

NATIVE PEOPLES circa 1740

CANADA — NATIVE PEOPLES 1740 represents a temporal cross-section of Canada's Native Peoples early in the eighteenth century. It is the second in a series of maps designed to portray the changing distribution of Canada's Indigenous population. The year 1740 was selected for the second map because it represents one hundred years after European contact at the height of the French Regime. Good manuscript and printed map coverage for New France and Hudson Bay, along with contemporary population estimates, are available for this period.

Following the period of initial contact with Europeans early in the seventeenth century, a number of significant changes occurred in the size and distribution of Canada's native population. These changes can be attributed to several factors, principal among which were the spread of epidemic diseases, warfare, and the repercussions from European settlement and imperial ambitions.

The repeated outbreak of influenza, measles and smallpox had a devastating effect on Canada's Indigenous population. Indeed, seventeenth-century observations suggest that deaths from these diseases resulted in a decline of the native population of eastern North America during the first one hundred years of European contact.

Warfare had been part of native life before European contact. In eastern Canada some of the Montagnais, Algonquian and Huron were allied against the Iroquois. In order to settle peacefully among these people and establish trade relations, the French were obliged to join the northern alliance while the Dutch (and later 1864, the English) sided with the Iroquois. By the 1640's, native warfare had become more destructive. Began by attacking the Iroquois groups and extending to other tribes, the Iroquois, armed with Dutch muskets, destroyed the northern alliance (1646-1650). These wars resulted in a significant drop in population, the disappearance and amalgamation of some groups, and a radical shift in the distribution of most of the remainder.

By the late 1600's the French had re-established missionary and trading contacts with refugee groups from the Lake Michigan-Superior area. Over time these groups became bound to New France through alliances. At the same time an effort was made to revitalize the Iroquois through diplomacy (1654-66 and 1669). The Iroquois peace of 1687 permitted the return of many of the Algonquian groups who had fled westward in 1602-83. Their return was hastened in 1670 when the Dakotas related against Huron-Ojibwa attempts to take some of their hunting territory. Although French trade in the interior was officially illegal during the period, French couriers on horseback reached the western Great Lakes and began to trade directly with native groups.

The fur trade, which was pursued by the French, was largely dependent on peaceful relations and traditional native ways of life. Both the fur trade and conventional native lifestyles were dependent on the exploitation of a wilderness. European settlement, however, was an agent that transformed the wilderness. The conflicts that ensued as a result of these opposing interests were aggravated by European views regarding the Dutch and English who were seen as a threat to native groups settled in their midst. On the east coast, the expansion of Dutch and English settlement precipitated either the destruction or the permanent displacement of native groups. Some were absorbed by their more resilient neighbors, while others fled west into the Ohio area or north to the St. Lawrence. On Newfoundland, the Beothuks were gradually forced into the interior of the island, away from their coastal resources. On the other hand, French settlements in Acadia and the St. Lawrence Lowlands were located in areas that had been either uninhabited by native groups or, at the most, only seasonally occupied. The fact that settlement in New France did not have the same disruptive impact on native lands, coupled with a mutual economic interest in the fur trade, permitted the French to establish better relations with their native neighbors.

Another transformation of native geography began in the 1680's. Encouraged by the English, the resurgent Iroquois renewed war against the French and their allies, disrupting the southern frontier of New France, while on its northern frontier, growing competition from the Hudson's Bay Company was making itself felt. In the interior, half French traders were engaged in a struggle for an equitable distribution of the fur trade. French forts with their presence, France finally decided to take action. In 1681 the interior fur trade was legalized through a permit system, and in 1683 the English posts on James Bay were taken by military action. The fur trade became firmly entrenched in the hands of the French as the number of posts under their control increased. Fur began to flow into Montreal, creating a gulf of wealth on the market by the 1690's. Military action against the Iroquois began in 1687 with an attack on the Seneca. Warriors from virtually every French allied native group took part in this campaign. Following retaliatory Iroquois raids on their settlements, the French launched further attacks on the Iroquois in 1689 (Mohawk) and 1697 (Oneida and Onondaga). Deserted by the English, who had made a separate peace with France (1697), the Iroquois finally agreed a treaty of neutrality in 1701. This marked an end to a major French-Iroquois hostility until the Seven Years War.

With the costly Iroquois wars at an end, the frontier at peace, and the gulf of wealth that had accumulated over the years, France decided to close most of its interior posts in 1696. The founding of Detroit in 1701 as the major French post in the interior, the outbreak of hostilities with the Dakotas and the Iroquois peace of 1701, led to a major shift of native groups into the vacant lands of southern Ontario and the Ottawa-Matthews River-Cassidy area. In the north some groups drifted to the north shore of Lake Superior to trade at Albany on the English side, while others moved to the south shore of Lake Superior. The Iroquois, who remained loyal to their westernward migration along the south shore of Lake Superior.

War between England and France broke out again in 1732 and ended with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Treaty stipulated that the lower Great Lakes-Ohio area be open to the trade of both nations and that a commission settle the bounds between New France and England on Hudson Bay. New France was in danger of losing the North American interior if no trade was to continue between the Iroquois and English traders in the lower Great Lakes-Ohio area. The French moved quickly to regroup and extend their string of posts. As a result, all southern posts were gone, and their commanders instructed to maintain native alliances with gifts and force if necessary.

Not all native groups could be persuaded to return to the French alliance. Beginning in 1712 French troops fought a series of wars against the Fox which did not end until 1734. These wars led to the destruction of the Fox along the southern Great Lakes and the migration of the Shawnee, the Delaware, the Cherokee, and some of the Ontario Ojibwa were increasingly turned to the English trade in the Ohio-Lake Ontario area. Also on the southern frontier, the Chickasaw, incited by English merchants, struck north from the present states of Virginia and Tennessee to French posts on the Mississippi. Again, intervention by French troops was necessary in order to negotiate a peace (1745).

