

NOTES ON THE ABORIGENES
OF THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta)

by

Gontran Laviolette, O.M.I.

Foreword

The scope of this paper is to offer a general introduction to the demography of the aborigenes living in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

It deals only with the natives who are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government: Indian Affairs Branch (Department of Citizenship and Immigration) of which there are more than 56,000; we do not include the Metis, who number over 35,000, distributed as follows: Manitoba, 8,700, Saskatchewan, 9,200, Alberta, 8,800 (1941 Census-Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

The 9th Census of Canada (1951) table 34, shows a population of 21,050 native Indians in Manitoba, 22,253 in Saskatchewan and 22,210 in Alberta. This census does not distinguish between Indians who fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government Administration, and the Metis; the rule of governing the enumeration of the 1951 Census for persons of mixed Indian and White parentage was as follows:

- (a) for those living on Indian Reserves, the origin was recorded as: Native Indian;
- (b) for those not on Reserves the origin was determined through the father by the usual procedure.

Table 56 of the 9th Census (1951) "Mother Tongue," shows for Manitoba: 20,363. Saskatchewan: 21,555, Alberta: 21,844.

It is doubtful whether there are many full-blood Indians in any of the three Prairie Provinces. Furthermore, many people with recognizable Indian heritage do not call themselves Metis, but may state for instance that they are French, Canadian or Scotch.

The greater number of aborigenes (over 46,000) in the Prairie Provinces belong to the Algonkian stock: Saulteux (also called Ojibway or Chippewa), Cree, Blackfoot (including Blood and Peigan.)

The second stock, in rank of importance, is the Athapaskan (called Chipewyan or D  n  ) which is to be found across the Prairie Provinces, north of the 55th parallel of latitude; it also includes the Sarcee in Southern Alberta.

The Siouan stock is represented by the Assiniboines in Saskatchewan and Alberta (Stonies), and the Dakota who sought refuge in Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, from the United States, between 1863 and 1877.

There is one reserve in Alberta whose inhabitants are of mixed White and Iroquois descent.

A few Eskimo families from Fort Chimo, Port Harrison, P.Q. and from the N.W.T., now live in Churchill, Manitoba.

The Treaties

With the exception of the Dakota (Sioux) refugees from the United States, all the Indians living on reserves in the Prairie Provinces are descendants of members of Indian band or tribes who have signed treaties with the Crown. The British Government has always recognized the title of Indian tribes to the lands they occupied.

In 1811, Lord Selkirk bought from the Hudson's Bay Company a strip of land comprising the basins of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the region south and west of Winnipeg as far as Rainy River and the territory between Lake Winnipeg and approximately the 102  30' longitude, as far north as the 52nd and the 52  30' latitude. In 1817, Selkirk entered into negotiations with the Chippewa and the Cree in order

to obtain extinction of their title to a territory situated along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. However, the legality of this treaty is questionable.

In 1870, the Indians repudiated Selkirk's treaty and on August 3, 1871, Treaty number 1 (Stone Fort) was concluded with the Chippewas and the Maskegons of Manitoba.

On August 21st, 1871, Treaty number 2 (Manitoba Post) was concluded with the Chippewas of Manitoba.

On October 3, 1873, Treaty number 3 (North West Angle) was concluded with the Chippewas of Northwest Ontario and Manitoba.

Treaty number 4 (Qu'Appelle) was concluded September 15, 1874, at Fort Qu'Appelle (Sask.) with the Crees, the Chippewas and other bands. In 1875, the Chippewas, the Crees and the Assiniboines who were not present at the Qu'Appelle treaty, gave their adhesion; the same year, a treaty was concluded with the Chippewas at Fort Ellice, who although living within the territorial limits of treaty number 2, had been unable to be present at the signing of the Manitoba Post Treaty.

Treaty number 5 (Winnipeg) was signed September 20, 1875, with the Chippewas and Maskegons of Manitoba and Ontario. In 1908, 1909 and 1910, further adhesions were obtained to Treaty 5, from Indians living north and east of Lake Winnipeg, in the Fort Churchill and York areas.

Treaty number 6 was signed in August and September 1876, at Carlton, and Fort Pitt (Sask.) with the plains Cree, the woods Cree and the plains Assiniboine of Saskatchewan and Alberta. A further cession was included in this treaty on February 11, 1889.

Treaty number 7 (Blackfoot) was concluded September 22, 1877, with the Blackfoot, the Bloods, the Peigans, the Sarcee and the Stonies (Assiniboines) of Alberta.

In June, July and August 1890, Treaty number 8, was concluded with the Indian tribes

occupying the territory south and west of Great Slave Lake with the Crees, Beavers, Chipewyans, Slaves and Yellowknives.

While Treaty number 9 was concluded with Northern Ontario Indians, Treaty number 10, signed in August and September 1906, was concluded with Indians in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan: Chipewyans (Barren Lands, Lac La Hache and Cree bands.)

Meanwhile, reserves had been set aside between 1874 and 1876 for the refugee Sioux from the United States, in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

These treaties (cf. Map number 1: Treaties and Surrenders of land in the western provinces), may be summarized thus: a relinquishment, in all the regions from Lake Superior to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, of all the rights and title to the lands of the aborigenes covered by the treaties, saving certain reservations for their own use, and in return for such relinquishment, permission to the Indians to hunt over the ceded territory, and to fish in the waters, except such portions of the territory as are released from the Crown, into the occupation of individuals or otherwise. Perpetual payment of annuities were guaranteed to each Indian, man, woman and child, plus a token annual salary to each chief and each councillor of each individual band.

The allotted lands to the Indians to be set aside as reserves for them for homes, and agricultural purposes, are not to be sold and alienated without their consent, and then, only for their benefit. The extent of these lands was generally one square mile for each family of 5. A very important feature of all the treaties was the giving to the Indian bands of agricultural implements, oxen, cattle and seed grain.

The treaties provided also for the establishment of schools, on the reserves, for the instruction of the Indian children.

The treaties excluded the sale of spirits on the reserves.

To carry out the provisions of the treaties a superintendency was set up; under the superintendent, Agents who were to reside among them, were placed in charge of particular districts and bands.

The Metis

The Metis population of the Prairie Provinces is mainly of French Canadian descent, though many Metis are of Scotch blood. Their influence with the Indian population was extensive. According to the Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C., late Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, "the feeling that was subsisting between the Indians and the white settlers was due to the influence and interposition of the Metis, who, combining the hardihood, the endurance and love of enterprise generated by the strain of Indian blood, with the civilization, the instruction, and the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached peace and goodwill, and mutual respect, with equally beneficent results to the Indian chieftain in his lodge and to the British settler in the shanty."

Morris further acknowledges that he had the confidence, support and active co-operation of the Metis in all his negotiations with the Indian tribes.

To this day, the Metis in the Western Provinces can be divided in three classes: those who have their farms and homes; those who are entirely identified with the Indians, living with them and speaking their languages (especially in the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces); those who live in villages, towns and cities, and who can hardly be distinguished from members of the white race.

