NATIVE PEOPLES circa 1630

The distribution of native groups in Canada before and after European contact is characterized by movement. Almost all groups, with the exception of the Iroquoian agriculturalists, undertook short or long distance seasonal movements in search of edible resources. Some are known to have engaged in major migration movements during the sixteenth and later centuries. For these reasons, as well as inadequate and ambiguous information, it is difficult to construct entirely satisfactory maps of native distributions until the reservation period.

CANADA - NATIVE PEOPLES 1630 represents a temporal cross-section of Canada's Native Peoples early in the seventeenth century. The period was chosen for three reasons. First, it represents a relatively stable period prior to the great eastern population dislocations precipitated by the fur trade, intertribal war and epidemic European diseases. Second, it represents a period during which a great deal of distributional information had been compiled in documents and maps. Third, it is a period for which some archaeological information is available for most of the country.

SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS

Subsistence Patterns are coded after the name of a group. Capital letters denote a major activity; lower case letters a minor activity and food specialization. If a major or minor activity is not followed by additional information, it denotes little specialization or insufficient data. Major or Minor Activity Food Specialization Major or Minor Activity Food Specialization

viajoi	OI	WIII OF ACTIVITY	rood Specialization	, N	lajor	ror	Minor Activity	Food Specialization
A a		Agriculture	corn, beans, squash,	F	f		Fishing	Salmon specialization on west
H h		Hunting	m - moose s - sea mammal d - deer, goat, sheep, elk b - bison c - caribou fl - fowl					coast, otherwise little specializat
		×		G	g		Gathering	r - wild rice sf - shell fish v - vegetables, fruit, nuts

ETHNOHISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The ethnohistorical societies are groups which were known by name and location to Europeans early in the seventeenth century, or groups that became known somewhat later but are thought to have been in the locations indicated on the map during this period.

Eastern Woodlands Early Contact The location of the eastern ethnohistorical societies was determined primarily through seventeenth century written accounts and maps. Many locations are corroborated by achaeological information. Of these, the most certain locations are for the Iroquoian tribes. The Eastern Algonquians are shown in their summer coastal locales. Of these, the non-agricultural groups to the north of the Saco River dispersed into the interior for winter hunting. While the agricultural groups situated near the English settlements to the south were less subject to seasonal migration, they were

being gradually displaced by European settlers. It is probable that all the Eastern Algonquian groups had suffered serious population declines through epidemic diseases early in the seventeenth century. Ethnohistorical data for the Central Algonquians is most complete for the Ojibwa and Algonquin. There were probably more Montagnais-Naskapi and Cree bands beyond the area known to Europeans at that time. The locations of groups in the lower Michigan peninsula and adjacent parts of Illinois lack archaeological confirmation. As with the Eastern Algonquians, the Central groups are mapped at their spring to autumn fishing locations along major interior lake systems and

at the mouths of large rivers. Locational information for the Siouan groups is incomplete except for the Winnebago. At least one of the Dakota subgroups was in the Mille Lacs area of Minnesota, while the Assiniboin, who are linguistically related to the Dakota, were reported west of the Lake of the Woods area by the 1630's. The Beothuk inhabited all of Newfoundland at this time. From summer fishing locations along the bays and peninsulas of the north shore, they dispersed to

the interior for winter caribou hunting. Linguistically, Beothuk may be remotely related to Algonquian. 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 these 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 Releves]. 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., (Ouachaskesouek). An asterisk and letter symbol

after the names indicates that the group may belong to a neighbouring group of people, e.g., (Oj)*. Where possible, spelling of names follows those adopted by the Smithsonian Institution (Trigger 1978; Helm 1981). Other names are those commonly found in 17th century maps and documents.

