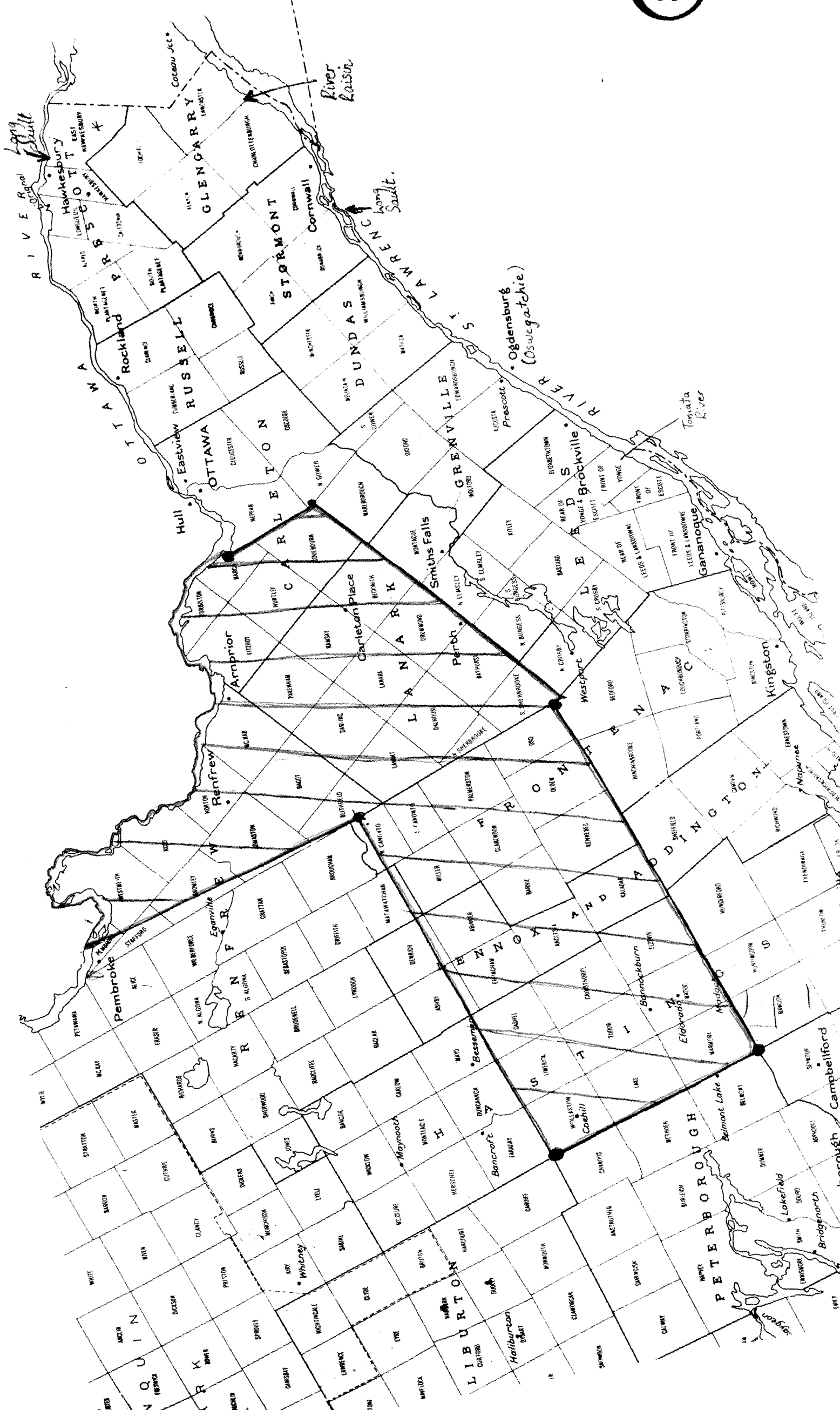


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MAP BY W. E. CARELL, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1947.

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Canada Native Peoples 1823. Canada Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping. National Atlas of Canada 5th Edition. Energy Mines and Resources, 1990. MCR 4139.

2	Terniskamay	87	129	1828	D2
3	Nicholun	74	90	1838	D2
36	Canapiscou	42	110	1838	D2
36	Fort George	290*	-	1823	D2
37	Great Whale River	85*	-	1823	D2
<b>M</b>	<b>Montagnais/Naakapi</b>				
1	Tadoussac	100	-	1857	D2
2	Chicoutimi	100	-	1857	D2
3	Lac Saint-Jean	250	-	1857	D2
4	Lac Chomouchouane	80	-	1857	D2
5	Rivière Betsiamites	250	-	1857	D2
6	Rivière Manicouagan	100	-	1857	D2
7	Rivière Sainte-Marguerite	300	-	1857	D2
8	Rivière Romaine	500	-	1857	D2
9	Rivière Natashquan	100	-	1857	D2
10	Rivière Musquaro	100*	-	1857	D2
11	Saint-Augustin	100	-	1857	D2
12	North West River/Kibokok	200	-	1857	D2
13	Petitsikapau	200	-	1857	D2
14	Ungava-Chimo	250*	-	1834	D2
<b>Oj</b>	<b>Ojibwa</b>				
	<b>Sauiteaux</b>				
1	Swar/Red Deer Rivers	800*	-	1819	D2
2	Duck River	87	172	1820	D2
3	Fort Dauphin	183	151	1820	D2
4	Partridge Crop	68	196	1820	D2
5	Big Point	234	129	1820	D2
6	Jack Head	45	88	1823	C2
7	Brandon House	95*	-	1823	D2
8	Red River	770	141	1819	D2
9	Fort Alexander	136	-	1823	D2
10	Rainy Lake	480	112	1823	D2
	<b>Northwestern Ojibwa</b>				
11	Cross Lake (Pelicans)	11	83	1823	C2
12	Jack Lake (Pelicans)	33	106	1823	C2
13	Poplar River (Pelicans)	36	140	1823	C2
14	Deer Lake (Pelicans)	45	45	1823	C2
15	Upper Berens River (Moose)	59	64	1823	C2
16	Lower Berens River	110*	-	1823	D2
17	Bloodvein River	57	104	1823	D2
18	Sandy Lake	104	100	1823	D2
19	Windy Lake	160*	-	1823	D2
20	Red Lake	95*	-	1820	D2
21	Escabitchewan	95*	-	1823	D2
22	Lac Seul	100*	-	1823	D2
23	Cat Lake	75*	-	1824	D2
24	Osnaburgh	210*	-	1824	D2
25	Gloucester	150*	-	1818	D2
26	Martin's Falls	145*	-	1823	D2
	<b>Central Ojibwa</b>				
27	Sturgeon Lake	120*	-	1823	D2
28	Mille Lacs	55*	-	1824	D2
29	Fort William	125*	-	1824	D2
30	Nipigon	194	123	1824	D2
31	Pic	260*	-	1824	D2
32	Michipicoton	110*	-	1824	D2
33	New Brunswick House	200*	-	1821	D2
34	Flying Post	180*	-	1823	D2
35	Matawagamingue	115*	-	1824	D2
	<b>Southwestern Chippewa</b>				
36	Red Lake	290	56	1832	B2
37	Cass Lake	356	89	1832	B2
38	Leech Lake	842	107	1832	B2
39	Sandy Lake	531	90	1832	B2
40	Mille Lac	138	70	1832	B2
41	Fond du Lac	231	114	1832	B2
42	Chequamegon	213	157	1832	B2
43	Upper Sainte-Croix River	895	67	1832	B2
44	Upper Chippewa River	716	76	1832	B2
45	Upper Wisconsin River	780	76	1832	B2
46	Upper Wolf-Menominee River	222	80	1832	B2
	<b>Southeastern Ojibwa</b>				
47	Ontonagon	152	125	1832	B2
48	Keweenaw Bay	154	60	1832	D2
49	Grand Island	56	167	1832	D2
50	Whitefish Bay	186	111	1832	D2
51	Sault Sainte-Marie	436	110	1832	D2
52	Michilimackinac	302	91	1832	B2
53	Saint-Ignace/Manistique	234	120	1832	B2
54	Nocquet Bay	138	95	1832	D2
55	Whitefish River	72	112	1832	D2
56	Grand Traverse Bay	300	-	1820	B2
57	Lake Huron (West Shore)	1619	88	1830	D2
58	Thames River	238	54	1831	D2
59	Bear Creek	77	75	1831	D2
60	Saint-Clair River	327	71	1831	D2
61	Anderton Reserve	63	43	1831	A3
62	Point Pelee	36	41	1831	D2
63	Lake Simcoe	590	111	1827	D2
64	Saint-Joseph's-Island	90	-	1840	D2
65	Manitoulin	188	-	1840	D2
66	Penetanguishene	202	-	1840	D2
67	Lake Nipissing	59	-	1840	D2
68	La Cloche/Mississauga River	225	-	1840	D2
69	Ausable River	217	-	1840	D2
70	Saugeen River	370	-	1840	D2
	<b>Mississauga</b>				
71	Kingston/Gananoque	80	88	1827	D2
72	Rice Lake	317	91	1827	D2
73	Quinte	143	83	1827	D2
74	Credit River	191	55	1827	D2
75	Thames River	153	57	1831	D2
<b>Ot</b>	<b>Ottawa</b>				
1	Walpole Island	911	64	1831	B2
2	Little Traverse Bay	1500	-	1820	B2
3	Grand Traverse Bay	750	-	1820	B2
4	Marquette River	350	-	1820	D2
5	Grand River	1000	-	1820	D2
6	Manitoulin	80	-	1840	D2
<b>Sh</b>	<b>Shawnee</b>	263	58	1830	D2
<b>Mo</b>	<b>Menominee</b>	3900	160	1820	B2
<b>P</b>	<b>Potawatomi</b>	525	76	1831	D2
<b>A</b>	<b>Algonquin</b>				
	<b>Algonquin</b>				
1	Trois Rivières	82	34	1827	D2
2	Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	355	53	1827	A2
3	Grand Lac/Coulouge	300*	-	1827	D2
	<b>Nipissing</b>				
4	Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	250	-	1827	A2
	<b>Temiskaming</b>				
5	Lake Temiskaming	280	-	1823	D2
	<b>Abitibi</b>				
6	Lake Abitibi	330	-	1823	D2
	Total Central Algonquin	38346			
	<b>c) Western Algonquian Language Group</b>				
<b>B</b>	<b>Blackfoot</b>				
1	Siksika	2800*	-	1823	E1
2	Kainah (Blood)	4200*	-	1823	E1
3	Piegan	4200*	-	1823	E1
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Atsina</b>	4200*	-	1823	E1
<b>Ch</b>	<b>Cheyenne</b>	3000*	-	1823	E1
	Total Western Algonquin	18400			
	Total Algonquian	62819			

