



LICENSE AGREEMENT (Download):

Copyright © 2009 Archive CD Books Canada inc.

By clicking on the “+” or “▶” symbol beside the bookmark “LICENSE” to the left, to expand the bookmark, you are signifying that you have read, accept and agree with the conditions of this license. If you do not accept these conditions then you must immediately close this file and delete it from your computer’s storage.

These images are supplied for information and personal research only.

You may not publish or sell any of the data contained on this CD in printed, electronic or any other format without prior written consent. You may not advertise to, or provide, a look-ups service of the contents of this product for personal gain or reward. A non-commercial, free, single lookup may be performed to assist a friend of acquaintance in their historical research but a period of at least six months must pass before providing that same individual with a further single non-commercial free look-up service from this recorded data.

If you wish to copy this file for your own purposes or to freely pass on to another you must copy the entire file as it came to you without any omissions or alteration. If you copy this product to a third party you must do so with this license intact and included.

By downloading this file you have not acquired title or ownership of the software materials or data contained in it. This license grants you a limited, non-exclusive, non-transferable license to use the software only. This license permits only a single user on a single site to access the file at any given time. (For multi-user licensing or for library use please contact Archive CD Books Canada Inc. at the address given below.) If you wish to copy the contents of the file to a CD-ROM or other permanent storage medium for data backup purposes the CD-ROM must be stored under your personal supervision and you shall prevent it from being used by anyone else.

You are prohibited from translating, disassembling, recompiling or reverse engineering any part or the whole of the software.

The software may not be loaned, rented or leased or be used for any form of remunerated gain.

There is no warranty of any kind expressed or implied on the quality or content of this freely downloadable file. By downloading the file you agree that Archive CD Books Canada Inc. will not be held responsible for any malfunction, incorrect operation or damage, directly or indirectly caused by the downloading, storage or use of this software.

If you do not agree with the terms of this license you will take steps to delete or otherwise remove the file from your computer system and its storage system immediately without further use. All conditions of this license agreement apply to each copy of the file no matter how they were acquired.

This license agreement is governed by the laws of Canada.

Archive CD Books Canada Inc.
P O Box 11
Manotick
Ontario, K4M 1A2
CANADA



The Archive CD Books Project exists to make reproductions of old books, documents and maps available on CD to genealogists and historians, to cooperate with libraries, museums and record offices to scan and digitize their collections for free, and to provide money to renovate old books in their collection.

- A “Gleanings” Product -
**Tribal Divisions of the Indians of
Ontario.**

by: Alex. F. Chamberlain

Original published by: Ontario Historical Society, Toronto, Ontario

CAG066

To view the contents of this File we recommend the use of Adobe® Acrobat Reader™. Use the “forward” and “back” buttons to browse through the pages, or use the bookmarks to select a topic and then the “forward” and “back” buttons, or the scroll bar. You may also select a page number by typing it into the page number box, provided the box is displayed on your screen.

NOTE: The page numbers of this digital document may differ from the page numbers printed in the original document from which this Gleaning has been extracted. “p#” bookmarks (if shown) link to original printed page numbers.

We have also formatted the text of this gleaning for computer text searches using Acrobat Reader™. While the process we have used to generate the searchable index achieves accuracies in the high 90% area it should be assumed that errors remain.

**Remember, there is no substitute for human reading,
do not rely on search results alone.**

For more gleanings and books on CD from Archive CD Books, see the web pages at:

<http://www.archivecdbooks.ca/>

About this Gleaning:

Gleaned from:

Papers & Records Vol. XII (1914), Ontario Historical Society,
Published: 1914

The complete source document is available as Catalogue Number
CA0171-14

Content Description:

If you have ever found yourself unable to understand the relative ranges and relationship of the numerous races of indiginous Indians living in Ontario then this paper will provide you with a simple, straightforward, reference to understanding the relationships and distinctions between the various nations and tribes.

XVII.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS OF THE INDIANS OF ONTARIO.

BY THE LATE ALEXANDER FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN, M. A., PH. D.

