

## Territorial Evolution, 1897

---

### Abstract

Boundaries are changed in 1897 for the districts of Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon. Canada's long and diversified settlement history is reflected in the two distinct patterns of boundaries that differentiate between eastern and western Canada. The eastern boundaries closely conform to natural features such as drainage basins, while the boundaries of western and northern Canada reflect the administrative organisation of these lands by, first, the Hudson's Bay Company and later the Government of Canada.

---

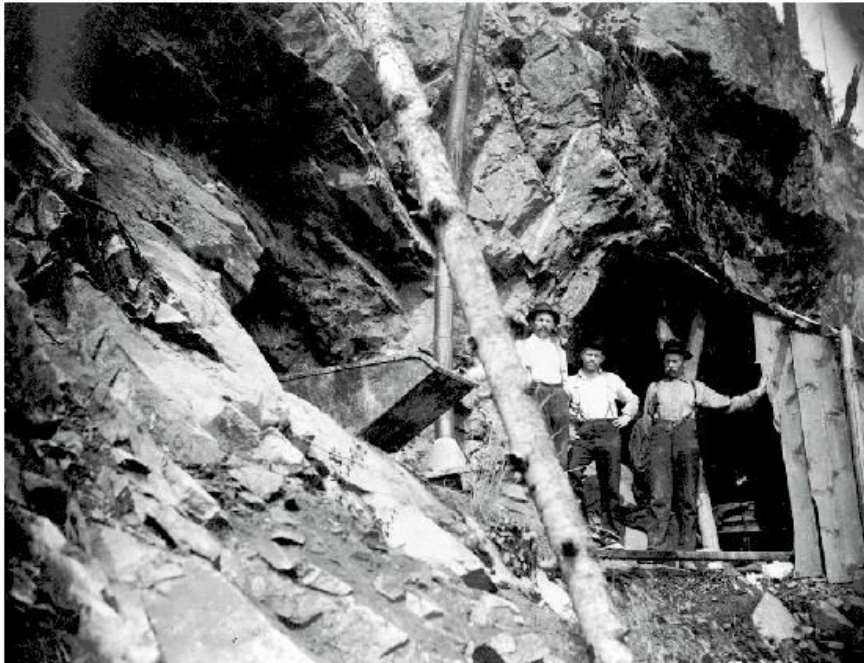
### Canada

On August 17, 1896, gold was found in the Klondike. Soon, the number of miners arriving in the area increased to thousands. Although few of them made lasting fortunes, and the gold rush established no permanent industry in the Yukon, it did give a boost to the economies of both Alberta and British Columbia, and it brought world attention to Canada.





Courtesy of BC Archives - (C) 1999 - Call Number: D-01758  
Web: [www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca](http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca) Email: [access@www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca](mailto:access@www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca)  
Provided for Research Purposes Only - Use for profit requires fee



Processed From Postcard Used Feb. 2, 1951; 45137 2000

Title: Miners at Albion Tunnel Near Ainsworth. Tunnel Extended ...

**Figure 1:** Photograph of Miners at Albion Tunnel near Ainsworth, British Columbia  
The major industries, and historically the largest employers in British Columbia, are forestry (logging, lumber manufacturing, pulp and paper), mining and smelting, and fishing (and fish canning).

**Source:** CALL NUMBER: D-01758. Catalogue Number: HP062013. Other Cat. Number: D-01758. Subject: MINES AND MINING. Geographic Region: CENTRAL KOOTENAY. Title: MINERS AT ALBION TUNNEL NEAR AINSWORTH. TUNNEL EXTENDED FOR 375 FEET. Photographer/Artist: UNDETERMINED. Date: [CA.1897]. Accession Number: 193501-001. British Columbia Archives.

It was also in 1896 that the Canadian government began to work very hard to attract more immigrants to Canada. In the next fifteen years, over two million immigrants would arrive from Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, the Balkans, Ukraine, Russia and the United States. Many of them would settle in the Prairie provinces, and through hard work and energy would make this vast, fertile region grow and prosper. The development of the Prairies was accompanied by a surge of growth and prosperity throughout the whole country.

There were some problems with the boundaries which had been established for the districts of Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon in 1895. These were solved and the boundaries changed in 1897.



## Districts

There were several difficulties with the boundaries established in 1895. An Order in Council in 1897 confirmed the boundaries of the Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska, and made a few changes to the boundaries of Ungava, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Yukon and Franklin.