Many of the second class have since been recognized as Indians, and have passed into the bands among whom they now reside.

It will be remembered that while the Canadian Government maintained a "closed reserve" policy of Indian land tenure, it freed the Metis from the restriction imposed upon them as Indians, giving them the choice of 240 acres of land, on the public domain, or of negotiable scrip therefor. Most of the Metis accepted either land or scrip, thereby, in turn, renouncing their rights and interests in the land or other property of the bands of which they were members. By this act, they were granted all the privileges of citizenship, although they were not given any of the preparation for assuming its responsibility that is still being given to the Indian bands living on reserves.

Native Languages

More than half of Western Canada's 55,000 Indians speak English fluently, as they have had prolonged contacts with the non-Indians in the southern part of the Provinces, and because they have had better educational facilities than the nomadic Indians of the northern forest.

Over 30,000 Indians speak the Cree language (Muskegon in Manitoba and Plains Cree in Saskatchewan and Alberta.) Cree is also spoken by Ojibways whose reserves are in Cree territory. The Ojibway (Saulteux) language is still used extensively not only among the Ojibway Indians of Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but also at a few points East of Lake Winnipeg.

The Blackfoot language is common to the Blackfeet (Siksika), the Peigan (Pikuna), and the Blood (Kainah). Although undoubtedly of Algonquian origin and grammar, the Blackfoot language is quite different from the Cree.

The Athapaskans, all in the most northerly parts of the provinces, speak Chipewyan in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while they use Beaver and Slave dialects in Northern Alberta. The Sarcee band, near Calgary, speaks an Athapaskan dialect.

The Dakota refugees from the United States have kept their individual dialects (in Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Sisseton, Wahpeton and Mdewakantonwan), while the Wood Mountain Sioux speak Teton.

The Assiniboines (Stoneys) in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, speak a dialect originating from the Siouan Yankton; in central Saskatchewan and Alberta, having been extensively intermarried with the Cree, the latter language is predominant.

The Plains Tribes - Historical Notes

Numerically, the Ojibwa (Chippewa), which include the Saulteux Indians, were the strongest nation in Canada, controlling the northern shores of Lake Huron and Superior, to the edge of the Western Plains, where access was denied to them, by their principal enemies, the Sioux. To the northwest, and north, they met always on friendly terms, with their kinsmen, the Cree.

Like the Ojibway, the Cree occupied an immense area of the country, between James Bay to the East and the Saskatchewan River to the West. As they obtained fire arms, they expanded west and north so that, by the middle of the 18th century, they controlled northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as far as Churchill River, all northern Alberta, the valley of Slave River and an area southeast of Great Slave Lake. Some of them indeed raided up the Peace River in to the Rocky Mountains, others down the Mackenzie to its delta. They, however, became demoralized through spirituous liquors, underwent constant attack from the Blackfoot confederacy and were decimated by small pox, in 1784 and 1838. The Cree can be divided into two main groups: the Plains Cree, living on the Prairies, and the Woodland Cree, usually called Swampys or Muskegons, who live south of Hudson's Bay and on the Peace, Athabaska, Slave Rivers.

Before the coming of the Europeans, in Western Canada, the Plains Cree comprised only a few bands in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, living on the edge of the forest and hunting the buffalo on the Prairie. There, they fought older Plains tribes, allied themselves with the Assiniboine, against the Blackfoot and the Sarcee. They gradually spread over Northern Alberta to the Peace River, raided through the Blackfoot country, to the Rocky Mountains and migrated South to fur trading posts on the Missouri River. Possessing a weak culture of their own, they quickly assimilated many customs of their neighbours, the Assiniboines, and the Ojibwa, who mingled with them.

The Blackfoot were the strongest and most aggressive nation of the Canadian Prairies in the middle of the 18th century; their territory stretched from the Rocky Mountains well into Saskatchewan and from the north Saskatchewan River to the Upper Missouri in the United States. Three tribes comprise the Blackfoot nation: the Blackfoot proper, the Blood and the Peigan. A common language, common customs, traditions helped them present a united front against their enemies: the Assiniboine and Plains Crees, the Kootenay and Salish tribes of British Columbia, the Shoshonean and Siouan tribes in the southwest, south and southeast. A small group of Sarcee, of Athapaskan origin, sought shelter in the Blackfoot confederacy.

Early in the seventeenth century, the Assiniboine, who had separated from the Dakota Sioux a few generations before, were occupying a country from Lake of the Woods, west, dividing into two branches, one of which lived on the edge of the forest northwest of Lake Winnipeg, in close contact with the Cree, while the other centered in the valley of the Assiniboine River, and a little to the south.

With the Cree they fought against the Blackfoot confederacy for control of the Canadian Prairies; they waged war on the Sioux and other United States tribes. Constant wars and diseases thinned their ranks and as the herds of buffalo disappeared, the southern branch retreated to the United States, while the northern branch still lives on various reserves in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Dakota (Sioux), 1,000 in Manitoba, 800 in Saskatchewan, are refugees from the United States who sought the protection of the British after the so-called "Minnesota Massacres" of 1861!

A remnant (44 people) of Sitting Bull Band which fled to Canada in 1876, now lives at Wood Mountain, Saskatchewan.

The Athapaskans are represented in the Prairie Provinces by Slave, Beaver and Chipewyan bands.

The Chipewyans, the most numerous Athapaskan tribe in northern Canada, controlled the largest area in the north of the Prairie Provinces. Supplied with fire arms, they drove the Eskimo north of the Manitoba boundary, they oppressed the Yellowknife and Dog Rib tribes (now in the N.W.T.); meanwhile they were keeping an uneasy peace with the Cree to the south. In 1781, nine-tenths of the Chipewyans were destroyed by small pox.

The Beaver occupied, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the entire basin of the Peace River and the valley of the Athabaska River. Before 1760, bands of Cree swept the Beaver from the Athabaska valley. The Eastern Beaver made a truce with the Cree, while the Western Beaver displaced the Sekanee beyond the present boundaries of the Alberta province.

The Slave Indians were neighbours of the Beaver habiting the lake Athabaska country, the basin of the Slave River and the country southwest of Great Slave Lake.

To describe the present location of the various tribes who inhabit the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is best to take into account their present distribution according to the latest official census of Indians in Canada, made in 1954, which indicates the population by Indian Agencies, (for administrative purposes) and bands (for identification purposes.)

A bibliography and a list of references complete this general introduction to the study of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Prairie Provinces.

Schedule of Indian Reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

First, the Treaty Number (T.#) is indicated, then the name of the band and the reserve number (R.#). When the name of the reserve is not the same as the name of the band, it is indicated in parentheses under the corresponding name of the band; also, in some cases where there is no reserve, "nil" is indicated in parentheses under the corresponding name of the band. The October 1955 population, (Pop.) is indicated according to the Indian Affairs Branch records; the tribal origin, (Tribe) and the location, the nearest town of importance. The different tribes are pointed out by the following abbreviations:

Assiniboine:	Assi.
Beaver:	Beav.
Blackfoot:	Blck.
Blood:	Bld.
Chipewyan	Chip.
Cree:	Cree
Dakota:	Dak.
Iroquois:	Iro.
Peigan:	Pgn.
Saulteaux:	Saul.
Slave:	Slv.
Swampy Cree:	S.Cr.