<b>Hn</b>	<b>Northern Haida</b>				
1	Kaigani	1735	-	1836	B3
2	Kiusta/Yaku/Dadens	296	-	1836	B3
3	Kung	280	-	1836	B3
4	Masset/Yang/Kayang	2473	-	1836	B3
5	Tian	196	-	1836	B3
6	Naikun	122	-	1836	B3
7	Galiskun	120	-	1836	B3
	<b>Southern Haida</b>				
8	Skidigate	738	-	1836	B3
9	Cumshewa	286	-	1836	B3
10	Skedans	738	-	1836	B3
11	Tanu	545	-	1836	B3
12	Ninstins	308	-	1836	B3
13	Kaisun	329	-	1836	B3
14	Chaatl	561	-	1836	B3
	Total Haidan	8727			

### VIII IROQUOIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

<b>H</b>	<b>Huronian</b>				
	<b>Huron</b>				
1	Lorette	179	36	1827	A3
	<b>Wyandot</b>				
2	Anderton Reserve	309	38	1827	A3
3	Upper Sandusky	700*	-	1829	A3
<b>Mh</b>	<b>Mohawk</b>				
1	Six Nations Reserve	435	89	1827	A3
2	Tyendinaga Reserve	319	105	1827	A3
3	Saint-Regis (Canada)	348	67	1827	A3
4	Saint-Regis (U.S.A)	369	-	1827	A3
5	Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	282	29	1827	A3
6	Caughnawaga	967	76	1827	A3
7	Upper Saskatchewan River	80*	-	1823	D2
8	Sandusky Reserve	46	-	1829	A3
<b>Oo</b>	<b>Onondaga</b>				
1	Six Nations Reserve	244	72	1827	A3
2	Onondaga Reserve	260	-	1824	A3
3	Buffalo Creek Reserve	115	-	1824	A3
4	Allegany Reserve	70	-	1824	A3
<b>Cy</b>	<b>Cayuga</b>				
1	Six Nations Reserve	487	108	1827	A3
2	Sandusky Reserve	157	-	1829	A3
3	Buffalo Creek Reserve	94	-	1829	A3
4	Tonawanda Reserve	16	-	1829	A3
5	Cattaraugus Reserve	25	-	1829	A3
<b>Sn</b>	<b>Seneca</b>				
1	Six Nations Reserve	64	46	1827	A3
2	Genesee Reserve	450	-	1826	A3
3	Buffalo Creek Reserve	550	-	1826	A3
4	Tonawanda Reserve	325	-	1826	A3
5	Cattaraugus Reserve	350	-	1826	A3
6	Allegany Reserve	500	-	1826	A3
7	Sandusky Reserve	64	-	1829	A3
8	Lewiston Reserve	198	-	1829	A3
<b>On</b>	<b>Oneida</b>				
1	Six Nations Reserve	168	55	1827	A3
2	Oneida Reserve	600*	-	1829	A3
3	Sandusky Reserve	48	-	1829	A3
<b>Tu</b>	<b>Tuscarora</b>				
1	Six Nations Reserve	134	51	1827	A3
2	Tuscarora Reserve	253	-	1824	A3
	Total Iroquoian	9206			

### IX KUTENAIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

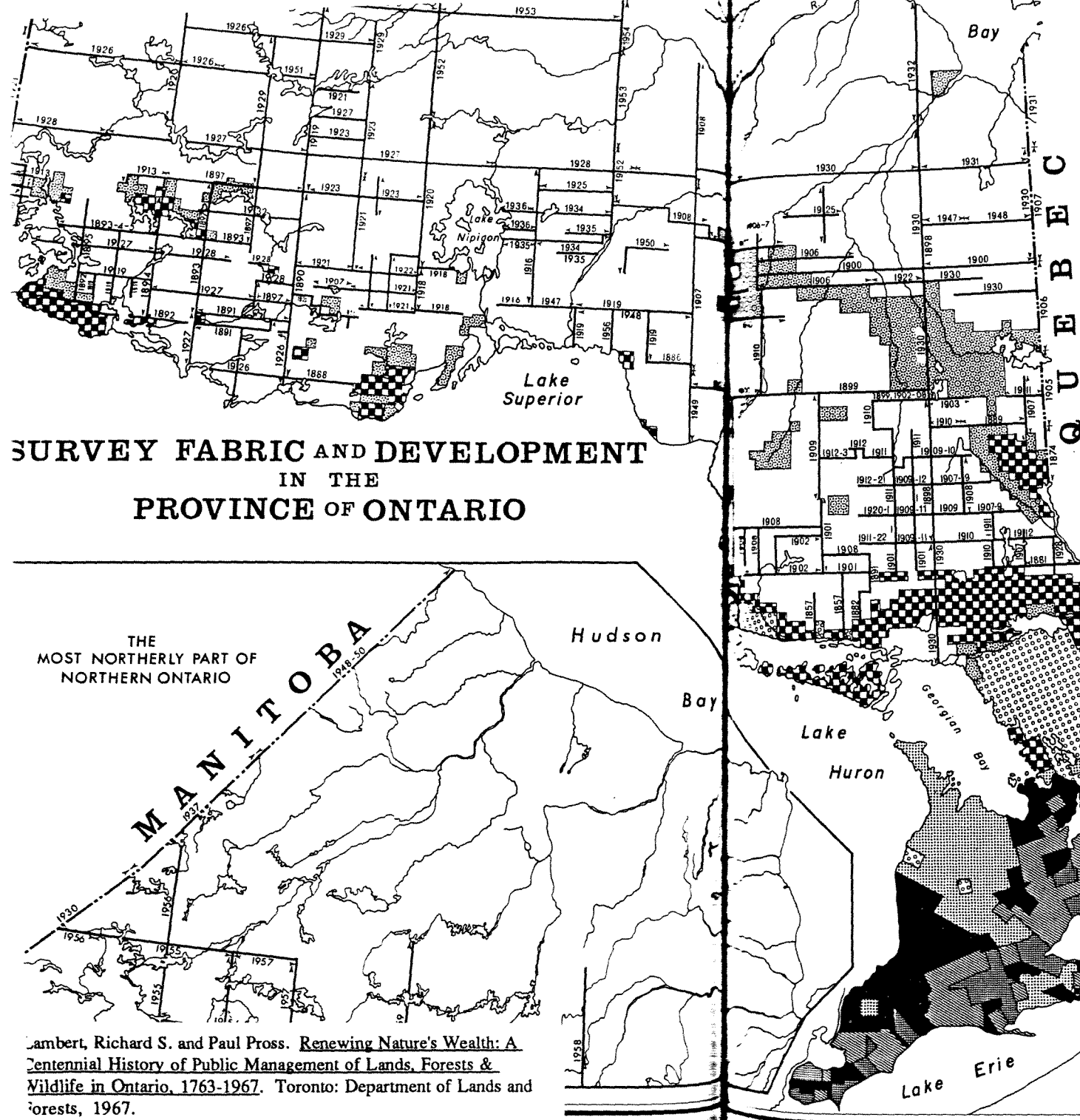
<b>K</b>	<b>Kutenay</b>	630	59	1829	D2
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### X SAHAPTIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