In the northwest, the Ojibwa allied with the Dakotas against the Cree and Assiniboin. When La Vérdière arranged a peace between the Cree and Ojibwa, some of the Ojibwa were attacked by the Dakotas and moved into the area between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake. This precipitated the movement of the Ojibwa to the northwest. However, the Ojibwa and the Dakotas did not end until the 18th century. Further to the northwest, the Assiniboin and Cree, armed with Hudson's Bay Company muskets, began to move into territory occupied by the Blackfoot, Gros Ventre and Chipewyan in order to secure new trapping territory and to consolidate their position in the European trade.

By 1740 a number of trends had become clearly established that affected the lives of native peoples. Both European powers tried to extend control over the interior of North America through native groups. The Atlantic colonies worked through an alliance system, dominated by the Iroquois, to obtain access to the interior in order to harness or capture native groups into leaving the French orbit along the southern Great Lakes frontier. Although the Hudson's Bay Company did not encourage warfare, their trading posts were used as a base for the Iroquois to launch attacks on the French. The Iroquois, threatened by English sponsored pressure from the north and south, the French responded with garrisoned posts and direct intervention with troops in order to preserve their alliance system and trade. Both European powers were well aware that the Iroquois, the most powerful native nation, could only be maintained as an ally through the European armistice, often instigated or encouraged by the European powers, were the dominant cause of native population movements.

In the Arctic, contact with the Inuit was sporadic and limited to the Yukon. The Inuit generally avoided European contact and managed to maintain a traditional way of life. The locations of Inuit groups are based on limited European knowledge and later contemporary sources. Because the Pacific coast, from the northwest, and the interior were outside European knowledge at this time, the locations of many native groups shown on this map are based on later contemporary sources.

Population data for 1740 is based on censuses conducted by the French in 1739 in order to assess the number of warriors in their alliance system. On the basis of these, as well as other estimates, it is likely that the native population depicted on the Canadian portion of this map stood at about 48,000 people. Based on late 18th and early 19th century data, and making allowances for the ravages of disease and war, it is likely that the total native population of Canada in 1740 did not exceed 200,000.

Major linguistic families are coded by color, e.g., Algonquian, and subdivided into recognized groups of historically related peoples, e.g., Ojibwa. Within each of these groups the major bands and their most recent modern name, e.g., Nootka. All band names and their modern names are given in square brackets, e.g., [Chevewa-Relève]. These may not necessarily be the names by which these groups referred to themselves. Known subdivisions of groups which have not been mapped, e.g., the locations of which are not known, are given in round brackets, e.g., (Senaga). 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 (Wendat) P Petun (Tonawate) Sn Seneca (Donnonhoron) Oj Ojibwa (Superhoron) Od Onondaga (Donnonhoron) De Delaware (Donnonhoron) Mh Mohawk (Manseneron) Tj Tetonian Mg Mingö (SenecaCayaiga)	II. BEOTHUK LINGUISTIC FAMILY Be Beothuk	III. SIOUAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY Da Dakota (Nadousis) 1 Santee (Sioux de l'Est, Isant, Oubeshouks) 2 Yankton (Sioux de l'Est, Mandepoisin) 3 Teton (Teton, Gens de Praines, Sioux de l'Ouest)	IV. CADDOIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY A Arakawa (Raw, Petite Carles) P Pawnee (Pari, Panimaha, Panaua, Panau) 1 Assiniboin (Assinibou, Assinibouais, Assinibou) 2 Assiniboin de canal 3 Wood Assiniboin	V. ALGOUAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY Ar Arapaho (Pai Indain) 1 Arapaho (Gens de la Vache) 2 Atsina (Gros-Ventre, Ashme)	VI. ATHAPASCAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY Ch Chipewyan (Northern Indians, Wapchewook, Chipewyan) Dgrih (Piasosa de Chien, Atsimopiquais, Athap. Uzakoi) Yellouknih (Copper Indain, Mitlcoman) Haw Kutchin Tulchone Hara Mourain Kaini Taitan Stavy Tattauat Sesani Beaver Carier Chicoun Nicois	VII. CHIMAKUAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY Quilute	VIII. HAIDIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY	IX. KUTENAIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY	X. SALISHIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY Bela Coche Comes Femish Selchit Squamish Lilouit Shwep Hallemann Thompson Kootlak Steah Castem Trenca Lathopen Columbian Kalispel Orangon	XI. TLINHT LINGUISTIC FAMILY	XII. TSMISHIAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY	XIII. WAKASHAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY	XIV. ESKIMO-ALEUT LINGUISTIC FAMILY Inuktitut Language Group 1 Makchete Delta Copper Noot Netilik Iglik Bafin Caribou Sallimut Lingva Labrador	MAJOR LINGUISTIC FAMILIES (in areas known directly by Europeans) Iroquoian Beothuk Siouan Caddoan Algonquian Athapascan	Approximate extent of the areas known directly to Europeans (circa 1740) Approximate extent of the areas known to Europeans through native accounts (circa 1740) Approximate extent of the areas unknown to Europeans Approximate extent of French agricultural settlements
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Scale 1:700 000 or 1 centimetre represents 70 kilometres
 1:700 000 ou 1 centimètre représente 70 kilomètres

Latitude: 75° N to 30° N / Longitude: 130° W to 65° W
 Latitudes: 75° Nord à 30° Nord / Longitudes: 130° Ouest à 65° Ouest

Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels at 44°N and 57°N
 Mode: Modified Polyconic Projection, North at Latitude 50°