The question of tribal affinities of the Indians still to be found in the Province of Ontario, and of others formerly resident within its borders, does not require lengthy exposition, since the problems involved are comparatively simple ones and the ethnological complications present in some other regions of the New World appreciably absent.

Ontario has not been the scene of origin of man in North America, nor do archaeological, ethnological, or linguistic arguments induce us to believe the residence of man here has been remarkably ancient; in other words, man is here a much more recent comer than in many other parts of the continent.

So far, not the slightest evidence has been produced to show that, previous to the coming of the whites, Ontario (as at present, or as formerly constituted geographically or geologically) was ever inhabited by human beings of other affiliations than tribes of American Indians past and present. To these can safely be attributed all the pre-Columbian works of man, hitherto discovered or likely to be discovered in the future within the boundaries of the Province. The pre-Indian "Mound-Builder," still believed in by some writers as "a race distinct from that of the modern Indian," is as much a myth for Ontario as it is elsewhere. The makers of the mounds of Ontario were Indians, just as were the mound-builders of the Ohio-Mississippi valley, etc.

Of the fifty or more independent linguistic stocks of American Indians north of Mexico the following have at times had representatives in the Indian population of the Province of Ontario, past and present: **Eskimoan**, **Siouan**, **Algonkian**, **Iroquoian**, but the great mass of aborigines has always belonged to the two last, of which the **Iroquoian** is intrusive from the south, and the **Algonkian** from the north and west. The **Eskimoan** and **Siouan** stocks have been represented but incidentally, and not in very large numbers at any period of the history of the Province.

Ontario has not been the scene of origin of any of these linguistic stocks, all of which, late or early, are immigrants within its borders.

1. **Eskimoan.** The old theory that the Eskimo represented pre-glacial man, retreating northward with the melting ice-sheet, is no longer held by the best authorities, there being abundant evidence to show that this Arctic people is simply an aboriginal stock that has reached its present habitat from somewhere in the region between Hudson's Bay and Alaska—they are, in other words, an interior people who have become largely coast and island dwellers. It is, therefore, very improbable that the Province of Ontario was at any epoch largely inhabited by Eskimo, a view set forth by certain archaeologists chiefly by reason of Eskimo-like implements (e. g., the so-called "woman's knife") discovered in various parts of the country. It is only in the newly-acquired portion of the Province, bordering on James' Bay, that in times past Eskimo may have been temporarily resident, perhaps before its occupation by the Algonkian Indians of the Cree-Montagnais division. As an ethnic and a culture factor in the history of the Province, they can, perhaps, be omitted altogether.

2. **Siouan.** Like the Eskimoan, the Siouan stock has been represented in Ontario only temporarily and intrusively by accident of war, immigration, etc. In the far western portion of Ontario, bordering upon Manitoba, during the period of Sioux-Ojibwa warfare, Indians of this stock made many forays, and roamed about the country in the neighborhood of the Lake of the Woods, etc. In the 17th century (they drifted northwestward to the region about Lake Winnipeg by 1670) the **Assiniboins**, a Siouan people, migrating from the head-waters of the Mississippi, settled about the Lake of the Woods, and some of their movement to the north and east of that location would bring them within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario, as at present constituted. They have not, however, been, during the period of their temporary residence there, an important factor in the history of the Province itself, in so far as its aboriginal culture is concerned. A curious fact in the history of the American Indians of Ontario is the presence (the last surviving full-blood died in 1871) among the Cayugas of the Six Nations Reserve (Grand River) of some **Tutelos**, representing a people of the Siouan stock, belonging originally in North Carolina. The Canadian Tutelos were descended from some of this tribe who fled with the Cayugas to Canada, after the destruction of their settlement at Coreorgonel (on L. Cayuga, New York) by Gen. Sullivan in 1779. The Tutelo language is now extinct (but a brief vocabulary was obtained in 1911 by Dr. E. Sapir from a Cayuga Indian, who heard it spoken in his childhood). A few

individuals having more or less Tutelo blood in their veins still survive.