EASTERN WOODLANDS - EARLY CONTACT

. IF	IROQUOIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY		Subsistence Patterns	Subsistence Patterns		
H		Huron [Ouendat] (Attignawantan; Ataronchronon; Tahontaenrat;	A f hd gv	Cr	Cree - Gens de Terres Cree	FILE
F		Attigneenongnahac; Arendaronon) Petun [Khionontateronon]	A f hd gv		Alimibegouek Monsoni Ataouabouskatouek	F Hmc gv F Hcmfl gv F Hcfl gv
1	N	(Wolves; Deer) Neutral [Attiouandaronk] (Ahondihronon; Ehressaronon; Onguiarahronon;	A hd f gv		4 Nisibourounik 5 Pitchibourounik 6 Gesseiriniouetch	F Hcfl gv F Hcfl gv F Hc gv
1		Oherokouaehronon; Akrakouaeronon; and other Wenro [Weanohronon](N)*	A hd f gv		7 Opinagauiriniouetch	F Hcfl gv
	E	Erie [Rhiierrhonon] (Riquehronon; Gentaguehronon)	A hd f gv		8 Grands Mistassirini (Mt)* 9 Petits Mistassirini (Mt)* 10 Attikiriniouetch (Mt)*	F Hc gv F Hc gv F Hc gv
		Seneca [Sonontoerrhonon]	A hd f gv		11 Nitchikiriniouetch (Mt)*	F Hc gv
		Cayuga [Ouioenrhonon]	A hd f gv		12 Outchichagamiouetch [Shaggamies] 13 Escurieux	F Hc gv F Hc gv
		Onondaga [Onontaerhonon]	A hd f gv		Gens de Terres	
(Oneida [Oneiochrhonon]	A hd f gv		14 Noupeming-dach-iriniouek 15 Outoulibi [Outourbi]	F Hmc gv F Hmc gv
1	Mh	Mohawk [Annienerhonon]	A hd f gv		16 Timiscimi (Al)*	F Hmc gv
	Su	Susquehannock [Andastoerrhonon]	A hd f gv		17 Abitibi (Al)* 18 Piscatang [Piscoutagamy]	F Hmc gv F Hmc gv
. [BEO'	THUK LINGUISTIC FAMILY		Mt	Montagnais - Naskapi	1 Timo gv
		Beothuk	Hcsfl F gsfv		Montagnais 1 Tadoussacien	Hmc F gv
1. 3	SIOU	JAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY			2 Kakouchaki [Porc Epic]	Hmc F gv
1	W	Winnebago [Puants; Ouinipigou]	A hdb f gv		3 Chicoutimi	Hmc F gv
1	Da	Dakota [Nadouessi; Issati]	Hbd gr f a		4 Attikamek [Poisson Blanc] 5 Nekoubaniste	Hmc F gv Hmc F gv
	Α	Assiniboin [Assinipoualac]	Hmbd F grv		6 Chomonchouaniste	Hmc F gv
1.	ALG	ONQUIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY			7 Oumatachirini	Hmc F gv
a)	Cent	ral Algonquian Language Group			Naskapi 8 Papinachois	Hcsm F
		Ojibwa		9 Oukesestigouek	Hc F	
	-,	1 Outchibous	F Hm gv		10 Chisedech	Hcs F
		2 Marameg	F Hm gv		11 Bersiamites 12 Ouneskapi	Hcsm F Hc F
		3 Mantouek 4 Noquet	F Hm gv F Hm gv		13 Oumamiouek	Hcs F
		5 Saulteaux	F Hm gv		14 Outakouamiouek	Hc F
		6 Mississauga	F Hm gv	2000	15 Outabitibec	Hmc F
		7 Nikikuek 8 Amikwa	F Hm gv F Hm gv	b) East	tern Algonquian Language Group	
		9 Achiligouan (Ni)*	F Hm gv	Mc	Micmac (Connections)	F Umas 20
		10 Ouchougai (Ni)*	F Hm gv		Gaspegeoag [Gaspesiens] Sigentigteog	F Hmsc gs F Hmsc gs
		11 Ouasouarini	F Hm gv		3 Epigoitnag	F Hmsc gs
	_	12 Sagahanirini	F Hm gv		4 Pigtogeoag	F Hmsc gs
	Ot	Ottawa [Cheveux Releves] (Ouachaskesouek; Nigouaouchichirinik;	F Hdm gv		5 Onamag	F Hmsc gs F Hmsc gs
		Outaouasinagouek; Kichkagoneiak; Ontanaak;			6 Esgigeoag 7 Segepenegatig	F Hmsc gs
		Outaouakamigouk)			8 Gespogoitnag [Souriquois]	F Hmsc gs
	Me	Menominee [Folles Avoine]	Hdb F Gr a	Ma	Maliseet - Passamaquoddy	
	Pt	Potawatomi[Ndatonouatendi]	F Hd a gv		1 Maliseet [Etchemin]	F Hmd gsf
	Ni	Nipissing [Outiskouagami; Sorciers]	F hdmc gv a		2 Passamaquoddy	F Hsmd gs
	S	Michigan Algonquians		Abe	Eastern Abenaki 1 Penobscot	F Hsmd G
		1 Sauk [Huattoehronon]	Hd A gv f		2 Kennebec	F Hsmd G
		2 Fox [Outagami; Skenchiohronon]	Hd A gv f		3 Arosaguntacook	F Hsmd G
		3 Kikapoo [Ontarahronon] 4 Mascouten [Atsistaehronon]	Hd A gv f Hd A gv f		4 Pigwaket	F Hsmd G
		5 Okouararonon (Ot)*	Unknown	Abw	Western Abenaki	
	Mi II	Miami - Illinois			1 Sokoki 2 Cowasuk	F Hmd a g F Hmd a g
		1 Miami	Hdb A gv f		3 Winnepesaukee	F Hmd a g
		(Wea; Atchatchakangouen; Pepikokia; Mengakonkia; Piankashaw; Kilatika)			4 Penacook	F Hmd a g
		2 Illinois	Hbd A gv f	2020	5 Amoskeag	F Hmd a g
		(Cahokia; Kaskaskia; Michigamea; Peoria; Tamaroa)		M Ar	Mahican Southern New England [Armouchiquois]	A F Hdm g
	Al	Algonquin		25.55	1 Pawtucket	A F hdfl gs
		1 Onontchataronon [Iroquet]	F Hdm gv a		2 Massachusett	A F hdfl gs
		2 Weskarini [Petite Nation]	F Hdm gv a		3 Pokanokett 4 Naragansett	A F hdfl gs A F hdfl gs
		3 Matouweskarini	F Hdm gv a		5 Pequot-Mohegan	A F hdfl gs
		4 Keinouche [Quenongebin] 5 Kichesipirini [Allumette]	F Hdm gv a F Hdm gv a	DI	Delaware	
		6 Ottagoutouemin	Unknown		1 Munsee Groups	A Hd F gs
		o Ottagoutouemin	Ommonn			
		7 Sagnitaouigama (Oj)* 8 Outimagami (Ni)*	Unknown Unknown		2 Northern Unami Groups 3 Southern Unami Groups	A Hd F gs A Hd F gs