<b>S</b>	<b>Sahaptin</b>				
	<b>Northern Sahaptin</b>				
1	Klickitat	342	83	1838	D2
2	Taitnapam	350	-	1838	D2
3	Upper Nisqually	137	72	1838	D2
4	Yakima	750*	-	1829	D2
5	Pshwanapam	450	32	1838	D2
6	Wanapam	310*	-	1811	B2
7	Palouse	300*	-	1829	B3
8	Lower Snake	400*	-	1811	B3
9	Walla Walla	600*	-	1811	B3
	<b>Southern Sahaptin</b>				
10	Umatilla	785*	-	1811	B3
11	Rock Creek	550*	-	1811	B3
12	John Day	750*	-	1811	B3
13	Deschutes/Dalles	850*	-	1811	B3
<b>N</b>	<b>Nez Percés</b>	3000*	-	1829	E2
	Total Sahaptian	9574			

### XI SALISHAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY

<b>C</b>	<b>Comox</b>				
1	Comox	1960	155	1838	B3
2	Klahoose	2490	123	1838	B3
<b>S</b>	<b>Secheit</b>	383	91	1838	B3
<b>Sa</b>	<b>Squamish</b>	976	82	1838	B3
<b>Ns</b>	<b>Northern Straits</b>				
1	Sooke	100*	-	1838	B3
2	Songhees	400*	-	1838	B3
3	Saanich	127	119	1838	B3
4	Samich	183	81	1838	B3
5	Lummi	731	134	1838	B3
6	Semiahmoo	56	114	1838	B3
<b>Ha</b>	<b>Haikomelem</b>				
	<b>Island</b>				
1	Nanaimo	477	103	1839	B3
2	Cowichan	1143	108	1839	B3
	<b>Lower Fraser</b>				
3	Musqueam	154	78	1839	B3
4	Kwantlen	375	82	1839	B3
5	Katzie	123	100	1839	B3
6	Chilliwak	151	112	1839	B3
7	Chehalis	139	107	1839	B3
8	Tait	555	114	1839	B3
<b>Li</b>	<b>Lillooet</b>				
1	Lower	1515	118	1839	B3
2	Upper	1900*	-	1823	B3
<b>Th</b>	<b>Thompson</b>				
1	Spuzzum/Boston Bar	1037	103	1839	B3
2	Lytton	733*	-	1823	B3
3	Thompson/Fraser/Nicola	1956*	-	1823	B3
<b>Su</b>	<b>Shuswap</b>				
1	Fraser below Chilcotin	157	60	1827	B3
2	Fraser above Chilcotin	350	89	1827	B3
3	North Thompson	405*	-	1823	B3
4	Thompson/Kamloops	642*	-	1823	B3
<b>Ok</b>	<b>Okanagan</b>				
1	Okanagan River/Lake	600*	-	1823	B3
2	Sim				
3	L				