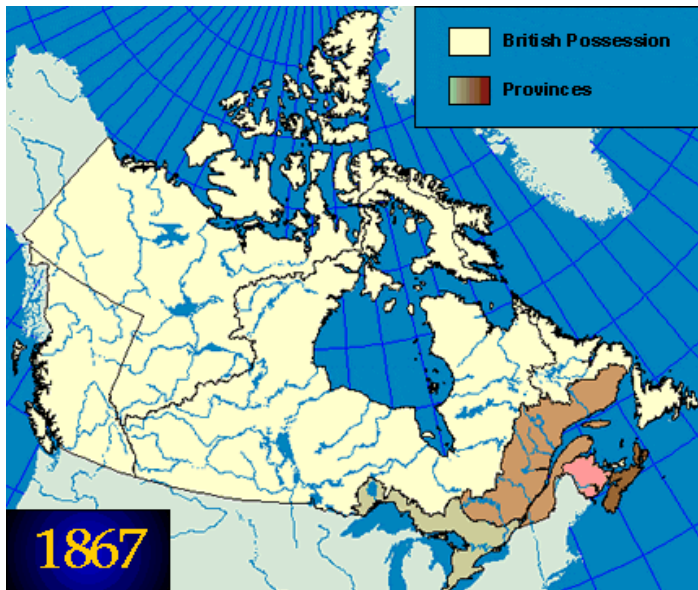
The first of these changes dealt with the Arctic Islands. The definition of the districts of Mackenzie, Yukon and Franklin included all islands within three miles of the coast, but no islands more than three miles from the coast. This definition was changed in 1897 to say that the districts of Yukon and Mackenzie included all islands 20 miles from the coast, while the District of Franklin included all the islands not included in any other district. This change ensured that all the islands between the 141<sup>st</sup> meridian of longitude west and the Davis Strait were included in one of the districts.

A second change dealt with Hudson Bay. It had not been included in any district. So, the boundaries of Ungava, Keewatin and Franklin were changed to include the whole of Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

The boundaries of the Yukon District were different from those of the districts to the south, since in this case they followed topographical features instead of lines of latitude and longitude. This difference was due to the fact that this district had been created to bring law and order to the area during the Gold Rush. Since the gold was alluvial, it was decided that the district had to include the Yukon River, its tributaries and associated waterways, in other words, all the territory that could include possible gold mining areas. In 1897, all the western tributaries of the Peel River were removed from the Yukon District and given to the district of Mackenzie to ensure that the eastern boundary of the Yukon District followed a major watershed.

## Animation of the territorial evolution of Canada from 1867 to 1999

The animation, *Territorial Evolution 1867 to 1999\_e.gif* is located in the animated gif folder.



Canada's boundaries are dynamic political structures that reflect the changing political, economic and cultural conditions of the country through time. This animation shows sequentially the history of boundary changes in Canada from Confederation to the creation of Nunavut.

---

## Map Sources

### **Provinces and British Possessions, 1867**

Geomatics Canada. 1995. Territorial evolution of Canada [CD-ROM].

## References

Blas, J. 1985. Brothers of the Heart. New York: Macmillan, 1985.

Ceberlaud-Salagnac, Georges. 1971. La Révolte des métis : Louis Riel héros ou rebelle. Tours: Coll. Les dossiers ressuscités, mame, 205 p.

Colombo, J. R., (ed). 1987. Colombo's new Canadian quotations. Edmonton: Hurtig.

Cook, Ramsay. 1981. Le Canada : Étude moderne. trad. par Claude Rommex, Toronto, Vancouver: Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd.

Davies, Colin. 1981. *Louis Riel et la nouvelle nation*. trad. par Réjeanne Bissonnette, Agincourt, Ontario: La Société Canadienne du Livre Limitée.

Dorion, Henri. 1963. *La Frontière Québec-Terre-Neuve*. Les Presses de L'Université Laval.

Ganong, W.F. 1901. A Monograph on the Evolution of the Boundaries of New Brunswick. *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Second Series, Vol. VII, Section II: 139-449.

Hou, C. 1984. *The Riel Rebellion: a biographical approach*. Vancouver: Tantalus Research.

Hudson, J. 1990. *Dawn Rider*. Toronto: Harper Collins.

Hudson, J. 1984. *Sweetgrass*. Edmonton: Tree Frog Press.

Ireland, Willard E. 1939. The Evolution of the Boundaries of British Columbia. *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, October: 263-282.

King, W.F. 1905. Report upon the Title of Canada to the Islands North of the Mainland of Canada. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.

Linteau, Paul-André. 1990. *Histoire générale du Canada*. Louiseville, Québec: Éditions du Boréal.

Microsoft Corporation. 1997. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*. United States : Microsoft.

Morton, D. 1974. *The Queen vs. Louis Riel*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Neering, Rosemary. 1984. *Célébrités canadiennes - Louis Riel*. Outremont, Québec: Lidec inc.

Newman, Peter C. 1992. *Canada - 1892 - La fresque d'une terre promise* trad. par Lise Pepin, Québec: Madison Press, pour Éditions du Trécarré.

Nicholson, N.L. 1979. *The Boundaries of Canadian Confederation*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada.

Ontario. 1878. *Statutes, Documents and Papers Bearing on the Discussion Respecting the Northern and Western Boundaries of the Province of Ontario etc.* Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Co.