Schedule of Indian Agencies

MANITOBA

Clandeboye, Selkirk, Man.
Dauphin, Dauphin, Man.
Fisher River, Hodgson, Man.
Nelson River, Ilford, Man.
Norway House, Norway House, Man.
Portage La Prairie, Portage La Prairie, Man.
The Pas, The Pas, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

Battleford, Battleford, Sask.
Carlton, P.O. Box 68, Prince Albert, Sask.
Crooked Lake, Broadview, Sask.
Duck Lake, Duck Lake, Sask.
File Hills-Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Meadow Lake, Meadow Lake, Sask.
Pelly, Kamsack, Sask.
Touchwood, Punnichy, Sask.

ALBERTA

Athabaska, Fort Chipewyan, Alta.
Blackfoot, Gleichen, Alta.
Blood, Cardston, Alta.
Edmonton, 405 Post Office Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Fort St. John, Fort St. John, B.C.
Fort Vermilion, Fort Vermilion, Alta.
Hobbema, Hobbema, Alta.
Lesser Slave Lake, High Prairie, Alta.
Peigan, Brocket, Alta.
Saddle Lake, St. Paul, Alta.
Stony-Sarcee, 4th Floor, Customs Building, Calgary,
Alta.

MANITOBA - Population 20,620 - October 1955

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
<u>Clandeboye</u>					
5	Berens River	13	464	S.Cr.	East sh. L. Winnipeg
5	Bloodvein	12	157	S.Cr.	East sh. L. Winnipeg
1	Brokenhead	4	284	Saul.	Scanterbury
1	Fort Alexander	3	1348	Saul.	Pine Falls
5	Hollow Water (Hole River)	10	211	S.Cr.	Hole River
5	Little Black River	9	110	S.Cr.	12 m. N. Ft. Alexander
5	Little Grand Rapids	14	448	S.Cr.	50 m. N.E. Bloodvein
5	Poplar River	16	226	S.Cr.	East sh. L. Winnipeg

Dauphin

2	Crane River	51	113	Saul.	Rorketon
2	Ebb and Flow	52	237	Saul.	Ste Rose
2	Pine Creek	66A	355	Saul.	Camperville
1	Sandy Bay	5	799	Saul.	Marius
4	Shoal River	65	286	S.Cr.	Via Mafeking
2	Valley River	63A	243	Saul.	Timberton
2	Waterhen	45	166	Saul.	Skownan

Fisher River

2	Fairford	50	414	Saul.	Fairford
2	Fisher River	44	732	S.Cr.	Koostatak
2	Jackhead	43	134	S.Cr.	36 m. N. Fisher River
2	Lake Manitoba (Dog Creek)	46	266	Saul.	Vogar
2	Lake St. Martin	49	350	Saul.	N.W. Fairford
2	Little Saskatchewan	48	217	Saul.	N. Fairford
1	Peguis	1B	1353	Saul.	Hodgson

Nelson River

10	Churchill # 5 (Nil)	-	230	Chip.	Duck Lake Post & Churchill
	Fox Lake (Nil)	-	77	Cree	25 m. S. Gillam
5	God's Lake	23	595	Cree	W. end God's Lake

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
5	Oxford House	24	530	Cree	E. end Oxford Lake
-	Shamattawa (Nil)	-	242	Cree	80 m. SSE. York Fact.
5	Split Lake	171	569	Cree	Ilford
-	York Factory (Nil)	-	208	Cree	SW shore Hudson Bay

Norway House

5	Cross Lake	19	969	Cree	W. End Cross Lake
5	Island Lake	33	1542	Cree	W. End Island Lake
5	Norway House	34	1190	Cree	18 m. N. Warrens Ldg

Portage

-	Birdtail Sioux	57	114	Dak.	Uno
2	Gambler's	63	22	Saul.	Binscarth
2	Keeseekeowenin (Riding Mount'n)	61	174	Saul.	Elphinstone
1	Long Plain	6	406	Saul.	S.W. Portage la Pr.
-	Long Plain Sioux (Sioux Village)	8A	139	Dak.	Portage-la-Prairie
-	Oak Lake Sioux	59	162	Dak.	Pipestone
-	Oak River Sioux	58	552	Dak.	Griswold
2	Rolling River	67	151	Saul.	Erickson
1	Roseau River	2	403	Saul.	Dominion City
1	Swan Lake	7	252	Saul.	Indian Springs
2	Waywayseecappo (Lizard Point)	62	415	Saul.	Rosburn

The Pas

-	Barrens Land (Brochet)	197	251	Chip.	N. end Reindeer Lake
5	Chemawawin	32	190	S.Cr.	W. shore Cedar Lake
5	Grand Rapids	33	165	Saul.	W.N. shore L. Winnipeg
5	Matthias Colomb (Pukatawagan)	198		Cree	Pukatawagan
	Matthias Colomb (High Rock)	199	499		High Rock Lake
5	Moose Lake	31	151	Cree	S. shore Moose Lake
5	Nelson House	170	846	Cree	Nelson House
-	The Pas (Bignell)	21	663	Cree	N.W. The Pas

SASKATCHEWAN - Population 19,303 - October 1955

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
<u>Battleford</u>					
6	Mosquito	109	196	Assi.	N.W. Red Pheasant
	Grizzly Bear Head	110			
	Lean Man	111			
	(Mosquito)				
6	Little Pine	116	302	Saul.	Paynton
	Lucky Man	}	12	Saul.	
	(Little Pine)				
6	Moosomin	112B	206	Cree	Cochin
6	Saulteaux	159	121	Saul.	Cochin
	(Moosomin)				
6	Poundmaker	114	256	Saul.	Cutknife
6	Red Pheasant	108	292	Cree	Red Pheasant
6	Sweetgrass	113	305	Saul.	Sweetgrass
6	Thunderchild	115B	334	Saul.	Delmas
<u>Carlton</u>					
6	James Robert	156	1156	Chip.	La Ronge
	(Lac la Ronge)				
6	Amos Charles	157		Cree	Stanley
	(Stanley)	106A			
	(Little Red River)				
6	Peter Ballantyne	184	828	Cree	Pelican Narrows Sandy Narrows Sturgeon Landing
5	Red Earth	29	244	Saul.	On Carrot River
	(Shoal Lake)	28A	103	Cree	Carrot River
5	Cumberland House	20	119	Cree	Cumberland House
-	Wahpaton Sioux	94A	65	Dak.	6 m. N.E. Prince Albert
	(Round Plains)				
6	William Charles	106	536	Cree	S. shore Montreal Lake
	(Montreal Lake)				
6	William Twatt's	101	360	Cree	20 m. N.W. P-Albert
	(Sturgeon Lake)				
<u>Crooked Lake</u>					
4	Ochapowace	71	230	Cree	N. of Whitewood
4	Kahkewistahaw	72	254	Cree	N. of Broadview
4	Cowessess	73	533	Cree	N. of Broadview

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
4	Sakimay	74	261	Cree & N. of Grenfell	
4	Sheesheep (Sakimay)	74A		Saul.	
2	White Bear	70	486	Cree & Saul.	
2	Pheasant Rump	-		Saul. & Cree	N. of Carlyle
2	Ocean Man (White Bear or Moose Mountain)	-		Assi.	