3. **Algonkian.** The great majority of the Indians at present residing within the borders of the Province of Ontario belong to the widespread Algonkian stock, representatives of which at one time or another were found over a vast area from the Rocky Mountains to the shores of Newfoundland, and from Churchill River in the north to Pamlico Sound (N. C.) in the south—the Blackfeet, Cree, Ojibwa, Montagnais, Mississagas, Micmacs, etc., are well-known members of the stock. Of the Indians of Ontario the following belong to the Algonkian stock:

i.—Certain so-called “**Algonkins**,” of which a few hundred survive at Golden Lake, North Renfrew, Gibson, etc.

ii.—The **Abittibi**, **Nipissing** (on the Lake of this name) and a few other closely related Indians, by many classed with the “**Algonkins**” just mentioned.

iii.—The Indians of the region between Lake Abittibi and James’ Bay—**Saulteaux-Ojibwa** and closely related Indians of the **Cree-Montagnais** division of the Algonkian stock. All the Indian population of this section of the Province is Algonkian.

iv.—The **Ottawa**, now on Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands and the adjacent shore of Lake Huron, with a few settled with the Ojibwa, etc., on Walpole Island, Lake St. Clair.

v.—The **Potawatomis**, who number altogether about 200, of whom most are settled with the Ojibwa and Ottawa on Walpole Island. There are also a few with the Ojibwa and Munsees of the Thames, in Caradoc township, Middlesex Co. There may be likewise a few among the tribes of the north shore of L. Huron.

vi.—The **Ojibwa** (or **Chippewa**) and the **Mississagas**, the latter existing in small numbers at Mud Lake, Rice Lake, Alnwick, Scugog, New Credit (some 800 in all), but once of much greater distribution and importance in the earlier aboriginal history of the country. The Mississagas and Chippewa or Ojibwa are very closely related and are often classed together. Besides the Chippewa of northern and western Ontario (the tribe once occupied both shores of Lakes Superior and Huron) the Ojibwa are represented by settlements in various parts of the Province (Walpole I.; River Thames with Munsees, etc.; Georgian Bay, etc.).

vii.—Certain immigrant Algonkian peoples who found refuge with the Six Nations or with other Indians of the Thames-Grand River Reserves, etc., in the latter part of the 18th century. Included among such

are the **Munsees** of the Thames, in Caradoc township, Middlesex Co., settled with the Chippewa; some of the "**Moravians**" (chiefly Munsee) of Oxford township, Kent Co.; the **Delawares**, settled on the Six Nations Reserve (Grand River), etc.

4. **Iroquoian**. This stock, of great importance in the aboriginal history of the Province by reason of the long wars with the Algonkian tribes, and the remarkable extermination of the Hurons by other Iroquois in the first half of the 17th century, is represented in Ontario to-day by some 6,000 Indians, of whom about two-thirds reside on the Six Nations Reserve, Grand River. The Iroquoian population of the Province includes the following: "Iroquois" of Gibson (Watha), some 60 in number; **Mohawk** of Bay of Quinte; **Oneida** of Thames; Indians of Six Nations Reserve on Grand River—**Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras**; a few **Wyandots (Hurons)** in Anderdon, Essex Co. In the early part of the 17th century practically all of the region between Lakes Erie and Huron, and Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay was occupied by, or roamed over by Indians of Iroquoian stock, of whom many tribes became extinct. It was formerly believed (e. g., by Dr. Brinton and Horatio Hale) that the primitive home of the Iroquoian stock was "somewhere between the Great Lakes and Labrador," but the best ethnological opinion now places it far to the south, even beyond Ohio. According to this view, the whole Iroquoian population of Canada is exotic. This is a point of great importance in connection with the aboriginal history of the country. The advent of the Iroquoian stock into Canada is, therefore, more recent than has generally been supposed.

In conclusion, it may be repeated that the Indians of Ontario show no evidences whatever of pre-Columbian white influences, all stories and speculations to the contrary notwithstanding. All that has yet appeared is Indian and Indian alone.