## 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.

Subsistance Patterns are coded after the name of a group Capital letters denote a major activity; lower ago letters a minor activity; and food appointment of the control o

		Food Specialization
A a Agriculture corn, beans, squash,	f Fishing	Salmon specialization on west
H h Hunting m - moose s - sea mammal		coast, otherwise little specialization.

## 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.

in 1	7th c	century maps and documents.				
EAS	TER	N WOODLANDS - EARLY CONTACT				
1. 1	ROC	DUOIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY	Subsistence Patterns			Subsistence Patterns
	Н	Huron [Ouendat] (Attignawantan; Ataronchronon; Tahontaenrat; Attigneenongnahac; Arendaronon)	A f hd gv	Cr	Cree 1 Alimibegouek	F Hmc gv
	P	Petun [Khionontateronon] (Wolves; Deer)	A f hd gv		2 Monsoni 3 Ataouabouskatouek	F Hcmfl gv F Hcfl gv
	N	Neutral [Attiouandaronk] (Ahondihronon; Ehressaronon; Onguiarahronon Oherokouaehronon; Akrakouaeronon; and other			4 Nisibourounik 5 Pitchibourounik 6 Gesseiriniouetch 7 Opinagauiriniouetch	F Hcfl gv F Hcfl gv F Hc gv F Hcfl gv
	We	Wenro [Weanohronon](N)*	A hd f gv		8 Grands Mistassirini (Mt)*	F Hc gv
	E	Erie [Rhiierrhonon] (Riquehronon; Gentaguehronon)	A hd f gv		9 Petits Mistassirini (Mt)* 10 Attikiriniouetch (Mt)*	F Hc gv F Hc gv
	Sn	Seneca [Sonontoerrhonon]	A hd f gv		11 Nitchikiriniouetch (Mt)*	F Hc gv
	Cy	Cayuga [Ouioenrhonon]	A hd f gv		12 Outchichagamiouetch [Shaggamies] 13 Escurieux	F Hc gv F Hc gv
	Oo	Onondaga [Onontaerhonon]	A hd f gv		Gens de Terres	i ric gv
	On	Oneida [Oneiochrhonon]	A hd f gv		14 Noupeming-dach-iriniouek	F Hmc gv
	Mh	Mohawk [Annienerhonon]	A hd f gv		15 Outoulibi [Outourbi]	F Hmc gv
	Su	Susquehannock [Andastoerrhonon]	A hd f gv		16 Timiscimi (Al)* 17 Abitibi (Al)*	F Hmc gv F Hmc gv
			A nu i gv		18 Piscatang [Piscoutagamy]	F Hmc gv
II.	BEC	DTHUK LINGUISTIC FAMILY  Beothuk	Hcsfl F gsfv	Mt	Montagnais - Naskapi Montagnais	
III.	SIO	UAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY			1 Tadoussacien 2 Kakouchaki [Porc Epic]	Hmc F gv
	W	Winnebago [Puants; Ouinipigou]	A hdb f gv		3 Chicoutimi	Hmc F gv
	Da	Dakota [Nadouessi; Issati]	Hbd gr f a		4 Attikamek [Poisson Blanc]	Hmc F gv
	A	Assiniboin [Assinipoualac]	Hmbd F grv		5 Nekoubaniste	Hmc F gv
			Tillbu F giv		6 Chomonchouaniste	Hmc F gv
IV.	ALG	ONQUIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY		Α.	7 Oumatachirini Naskapi	Hmc F gv
2)	Cer	tral Algonquian Language Group			0 Danisaskaia	Harm F