Duck Lake

6	Ahtahkakoops	104	568	Cree	Mont Nebo (Sandy Lake)
6	Mistawasis	103	374	Cree	Leask
6	Okemasis	96	478	Cree	Duck Lake
6	Beardy's	97			
6	James Smith's	100	580	Cree	Fort-à-la Corne
	James Smith's (Cumberland)	100A			
6	Kinematayo	118	412	Cree	Ormeaux (Big River)
6	Pelican Lake	191	143	Saul.	Chitek
6	John Smith's (Musokoday)	99	250	Cree	10 m. S.E. P. Albert
6	One Arrow's	95	207	Cree	Batoche
6	Petequakey (Muskeg Lake)	102	309	Cree	Aldina
6	Witchekan Lake	117	101	Cree	N.W. Spiritwood

File Hills-Qu'Appelle

4	Carry-the-Kettle (Assiniboine)	76	411	Assi.	S. of Sintaluta
4	Peepeekisis (File Hills)	81	466	Cree	Lorlie (Colony)
4	Okanese (File Hills)	82	123	Cree	Balcarres
4	Star Blanket (File Hills)	83	105	Cree	Balcarres
4	Little Black Bear (File Hills)	84	92	Cree	Balcarres
-	Standing Buffalo	78	310	Dak.	Fort Qu'Appelle
4	Pasqua	79	262	Saul. & Cree	Muscow
4	Muscowpetung	80	240	Saul.	Edenwold
4	Piapot	75	329	Cree	Zehner

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
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Saskatchewan Inspectorate

4	Maple Creek (Piapot)	160A	67	Cree	Cypress Hills
-	Wood Mountain	160	44	Dak.	Wood Mountain
-	White Cap (Moose Woods)	94	88	Dak.	Dundurn

Meadow Lake

6	John Iron's (Canoe Lake)	165	203	Cree	24 m. W. Beauval
10	English River (La Plonge)	192	236	Chip.	Beauval
6	Island Lake (Ministikwan)	161	148	Cree	20 m. N. Onion Lake
6	Joseph Bighead	124	134	Cree	Beacon Hill
6	Loon Lake	160	160	Cree	Makwa
6	Meadow Lake	105	131	Cree	Meadow Lake
6	Seekaskootch (Onion Lake)	119	540	Cree	N. Lloydminster
	Seekaskootch (Makao)	120			
10	Peter Pond Lake (Buffalo River)	193	247	Chip.	Dillon
10	Portage-la-Loche (Nil)	-	109	Chip.	La Loche
6	Waterhen Lake	130	319	Saul.	18 m. N. Meadow Lake

Pelly

4	Cote	64	640	Saul.	N. of Kamsack
4	The Key	65	208	Saul.	"
4	Keesekoose	66	353	Saul.	(Pelly) "

Touchwood

4	Muscowequan	85	311	Saul.	Lestock
4	Gordon	86	466	Cree-	Touchwood
				Saul.	
4	Day Star	87	107	Cree	Punnichy
4	Poorman	88	405	Cree	"
4	Yellow Quill (Fishing Lake)	89	286	Saul.	Wadena

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
4	Nut Lake	90	437	Saul.	Rose Valley
6	Kinistino	91	193	Saul.	Chagoness

Athabaska

10	Maurice (Nil)	-	319	Chip.	Fond-du-Lac
10	Maurice (Nil)	-	268	Chip.	Stony Rapids (& Black Lake)

The Pas

10	Lac la Hache	-	142	Chip.	South End (Reindeer Lake)
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ALBERTA - Population 16,345 - October 1955

Athabaska

8	Chipewyan (Fort Chipewyan)	201	174	Chip.	Fort Chipewyan
8	Cree (Fort Chipewyan)	201	499	Cree	Fort Chipewyan
8	Cree-Chipewyan	174	101	Cree & Chip.	Fort McKay

Blackfoot

7	Blackfoot	146	1395	Blck.	Gleichen
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Blood

7	Blood	148	2326	Bld.	Cardston
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Peigan

7	Peigan	147	822	Pgn.	Brocket
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T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
<u>Edmonton</u>					
6	Alexander's	134	279	Cree	Rivière-qui-Barre
6	Alexis	133	284	Assi.	Lac Ste Anne
7	Beaver Lake	131	119	Cree	Lac la Biche
8	Cree-Chip (Gregoire)}	176	80	Cree	Anzac
8	Cree - Chip (Clearwater)}	174}		& Chip.	
		175}			{ Ft. MacKay
8	Heart Lake	167	30	Beav.	{ Ft. McMurray
6	Enoch's (Stony Plains)	135	265	Cree	Philomena
8	Stragglers (Janvier)	194	95	Chip.	Winterburn
6	Michel's	132	113	Iro.	Chard
6	Paul's	133A	297	Assi. & Cree	Calahoo
					Wabamun

Fort St. John

8	Horse Lake & Clear Hills (Horse Lake)	152B	81	Beav.	Hythe
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Fort Vermilion

8	Slave (Hay Lakes) and (Upper Hay)	207 } to 212 }	590	Slv.	Assumption
8	Ambroise Tete Noire (Boyer River)	164			Meander River
		164	150	Beav.	W. Ft. Vermilion
8	Little Red River	162	468	Cree	E. Ft. Vermilion
8	Tall Cree	173	169	Cree	Ft. Vermilion