**LEGEND**

1780-1800	
1800-1820	
1820-1840	
1840-1860	
1860-1880	
1880-1900	
1900	

**SURVEY FABRIC AND DEVELOPMENT  
IN THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

THE  
MOST NORTHERLY PART OF  
NORTHERN ONTARIO

**MANITOBA**

Hudson Bay

Bay

Lake Huron

Ottawa

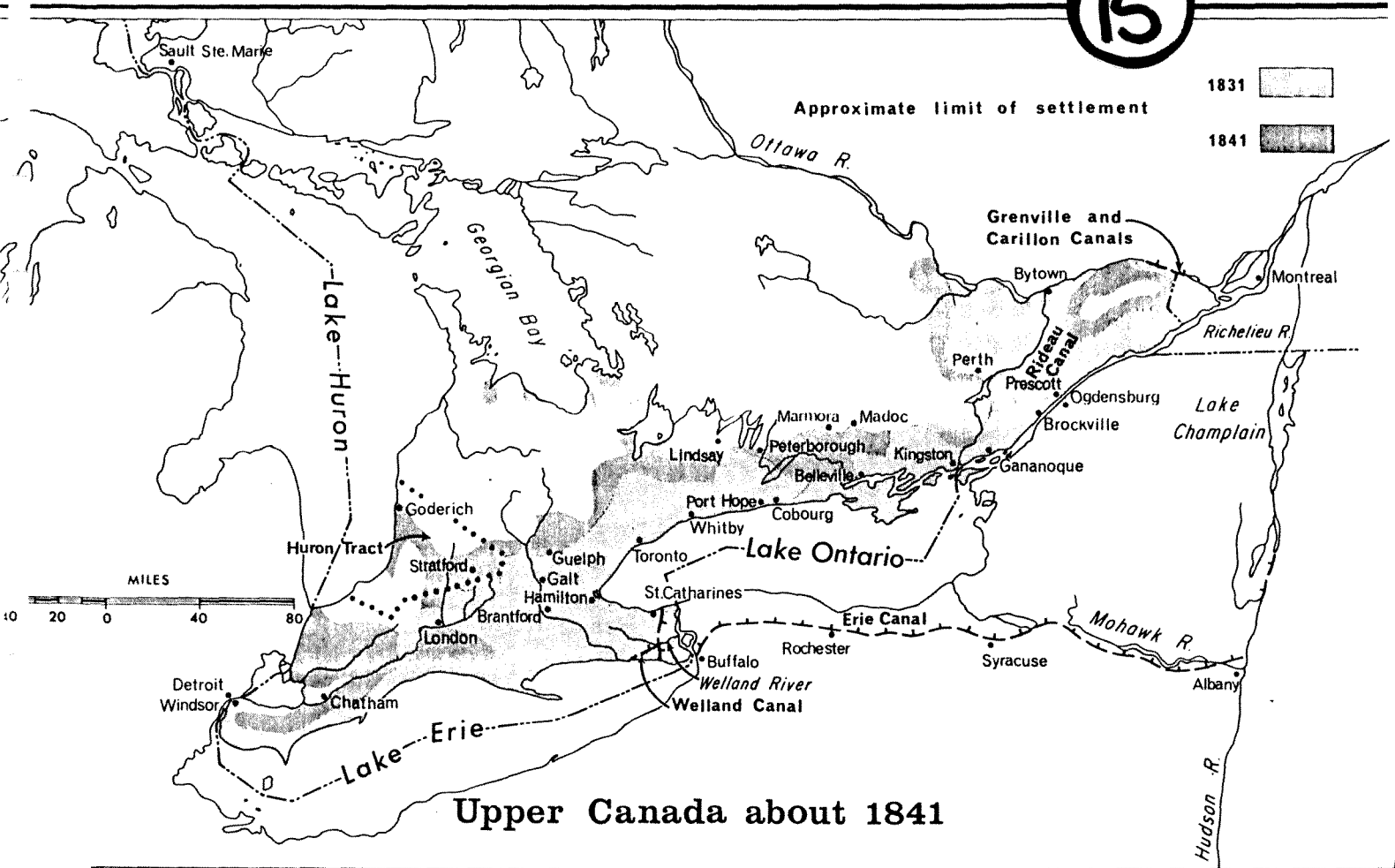
Georgian Bay

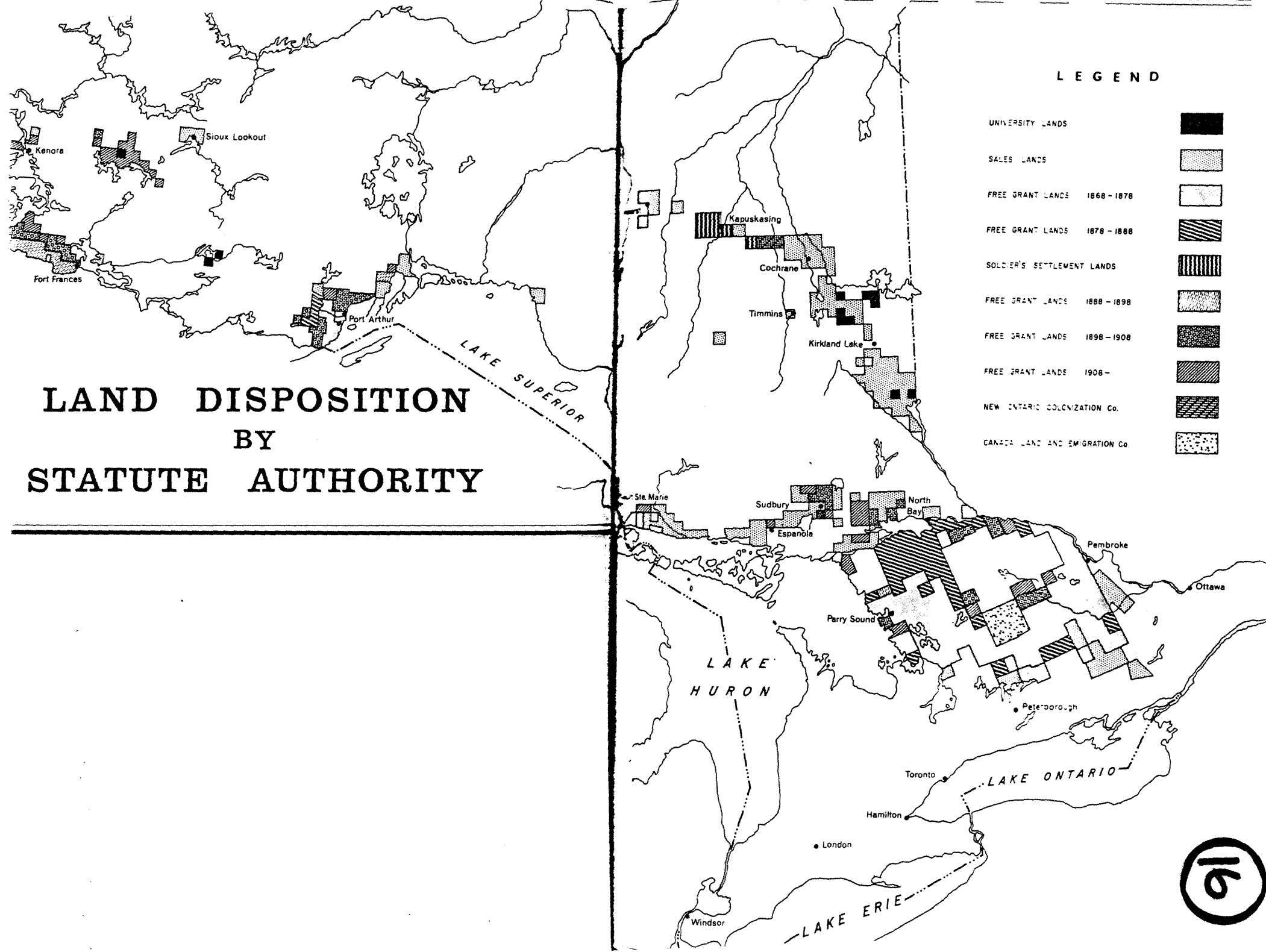
Lake Ontario

Lake Erie

U . S . A .

Lambert, Richard S. and Paul Pross. Renewing Nature's Wealth: A Centennial History of Public Management of Lands, Forests & Wildlife in Ontario, 1763-1967. Toronto: Department of Lands and Forests, 1967.



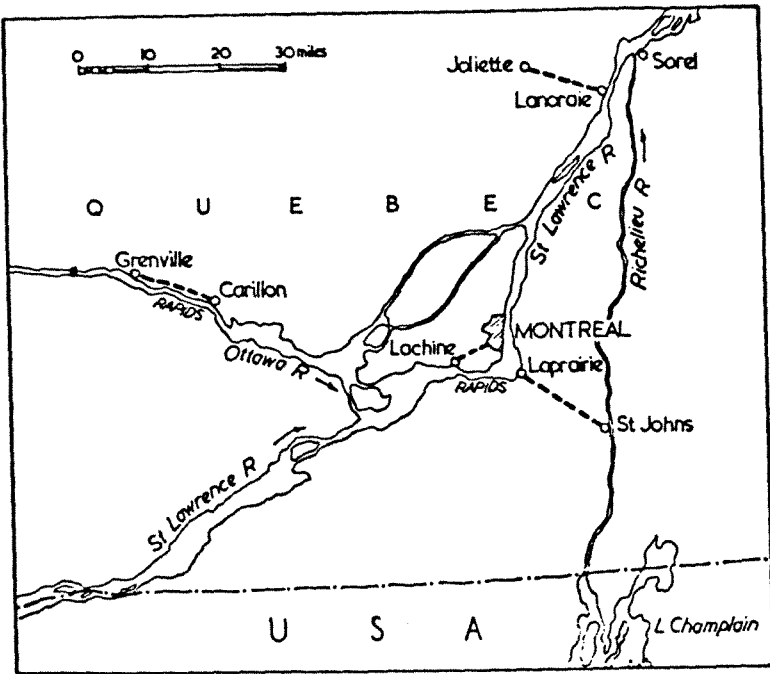


**LAND DISPOSITION  
BY  
STATUTE AUTHORITY**

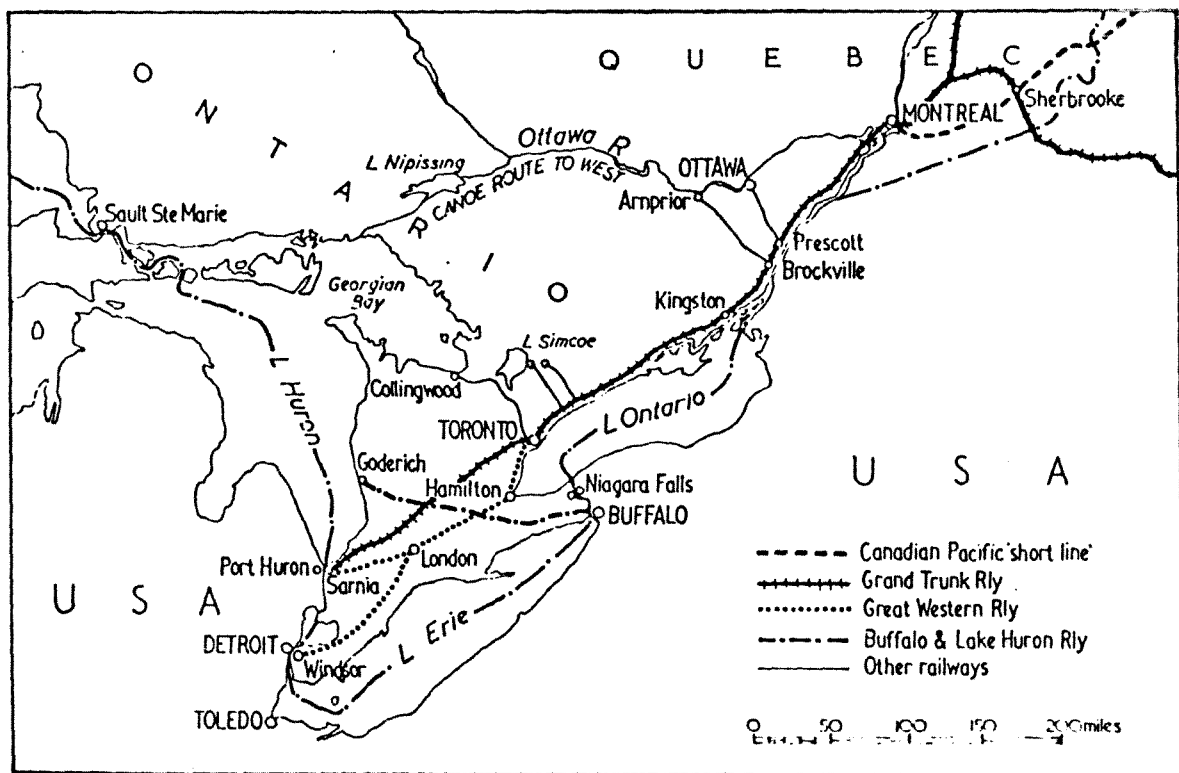
**LEGEND**

- UNIVERSITY LANDS
- SALES LANDS
- FREE GRANT LANDS 1868 - 1878
- FREE GRANT LANDS 1878 - 1888
- SOLDIER'S SETTLEMENT LANDS
- FREE GRANT LANDS 1888 - 1898
- FREE GRANT LANDS 1898 - 1908
- FREE GRANT LANDS 1908 -
- NEW ONTARIO COLONIZATION Co.
- CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION Co.