Da	Dakota [Nadouessi; Issati]	Hbd grfa	4 Attikamek [Poisson Blanc]	Hmc F gv
Α	Assiniboin [Assinipoualac]	Hmbd F grv	5 Nekoubaniste	Hmc F gv
^	Assimboli [Assimpodalac]	rillibu r giv	6 Chomonchouaniste	Hmc F gv
ALG	ONQUIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY		7 Oumatachirini	Hmc F gv
	tral Algonquian Language Group		Naskapi	
Cel			8 Papinachois	Hcsm F
Oj	Ojibwa		9 Oukesestigouek	Hc F
	1 Outchibous	F Hm gv	10 Chisedech	Hcs F
	2 Marameg	F Hm gv	11 Bersiamites	Hcsm F
	3 Mantouek	F Hm gv	12 Ouneskapi	Hc F
	4 Noquet	F Hm gv	13 Oumamiouek	Hcs F
	5 Saulteaux	F Hm gv	14 Outakouamiouek	Hc F
	6 Mississauga	F Hm gv	15 Outabitibec	Hmc F
	7 Nikikuek	F Hm gv	b) Eastern Algonquian Language Group	
8 Amikwa 9 Achiligouan (Ni)* 10 Ouchougai (Ni)* 11 Ouasouarini		F Hm gv	Mc Micmac	
		F Hm gv	1 Gaspegeoag [Gaspesiens]	F Hmsc g
		F Hm gv	2 Sigentigteog	F Hmsc g
		F Hm gv	3 Epigoitnag	F Hmsc g
	12 Sagahanirini	F Hm gv	4 Pigtogeoag	F Hmsc g
Ot	Ottawa [Cheveux Releves]	F Hdm gv	5 Onamag	F Hmsc g
Outaou	(Ouachaskesouek; Nigouaouchichirinik;	a succession was	6 Esgigeoag	F Hmsc g
	Outaouasinagouek; Kichkagoneiak; Ontanaak;		7 Segepenegatig	F Hmsc g
	Outaouakamigouk)		8 Gespogoitnag [Souriquois]	F Hmsc g
Me	Menominee [Folles Avoine]	Hdb F Gr a	Ma Maliseet - Passamaquoddy	
Pt	Potawatomi[Ndatonouatendi]	F Hd a gv	1 Maliseet [Etchemin]	F Hmd gs
Ni	Nipissing [Outiskouagami; Sorciers]	F hdmc gv a	2 Passamaquoddy	F Hsmd g
		. Hamo gr a	Abe Eastern Abenaki	
S	Michigan Algonquians	114 4 6	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]	Hd A gv f	4 Pigwaket	F Hsmd G
	4 Mascouten [Atsistaehronon]	Hd A gv f Unknown	Abw Western Abenaki	54 - BATOMATI AT
	5 Okouararonon (Ot)*	Unknown	1 Sokoki	F Hmd a
Mi I	Miami - Illinois		2 Cowasuk	F Hmd a
	1 Miami	Hdb A gv f	3 Winnepesaukee	F Hmd a
	(Wea; Atchatchakangouen; Pepikokia;		4 Penacook	F Hmd a
	Mengakonkia; Piankashaw; Kilatika)		5 Amoskeag	F Hmd a
	2 Illinois	Hbd A gv f		
(Cahokia; Kaskaskia; Michi Tamaroa)	(Cahokia; Kaskaskia; Michigamea; Peoria;		M Mahican	A F Hdm
	Tamaroa)		Ar Southern New England [Armouchiquois]	
Al	Algonquin		1 Pawtucket	A F hdfl g
	1 Onontchataronon [Iroquet]	F Hdm gv a	2 Massachusett	A F hdfl g
	2 Weskarini [Petite Nation]	F Hdm gv a	3 Pokanokett	A F hdfl g
	3 Matouweskarini	F Hdm gv a	4 Naragansett	A F hdfl g
	4 Keinouche [Quenongebin]	F Hdm gv a	5 Pequot-Mohegan	A F hdfl g
	E Vichocinizini [Allumette]	E Ham av a	DI Delaware	

# 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.

1 Munsee Groups 2 Northern Unami Groups

3 Southern Unami Groups

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.

AF	RCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEXES	APPROXIAMATE TEMPORAL RANGE (AD)	POSSIBLE ETHNOHISTORICAL AFFILIATIONS	SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS	
1.	Late Prehistoric Arctic	4400 4000			
200	Late Thule Sites	1100-1630	Inuit	Hsc f gv	
2.	Terminal Woodland A. Ohio Area Groups				
	Monongahela Sites	1000-1600	Not Known	A hd f gv	
	Fort Ancient Sites	1000-1670	Shawnee	A hd f gv	
	B. Northwestern Algonquian	1000 1700			
	Selkirk Sites	1000-1700 1000-1600	Cree	Hmcfl F gr	
	Blackduck Sites Selkirk and Blackduck Sites	1000-1600	Cree	Hmd F gr	
3.	Late Prehistoric Plains				
	Plains Sites	1000-1700	Blackfoot and Other Groups	Hb gv f	
	Late Bison Kill Sites				
4.	Late Prehistoric Athapaskan				
	A. Eastern Subarctic Late Taltheilei Sites	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 Plateau	1300-1700	Carrier; Chilcotin and Others	F Hcm gv	
5.	Late Prehistoric Northwest Coast				
	A. Tlingit	to 1800	Tlingit	F hsd gsfv	
	B. Haidan	to 1800	Haida	Fhs gsfv	
	C. Tsimshian	to 1800	Tsimshian	Fhsd gsfv	
	D. Wakashan	to 1800	Nootka; Kwakuitl	F hsd gsfv	
	E. Salishan	to 1800	Bella Coola; Coast Salish; Interior Salish;		
			and Others	F hsd gsfv	
	F. Kootenaian	to 1800	Kootenai	Hbd F gv	
6.	Beothuk	to 1823	Beothuk	Hosfl F gstv	

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