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEXES

At present (1986), there is no synthesis of Canadian archaeology. Excellent regional monographs exist for various parts of Canada. There are also a large number of published and manuscript surveys and excavation reports for most of central and western Canada. Distribution of archaeological complexes is based on distribution of distinctive late prehistoric (pre-European) artifact assemblages, related settlement patterns and burial practices. Only a few sites located on the map have been excavated and dated. Many were seasonally occupied for hundreds of years, and few were probably occupied at the same time. Besides showing the general area over which an archaeological complex is distributed, the map gives some indication of the extent of archaeological survey work to 1981. In some areas, such as the Hudson Bay lowlands and the banks of the Mackenzie River, sites may have been obliterated over time. The least understood areas appear to be Athapaskan occupied lands in the interior of British Columbia and the difficult terrain of the Yukon Territory and the Mackenzie River drainage basin. The Northwest Coast fishing societies were contacted by Europeans late in the eighteenth century. The locations given on the map are generalized for the areas most densely settled early in the nineteenth century. Recent archaeological and ethnological studies support the view that the overall distribution of groups depicted here was well established several thousand years ago. Large winter villages were built near sandy beaches in the sheltered bays and inlets. These communities dispersed for coastal fishing in the spring. During the summer and early fall, they migrated to inland streams for salmon fishing. The eighteenth century movement of the Haida to the southern coast of Prince of Wales Island (Alaska), as well as the early nineteenth century shift of the Tlingit up the coast to the Copper River in Alaska has not been mapped. There may have been other movements in the preceding two hundred years which have not been documented. The reader should be cautioned that there is not necessarily an association between a linguistic group and an archaeological complex. Most archaeological remains reflect environmental constraints and subsistence patterns rather than non-material aspects of culture. In most cases, it is therefore unwise to identify prehistoric artifact assemblages with specific ethnohistorical groups. This problem is compounded by the degree of movement that has taken place through time.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEXES are named on the map. They are defined on the basis of discernible similarities in settlement patterns, burial practices, tool assemblages and subsistence patterns. The locations of major archaeological sites are identified by a triangle and are coded by colour according to the archaeological

complex to which they belong. Not all of the archaeological complexes can be identified with specific ethnohistorical groups.