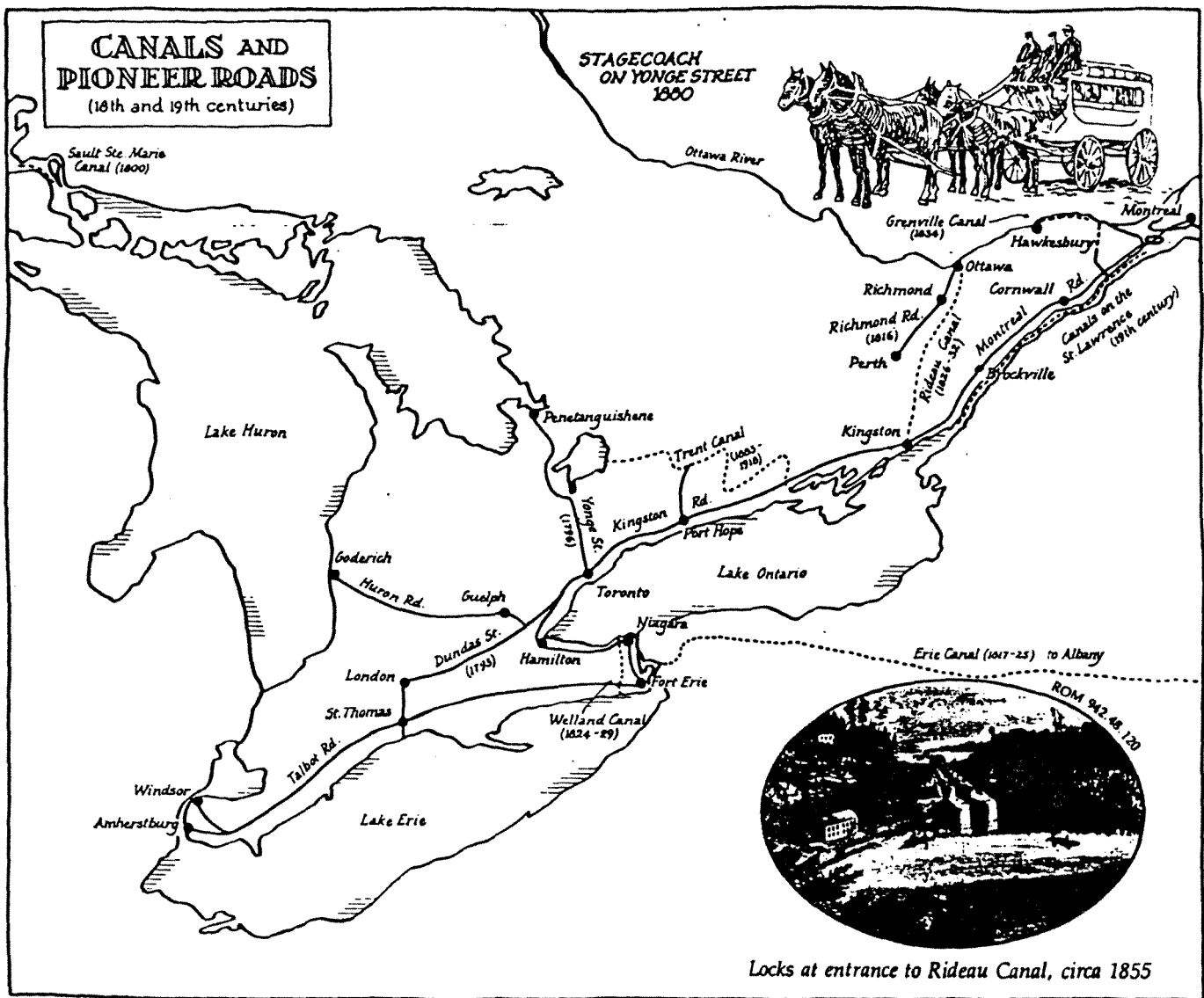
Lambert, Richard S. and Paul Pross. Renewing Nature's Wealth: A Centennial History of Public Management of Lands, Forests & Wildlife in Ontario, 1763-1967. Toronto: Department of Lands and Forests, 1967.



Map A: The first railways in Canada



Map C: Railways in Canada West (now Ontario) ca 1860



Choquette, Robert. Ontario: An Informal History of the land and its People. Ministry of Education, Ontario.

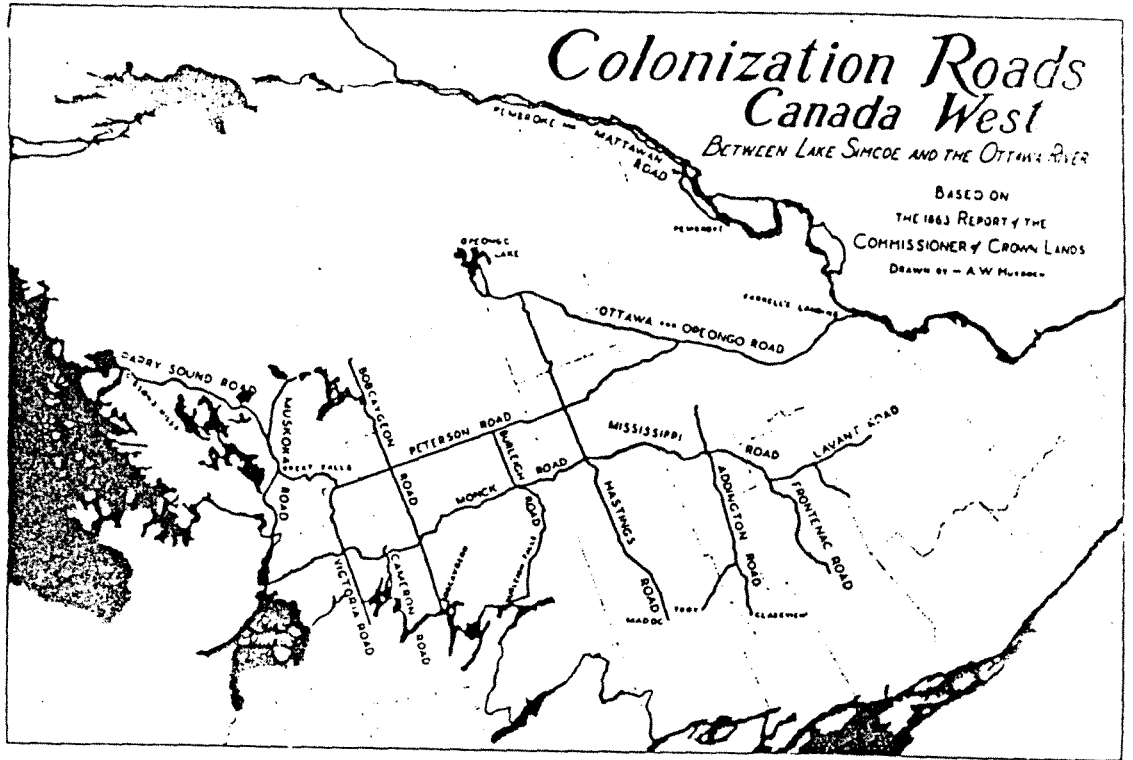
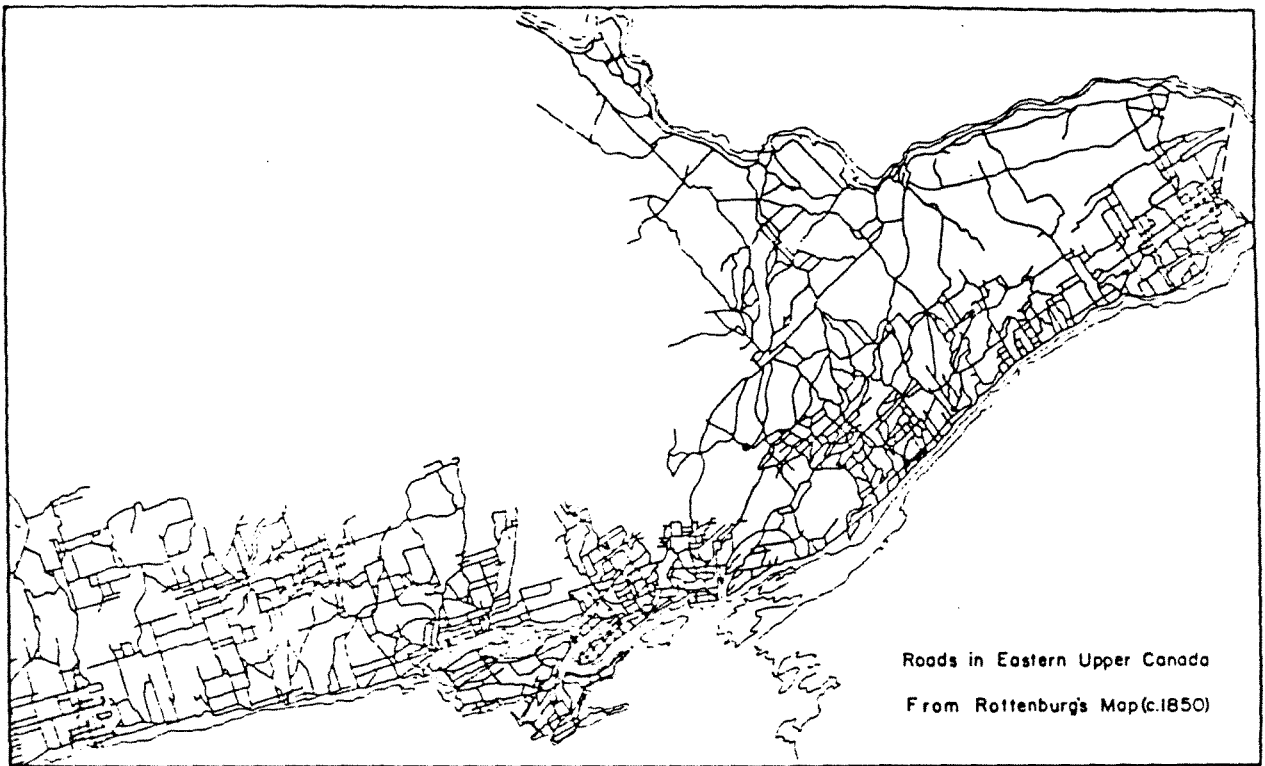


FIGURE 31. Colonization Roads, Canada West, based on the 1863 Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.