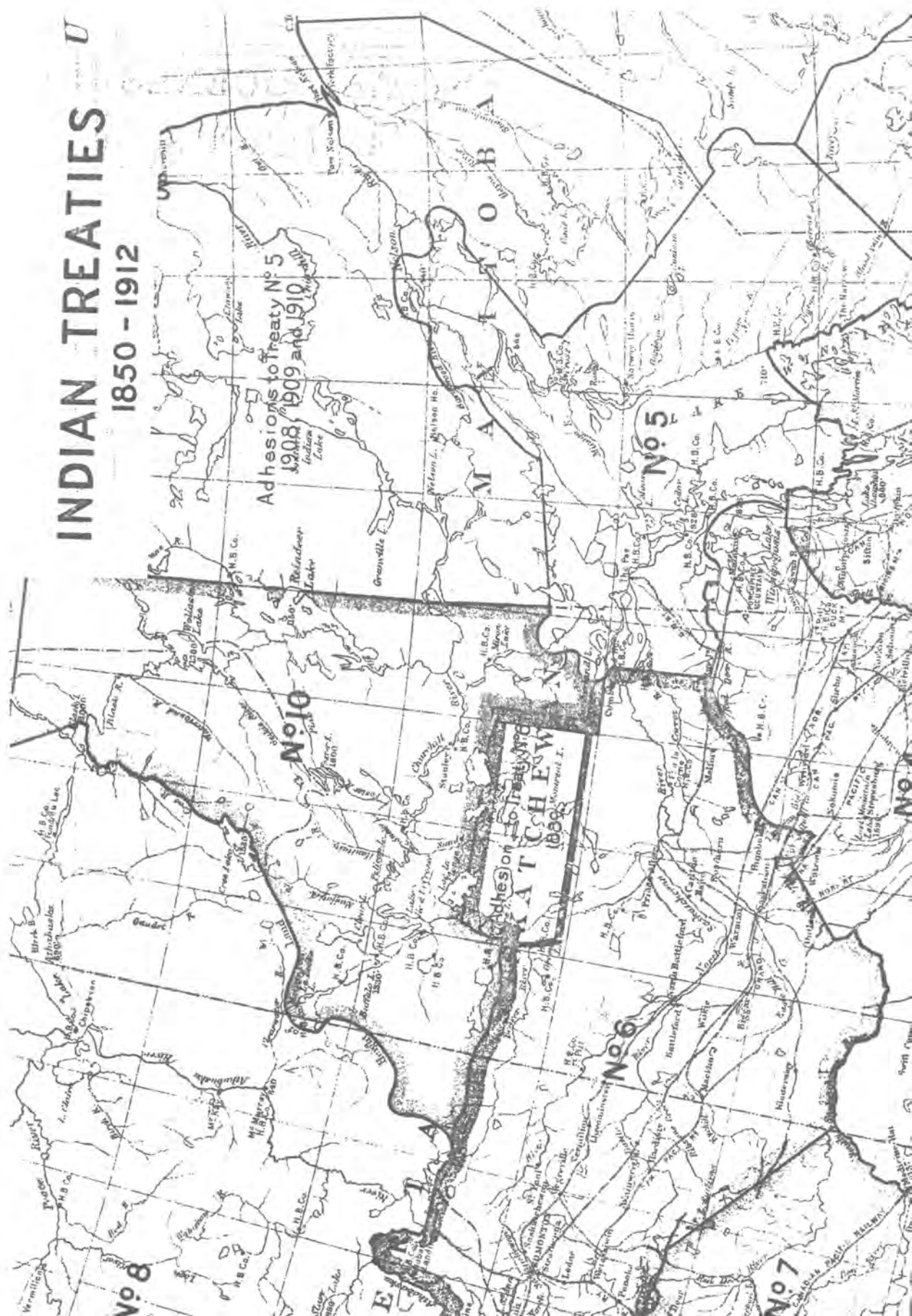
Hobbema

6	Samson's	137	978	Cree	Hobbema
6	Ermineskin's	138	467	Cree	Hobbema
6	Bobtail's (Montana)	139	117	Cree	Hobbema
6	Louis Bull's	138B	211	Cree	Hobbema

T.#	Name of Band	R.#	Pop.	Tribe	Location
<u>Lesser Slave Lake</u>					
8	Bigstone (Wabasca)	166	807	Cree	Desmarais & Wabasca
8	Sturgeon Lake	154	374	Cree	Calais
8	Whitefish Lake (Atikameg)	155	226	Cree	Atikameg
8	Lubicon Lake (Nil)	-	69	Cree	N.W. Atikameg
8	Kinnosayo (Duncan's)	151A	33	Cree	Brownvale
8	Kinnosayo (Driftpile)	150	288	Cree	Driftpile
8	Kinnosayo (Grouard)	150B	25	Cree	Grouard
8	Kinnosayo (Sawridge)	150G-H	33	Cree	Slave Lake
8	Kinnosayo (Sucker Creek)	150A	270	Cree	Joussard
8	Kinnosayo (Swan River)	150E	110	Cree	Kinuso
<u>Saddle Lake</u>					
6	James Seenum's (Blue Quills)	127	1407	Cree	St. Paul
	Saddle Lake	125		Cree	St. Brides
6	Chipewyan (Cold Lake)	149	480	Chip.	Cold Lake
6	Frog Lake	121	292	Cree	Frog Lake
	Unipooheos	122			
6	Keeheewin	123	250	Cree	Gurneyville
<u>Stony-Sarcee</u>					
7	Bearspaw (Stony)	142	961	Assi.	S.W. of Calgary
	Chiniquay (Stony)	143			
	Wesley (Stony)	144			
7	Sunchild (Rocky Mountain House)	202	150	Cree	N.W. Rocky Mountain House
	John O'Chiese (Rocky Mountain House)	203	210	Cree	N.W. Rocky Mountain House