	241000000	APPROXIAMATE TEMPORAL	POSSIBLE ETHNOHISTORICAL	SUBSISTENCE			
ARCHAEOLOGICAL		RANGE (AD)	AFFILIATIONS	PATTERNS			
Late Prehist Late Thule		1100-1630	Inuit	Hsc f gv			
2. Terminal Wo	oodland	1100-1000	muit	risc i gv			
A. Ohio Are	a Groups Ihela Sites	1000-1600	Not Known	A hd f gv			
	ent Sites	1000-1670	Shawnee	A hd f gv			
B. Northwes	stern Algonquian						
Selkirk S		1000-1700	Cree	Hmcfl F gr			
Blackduc Selkirk a	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1000-1600	Cree	Hmd F gr			
	Late Prehistoric Plains						
Plains Sites		1000-1700	Blackfoot and Other Groups	Hb gv f			
Late Bison	Kill Sites						
4. Late Prehist	oric Athapaskan						
	Selkirk and Blackduck Sites Late Prehistoric Plains Plains Sites Late Bison Kill Sites Late Prehistoric Athapaskan A. Eastern Subarctic Late Taltheilei Sites B. Northern Subarctic C. Interior Plateau	1250-1700	Hare; Dogrib; Slave; Yellow-Knife; Chipewyan	Hc f gv			
B. Northern	Subarctic	1000-1750	Kutchin; Han; Tutchone and Others	Hc F gv			
C. Interior F	Plateau	1300-1700	Carrier; Chilcotin and Others	F Hcm gv			
5. Late Prehist	oric Northwest Coast						
A. Tlingit		to 1800	Tlingit	F hsd gsfv			
B. Haidan		to 1800	Haida	Fhs gsfv			
C. Tsimshia	in	to 1800	Tsimshian	Fhsd gsfv			
D. Wakasha	an	to 1800	Nootka; Kwakuitl	F hsd gsfv			
E. Salishan		to 1800	Bella Coola; Coast Salish; Interior Salish; and Others	F hsd gsfv			
F. Kootenai	an	to 1800	Kootenai	Hbd F gv			

to 1823

Beothuk

6. Beothuk

Hcsfl F gstv

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Northwest of Canada, National Map Collection. Maps of New France dated to the period 1600 to 1660.

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CANADA NATIVE PEOPLES 1630 Produced by the Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping, Energy, Mines and Resources Copies of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer. Quote MCR 4054. Des exemplaires de cette carte sont disponibles en français. Précisez MCR 4054F. ©1988. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Scale 1:7 500 000 or 1 centimetre represents 75 kilometres 75 0 75 150 225 300 375 450 Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels at 49°N and 77°N.

Modified Polyconic Projection, North of Latitude 80°. Northwestern NATIVE PEOPLES circa 1630 Approximate extent of the areas known directly to Europeans (circa 1630) MAJOR LINGUISTIC FAMILIES ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEXES LATE PREHISTORIC ARCTIC Late Thule sites Approximate extent of the areas known to Europeans through native accounts (circa 1650) TERMINAL WOODLAND Ohio Area Group Approximate extent of the areas unknown to Europeans Monongahela sites Abbreviations are explained in the text to the left of the map. ▲ Fort Ancient sites EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS BY 1630 POPULATION Northwestern Algonquian In order to show information on Canada's Native Peoples in 1630 more Population estimates are approximate and were derived from FRENCH effectively, detailed information on European settlement is not shown. Selkirk sites a few early observations, as well as estimates given in recent Tadoussac . . Blackduck sites literature. The graduated circles shown on the map indicate Ste-Croix ... the approximate locations of population groups belonging to Selkirk and Blackduck sites Port Royal . . . EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS BY 1630 the major linguistic families. LATE PREHISTORIC PLAINS Cap-Tourmente . . Dutch English Plains sites Miscou X Late Bison Kill sites O less than 100 DUTCH The geographical names used on this map respect forms in common Fort Nassau (Fort Orange) . . 1614 LATE PREHISTORIC ATHAPASKAN use, circa 1630. Note that many variants in toponymic forms are com-O 100 - 200 New Amsterdam 1626 △ Eastern Subarctic mon in the sources available. ENGLISH Northern Subarctic Cuper's Cove . . . 200 - 500 Information concerning archaeological complexes and ethnohistorical Interior Plateau Plymouth . . . societies about 1630 is available for many areas outside of Canada but LATE PREHISTORIC NORTHWEST COAST is not shown on this map except for the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence () 500 - 1 000 Portsmouth... ▲ Tlingit region and the southern extension of Alaska. A Haidan Tsimshian Research by C.E. Heidenreich, Department of Geography, York University. 1 000 - 2 000 Wakashan Adapted for the National Atlas of Canada by M. Magwood and D.S.C. Mackay, Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping, Energy, Mines and Boston, Roxbury, Watertown 1630 Salishan 16 000 or more Dorchester . . ▲ Kootenaian BEOTHUK Cartography by the Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping, Beothuk Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

100°

105°

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