Thomson, Don W. Men and Meridians: The History of Surveying and Mapping in Upper Canada. Queen's Printer: Ottawa, 1966.



90°

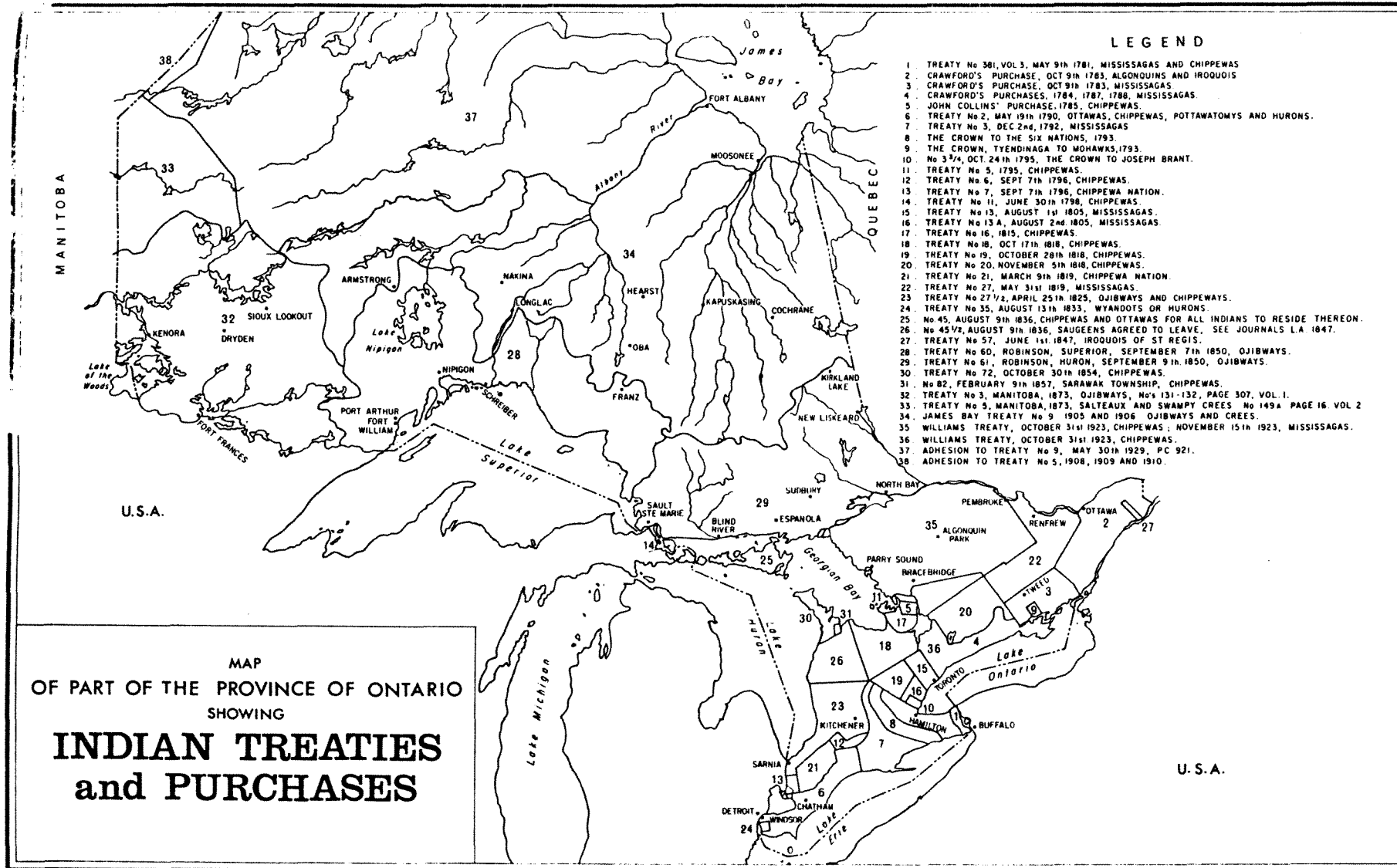
85°

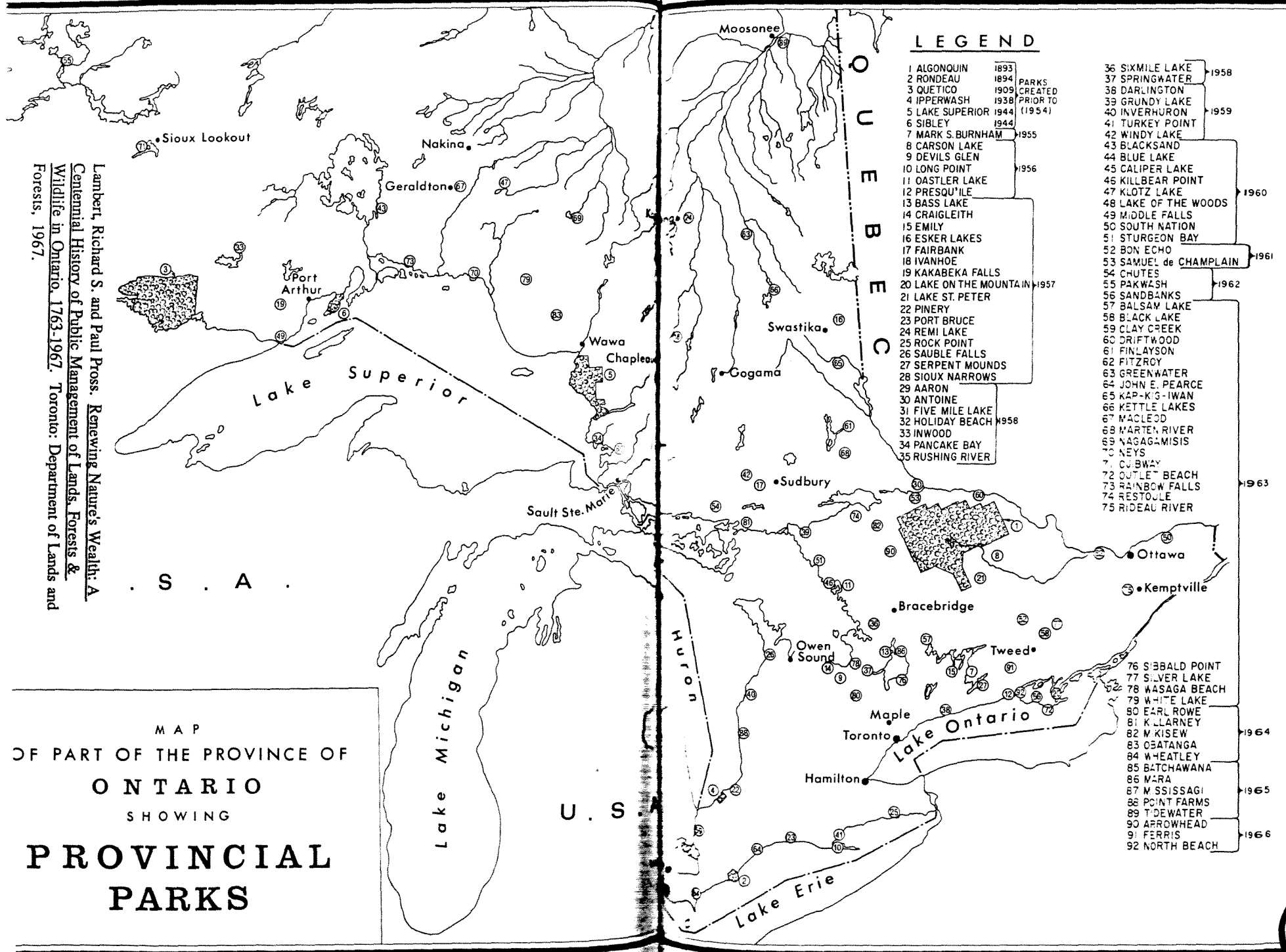
80°

75°

Canada Native treaties.  
National atlas of Canada

Lambert, Richard S. and Paul Pross. *Renewing Nature's Wealth: A Centennial History of Public Management of Lands, Forests & Wildlife in Ontario, 1763-1967.* Toronto: Department of Lands and Forests, 1967.