INDIAN TREATIES

1850 - 1912





Adhesions to Treaty No. 5
1808, 1809 and 1810

Adhesion to Treaty No. 5
Treaty No. 5
1808

No. 3

No. 5

No. 2

No. 1

No. 4

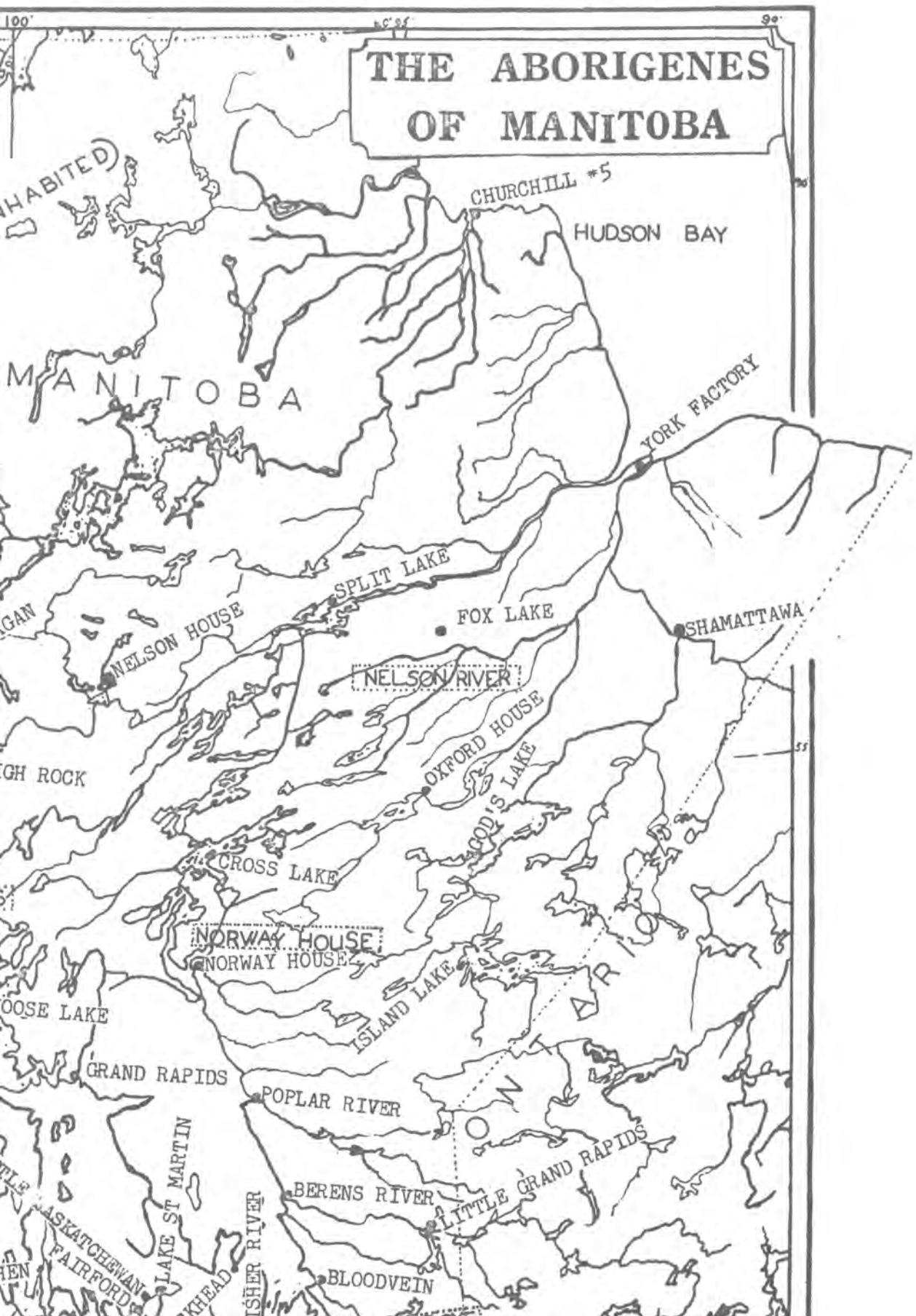