Smucker, B. 1985. *White Mist*. Toronto: Penguin Books Canada.

Thurman Hunter, B. 1987. *Lamplighter*. Richmond Hill: Scholastic Canada.

Truss, J. 1977. A Very Small Rebellion. Toronto: General Paperbacks.

White, J. 1913. Boundary Disputes and Treaties. Canada and its Provinces, Vol. VIII, Part III. Toronto: The Publishers Association.

Yee, P. 1986. The Curses of Third Uncle. Toronto: Lorimer.

. The 1998 Canadian & World Encyclopedia. Toronto : McClelland & Stewart.

. The Canadiana Scrapbook Series. 1990. Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall of Canada. Chronicle of Canada. Montreal: Chronicle Publications.

. Who's who in Canada: an illustrated bibliographical record of men and women of the time. 1972. Toronto: International Press Limited.

. Dictionnaire des citations françaises. 1991. Paris, France: Coll. Références Larousse.

## **Related Web sites (1999 – 2009)**

### **Federal Government**

Canada: A People's History

<http://www.cbc.ca/history/webdriver?MIval=EpisodeSum2.html&lang=E>

Episode summaries of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's documentary series about the history of Canada.

Government of Canada. Canada's Digital Collections. The Acadian Odyssey

<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/acadian/english/toce/toce.htm>

The History of Acadia and the Acadian Experience in Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

<http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/>

Information on the Department and on services offered to First Nations People. See "Publications and Research" for recent data on Aboriginal population, First Nations Profiles, news on treaties and land claims, etc.

National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/>

The National Archives of Canada authorizes the disposal of records by federal government institutions and specifies the terms and conditions for their long-term preservation when they have archival value or historic importance; offers advice and orientation to support government institutions in the business of information management and record keeping; and provides records storage facilities.

The National Library's Canadian Confederation Web site

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/confederation/index-e.html>



## **Provincial/Territorial Government**

### **British Columbia Archives**

<http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/index.htm>

### **Gouvernement du Québec. Archives nationales du Québec (available in French only)**

<http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil/>

Les Archives nationales du Québec conservent des milliers de fonds : 43 km de documents écrits, 7 000 000 de photographies, 800 000 cartes et plans, 53 000 heures d'enregistrements sonores, de films.

### **Government of Manitoba. Archives of Manitoba**

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/>

Manitoba's rich documentary past is accessible to you at the Archives of Manitoba, which also houses the world-renowned archives of the Hudson's Bay Company.

### **Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Provincial Archives**

<http://www.gov.nf.ca/panl/>

### **Government of Nunavut**

<http://www.gov.nu.ca/Nunavut/English/departments/CLEY/>

### **Government of Ontario. Archives of Ontario**

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/>

### **Government of Prince Edward Island. Department of Education. Public Archives and Records Office**

<http://www.edu.pe.ca/paro/>

The Public Archives and Records Office of Prince Edward Island (PARO) acquires, preserves, and makes available for public research the records of the government of this province and private-sector papers and records deemed to be of lasting historical value.

### **Northwest Territories Archives**

<http://pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca/programs/nwtarchives.asp>

### **Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management**

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/nsarm/>

### **Provincial Archives of Alberta**

[http://www.culture.alberta.ca/preserving/paa\\_2002/index.asp](http://www.culture.alberta.ca/preserving/paa_2002/index.asp)

### **Provincial Archives of New Brunswick**

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Archives/Default.aspx?culture=en-CA>

### **Saskatchewan Archives Board**

<http://www.saskarchives.com/web/index.html>





## Yukon Archives

<http://www.btc.gov.yk.ca/archives/index.html>

## Other

### Canadian Geographic's Mapping Canada

<http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/mapping/default.asp>

### Canadian Heritage Gallery

<http://www.canadianheritage.com/index2.htm>

The Canadian Heritage Gallery is a very extensive collection of historical Canadiana on the Internet.

### Historical Atlas of Canada Online Learning Project

<http://www.historicalatlas.ca/website/hacolp/>

This site is still under development but promises to be an excellent site for historical maps of Canada. All maps shown on the site have been adapted from the printed version of three-volume Historical Atlas of Canada.

### Musée McCord Museum

<http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/>

Founded in 1921 by David Ross McCord, the McCord Museum conserves, studies and presents a remarkable collection of objects, archives and historical photographs, from the 18th century to the present.

### The Hudson's Bay Company Archives

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/index.html>

The HBCA offers a wealth of information on the human and natural history of western and northern Canada and the western USA. Whether you are an historian, genealogist, ethnologist, environmental scientist or land claims researcher, the HBCA may be able to help.

### Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA)

<http://www.acmla.org/>

ACMLA actively serves as the representative professional group for Canadian map librarians, cartographic archivists and others interested in geographic information in all formats.