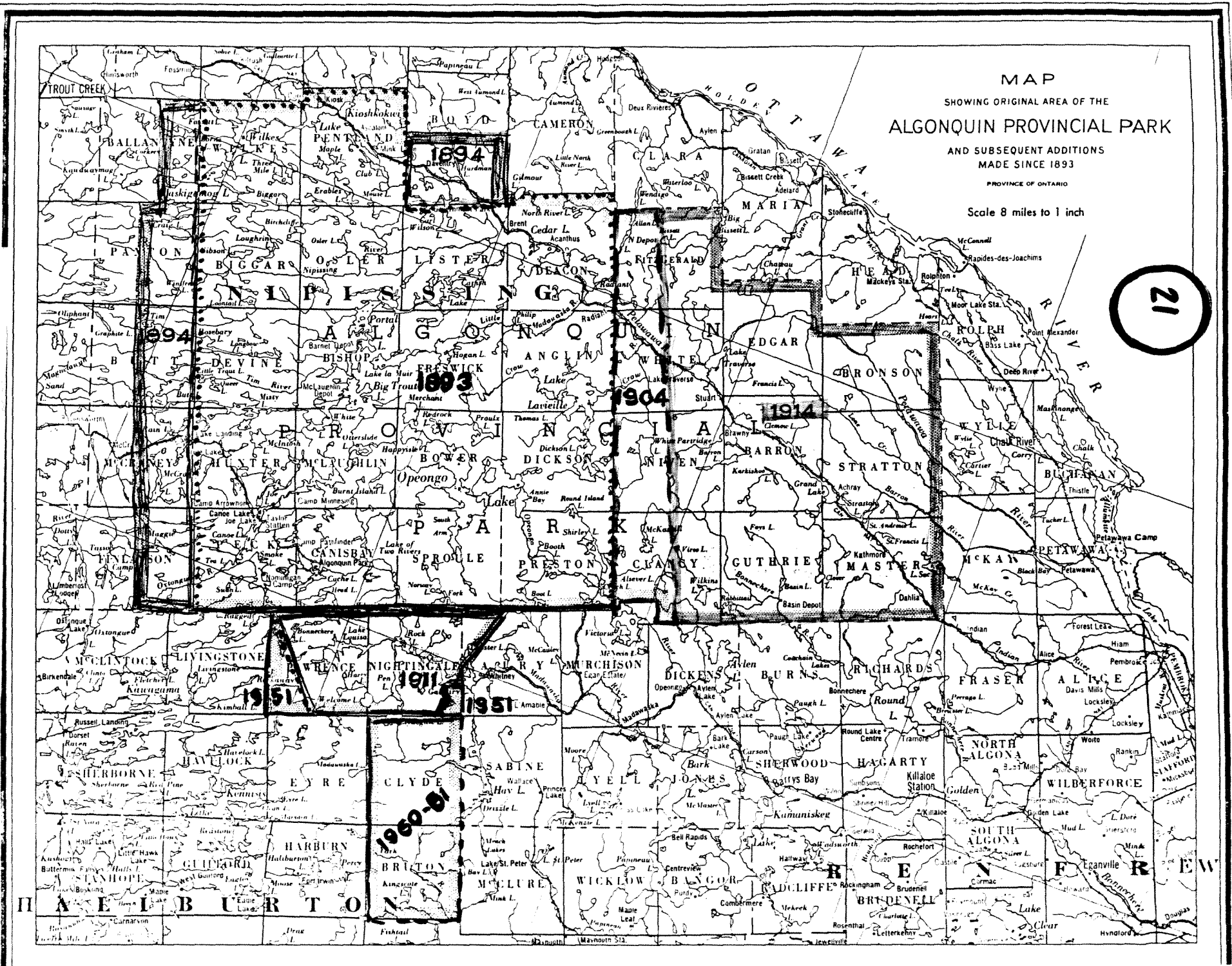


M A P  
OF PART OF THE PROVINCE OF  
**ONTARIO**  
SHOWING  
**PROVINCIAL  
PARKS**

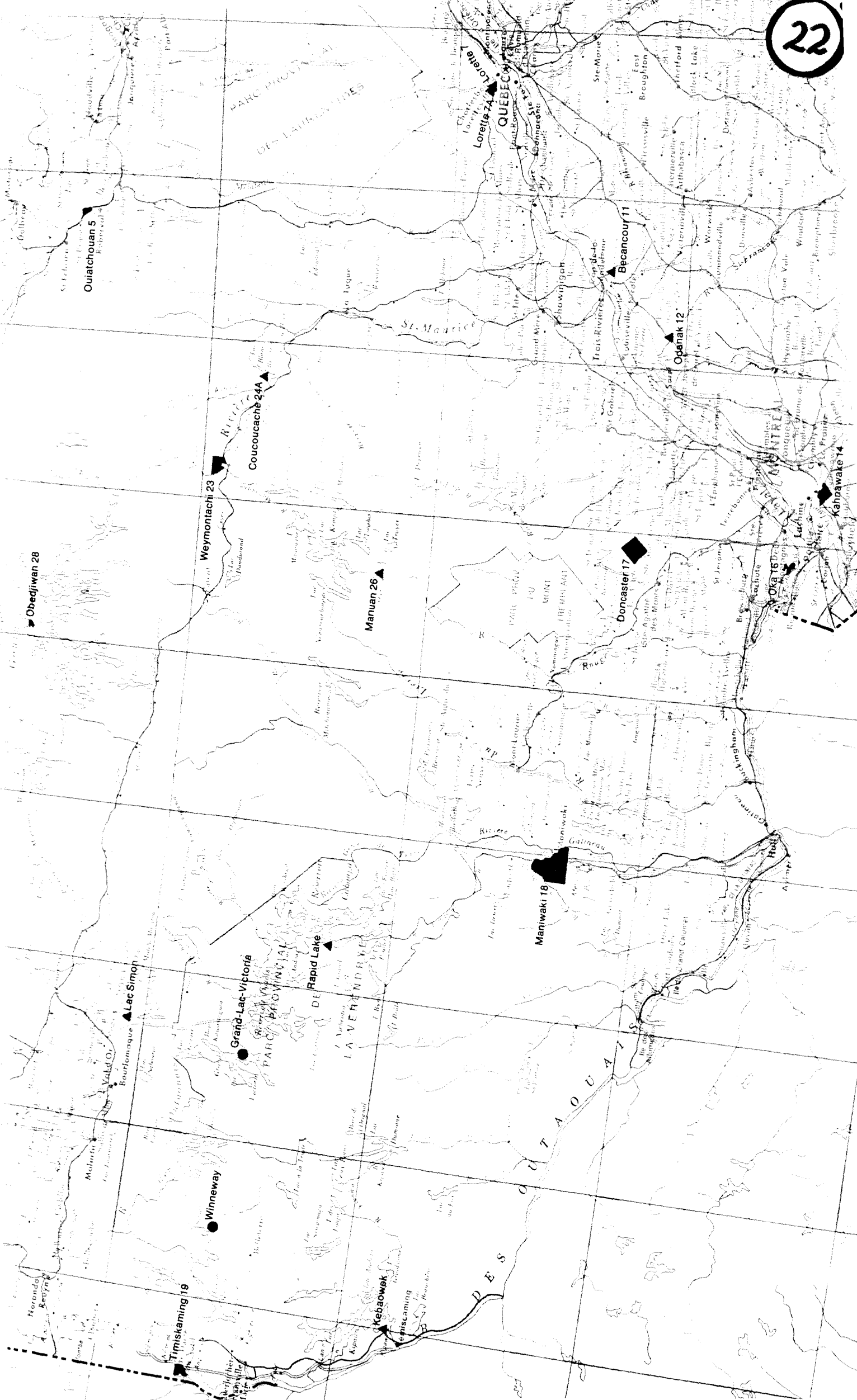
Lambert, Richard S. and Paul Pross. *Renewing Nature's Wealth: A Centennial History of Public Management of Lands, Forests & Wildlife in Ontario, 1763-1967.* Toronto: Department of Lands and Forests, 1967.

MAP  
 SHOWING ORIGINAL AREA OF THE  
**ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK**  
 AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS  
 MADE SINCE 1893  
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Scale 8 miles to 1 inch



Accompanied "Algonquin story" by Audrey Saunders.  
 Dept. of lands and forests, reprinted 1963.



Canada Indian and Inuit communities-Que. National atlas data base map series. Map no. NADM-3.

# INDIAN AND INUIT COMMUNITIES

▲	Inhabited Indian Reserves:
	.....less than 809 hectares (2 000 acres) .....809 hectares (2 000 acres) and over
▲	Uninhabited Indian Reserves:
	.....less than 809 hectares (2 000 acres) .....809 hectares (2 000 acres) and over
L	Other Indian Lands
	.....Category 1A .....Category 1AN
●	Settlements
	.....Indian .....Inuit
■	Other Communities
	.....Indian .....Inuit*

\* There are no Other Inuit Communities in Quebec.