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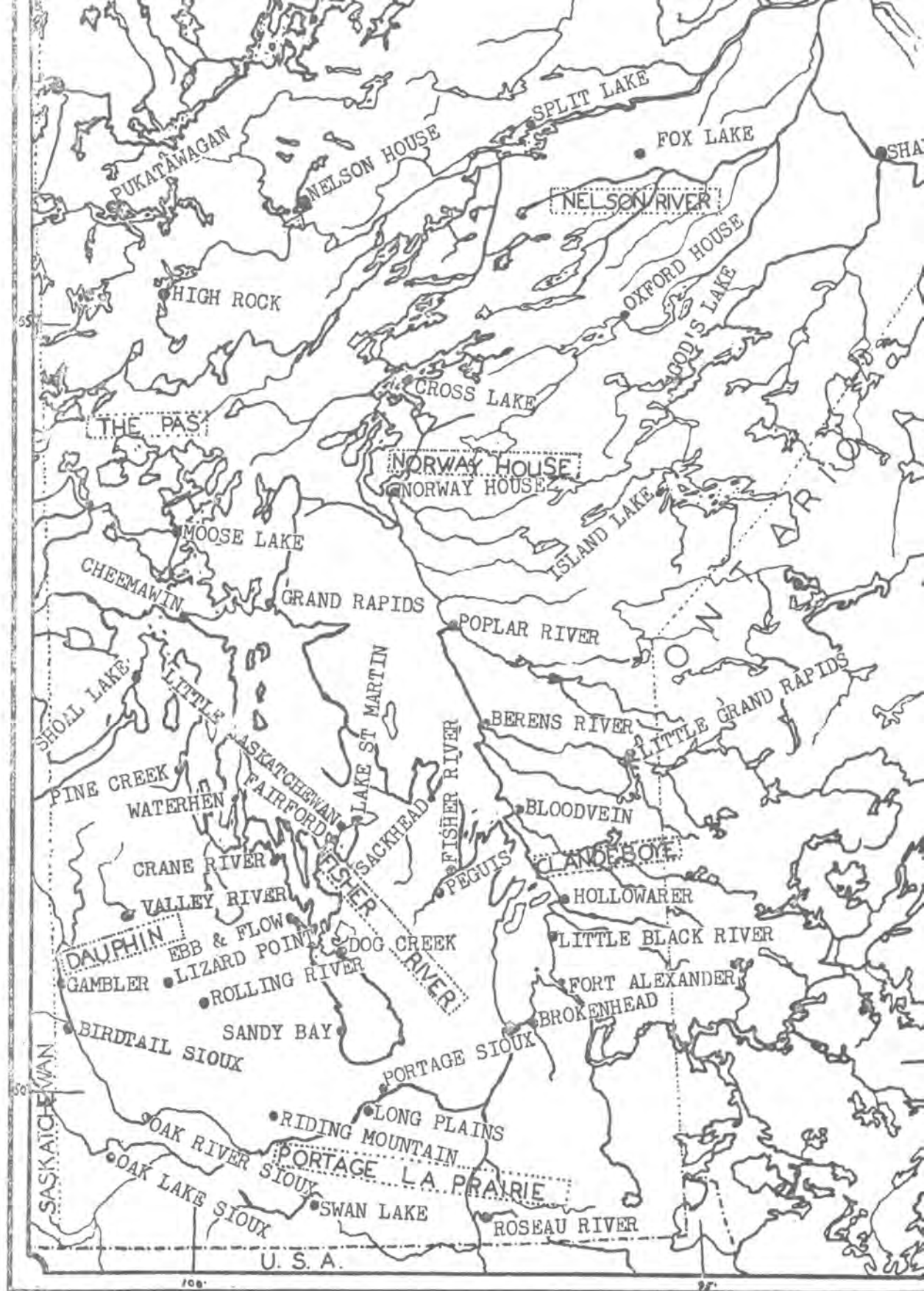
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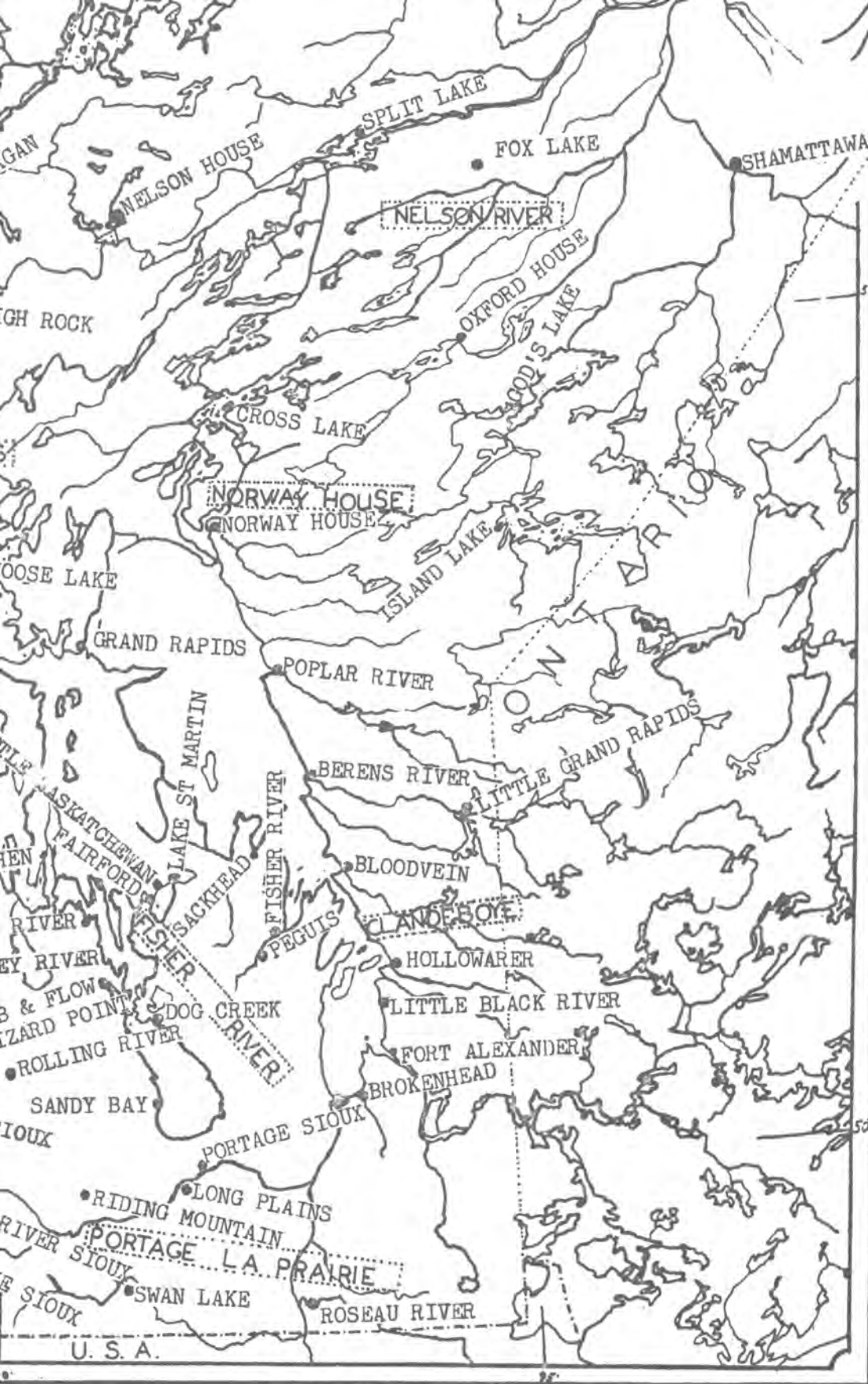
INI