## NOTE:

No definite statement on the precise legal status of Indian Reserve or Settlement land can be made without extensive enumeration of particular cases. In general terms, an *Indian Reserve* is a tract of land the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, and which has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band. The Indian Reserves are administered under the terms of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970.

As a result of comprehensive claim agreements based on traditional use and occupancy of land, the administration and control of certain areas in Québec were transferred under Federal jurisdiction. Eight communities situated on tracts of *Category 1A Lands* as defined by the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (1975) and one community situated on a tract of *Category 1AN Land* as defined by the North Eastern Québec Agreement (1978) have been shown. Boundaries shown for these should be regarded however as provisional for the purposes of this map, since the related Federal legislation has yet to be enacted. Furthermore, no attempt to show other categories of land defined as well by these comprehensive claim agreements has been made here.

*Indian or Inuit Settlements*, although situated on Crown land, are not subject to the terms of the Indian Act.

*Other Indian or Inuit Communities* represent distinct centres of native population.

No information is shown for Reserves, Settlements or Other Communities outside the Province of Quebec.

Land boundary information for Indian and Inuit Communities is based on data available as of January, 1983. The Indian Reserve designations as inhabited or uninhabited, are based on estimates of registered Indian population as of December 31, 1980.

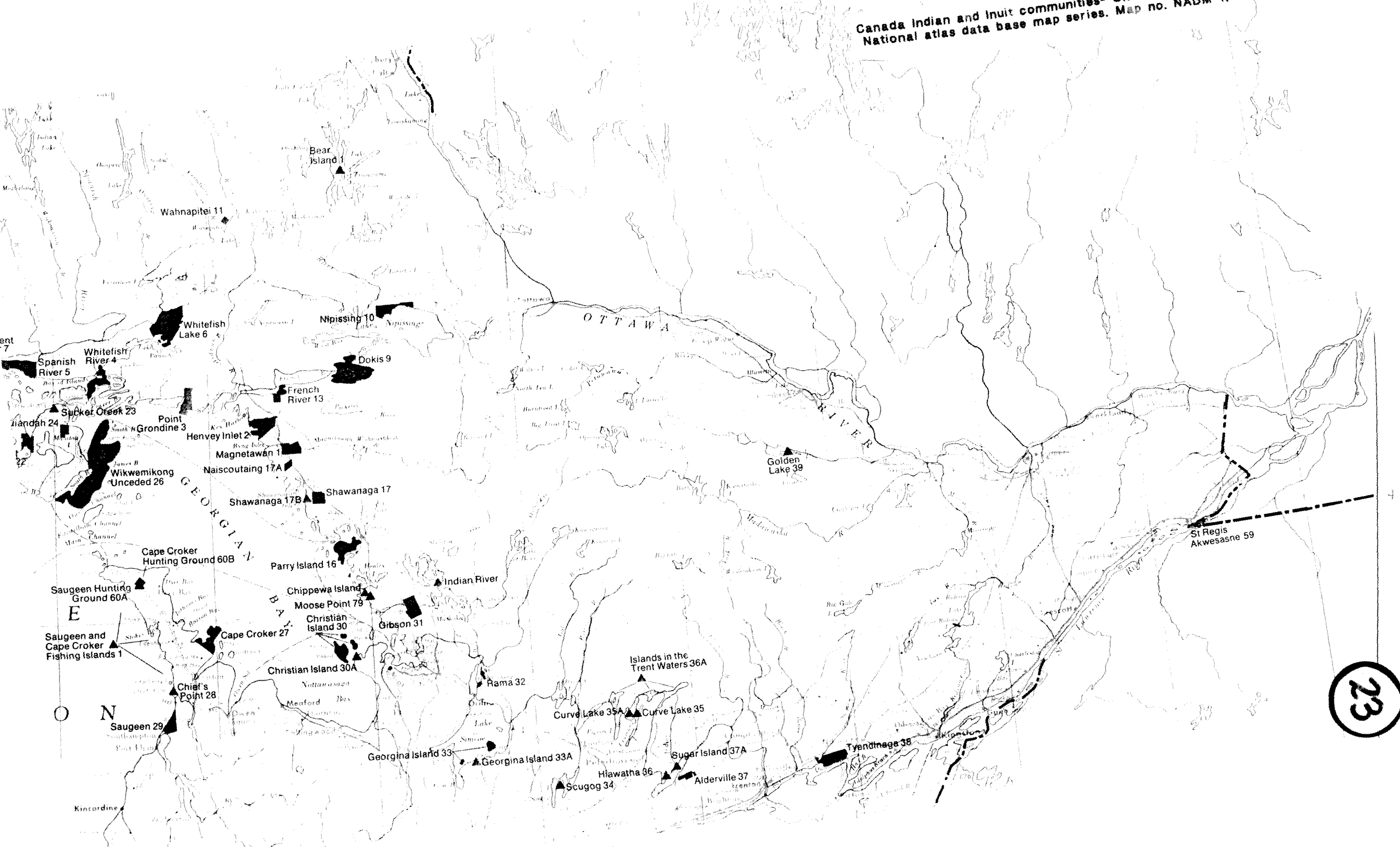
This map was prepared in consultation with officials of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Legal Surveys Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Research by I. Jost and B. H. Berghout, Geographical Research, Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

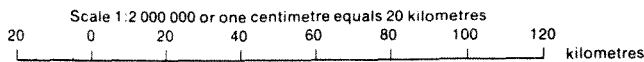
Cartography by Cartography and Toponymy, Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

## Sources:

- Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, National Topographic System maps. Ottawa.
- .....Legal Surveys Division. Index maps, 1977-80. Unpublished. Ottawa.
- .....Plans of Indian Reserves as of 1983. Unpublished. Ottawa.
- Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. 1976. *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project*. Volumes 1-3. A report prepared by Milton Freeman Research Limited under contract with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Ottawa.
- .....1972. *Schedule of Indian Reserves and Settlements*. Ottawa.
- .....Indian and Inuit Affairs Program. 1983. Schedule of Indian Bands and Reserves. Unpublished. Ottawa.
- .....Reserves and Trusts. November 29, 1982. Estimated Registered Indian Population by Reserve as of December 31, 1980/Population estimée des indiens inscrits selon la réserve au 31 décembre 1980. Unpublished. Ottawa.
- Québec, ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, Service de la cartographie. 1980. *La répartition des terres selon la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois et la Convention du Nord-Est québécois*. Map. Québec.









Base map reproduced from the map, QUEBEC, MCR 42F, produced by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada at the scale 1:2 000 000. Printed 1973. All elevations in feet.





Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N.

## INDIAN AND INUIT COMMUNITIES

	Inhabited Indian Reserves:	less than 809 hectares (2 000 acres)
		809 hectares (2 000 acres) and over
	Uninhabited Indian Reserves:	less than 809 hectares (2 000 acres)
		809 hectares (2 000 acres) and over
	Settlements	
		Indian
		Inuit*
	Other Communities	
		Indian
		Inuit*

\*Does not occur on this map.

### NOTE:

No definite statement on the precise legal status of Indian Reserve or Settlement land can be made without extensive enumeration of particular cases. In general terms, an *Indian Reserve* is a tract of land the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, and which has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band. The Indian Reserves are administered under the terms of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970.

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This map was prepared in consultation with officials of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; and Legal Surveys Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Research by I. Jost and B.H. Berghout, Geographical Research Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Cartography by the Cartography and Toponymy Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

### Sources:

Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, National Topographic System maps, Ottawa.  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Legal Surveys Division, Index maps, 1977-80. Unpublished, Ottawa.  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Plans of Indian Reserves as of 1983. Unpublished, Ottawa.

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 \_\_\_\_\_, 1972, *Schedule of Indian Reserves and Settlements*, Ottawa.  
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 \_\_\_\_\_, Reserves and Trusts, November 29, 1982, Estimated Registered Indian Population by Reserve as of December 31, 1980/Population estimée des indiens inscrits selon la réserve au 31 décembre 1980. Unpublished, Ottawa.

Base map reproduced from the map, *ONTARIO*, MCR 39, produced by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada at the scale 1:2 000 000. Printed 1973. All elevations in feet.



PACIFIQUE

SASKATCHEWAN

### INDIAN AND INUIT POPULATION, 1976

INDIAN	INUIT	NUMBER OF PERSONS
•	•	10
•	•	50
•	•	100
▲	▲	500
■	■	1000

The total native population represented on the map is approximately 351 010, of which 81% are registered Indian, 13% are non-status Indian and 6% are Inuit. Since non-status Indians are not recognized under the terms of the Indian Act, estimates for this category were derived from Census information relating to ethnic groups. Population estimates for Inuit were prepared by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Research by I. Jost, Geographical Research Division.

#### Sources:

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- Legal Surveys Division. Plans of Indian Reserves as of 1976. Unpublished. Ottawa.
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Canada Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping, National Atlas of Canada 5th Edition, Energy Mines and Resources, 1981. MCR 4031.