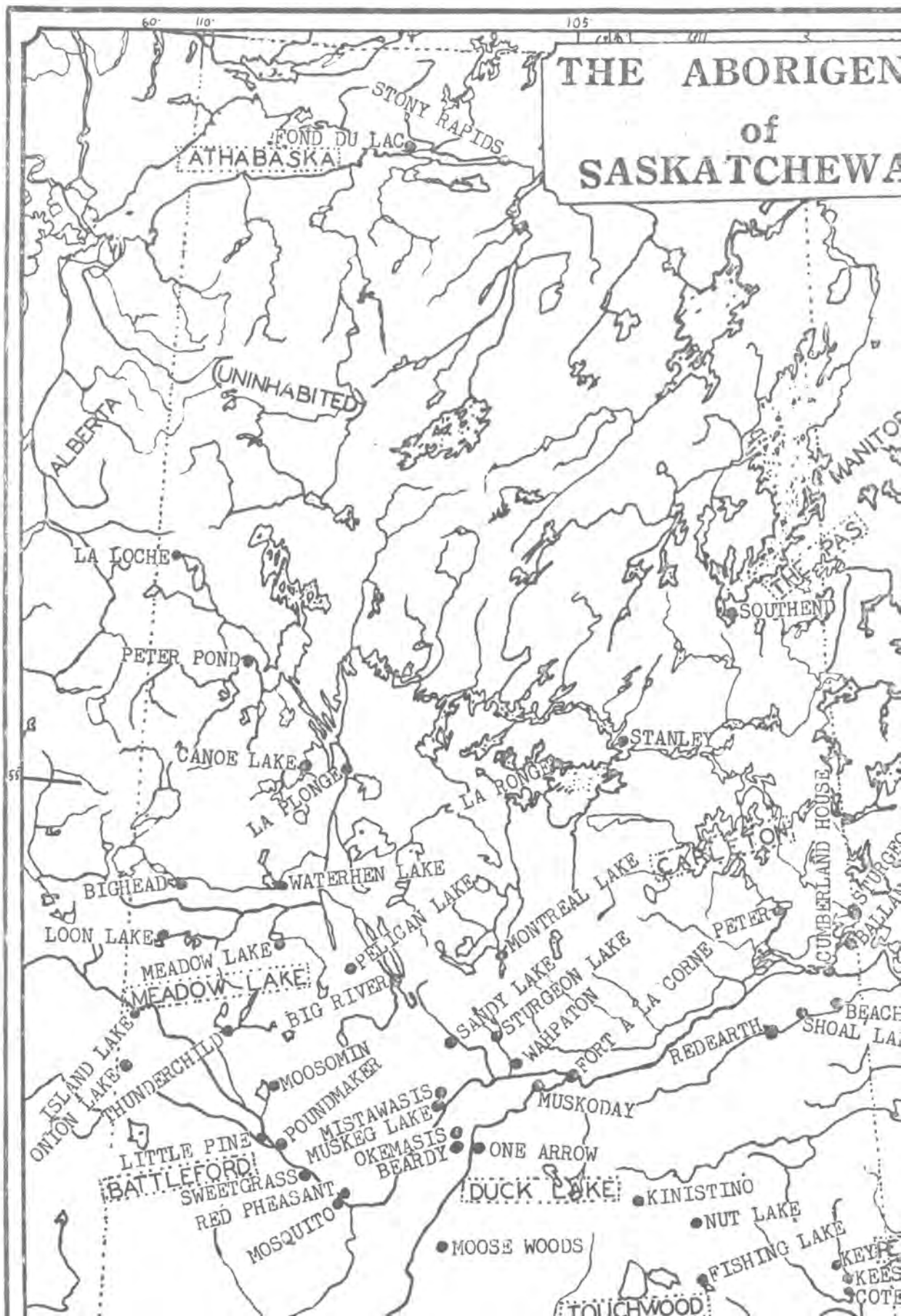


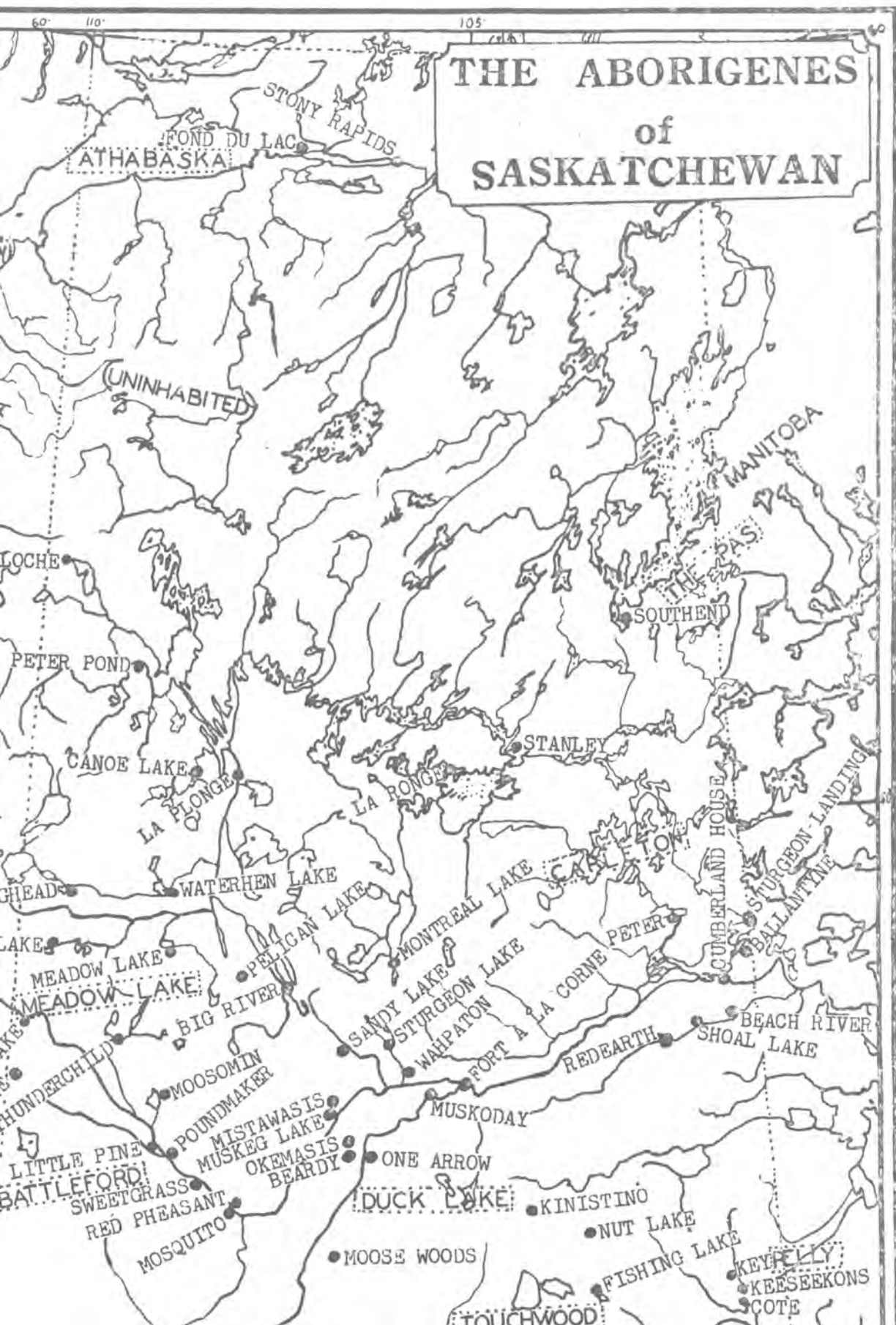


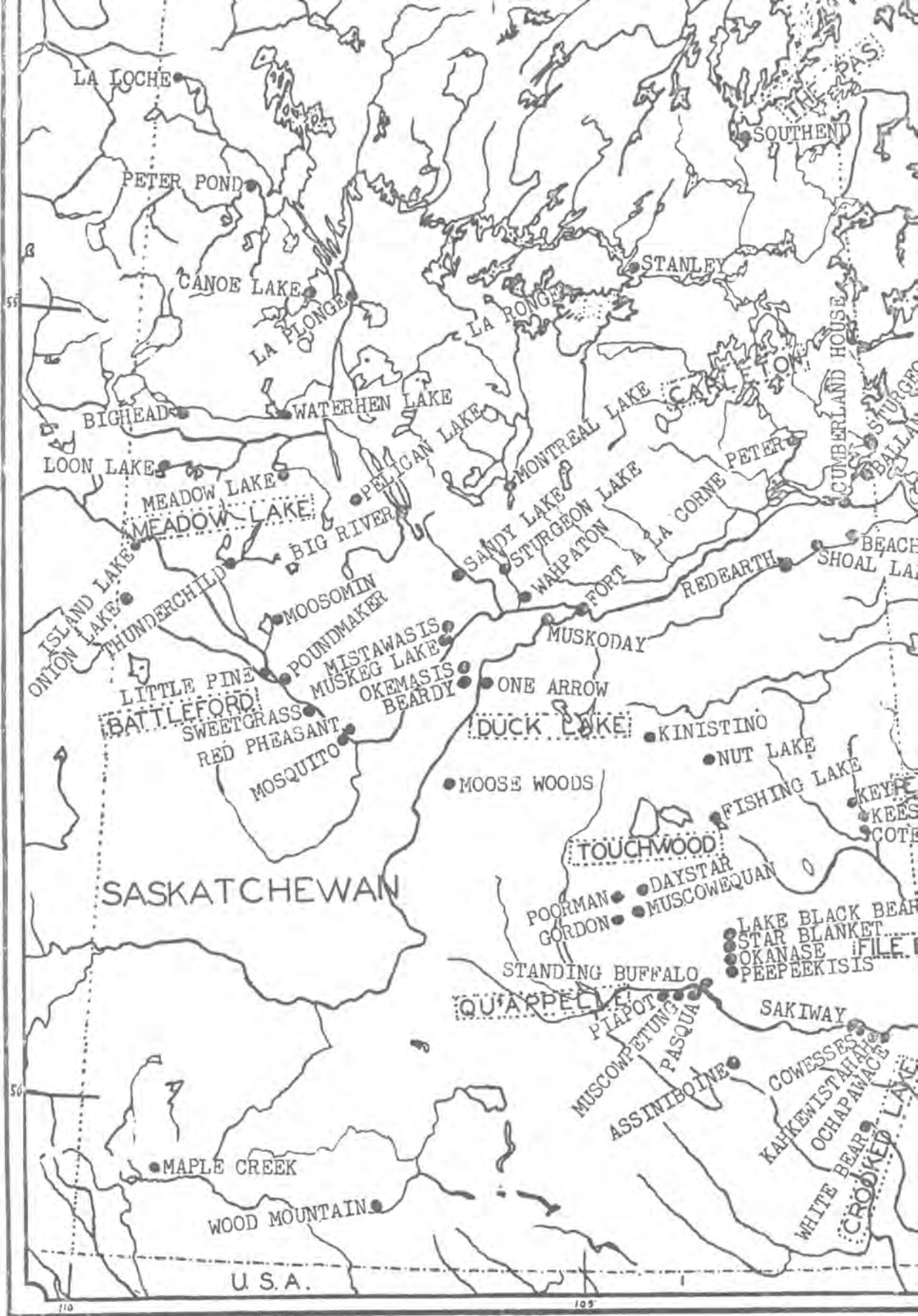




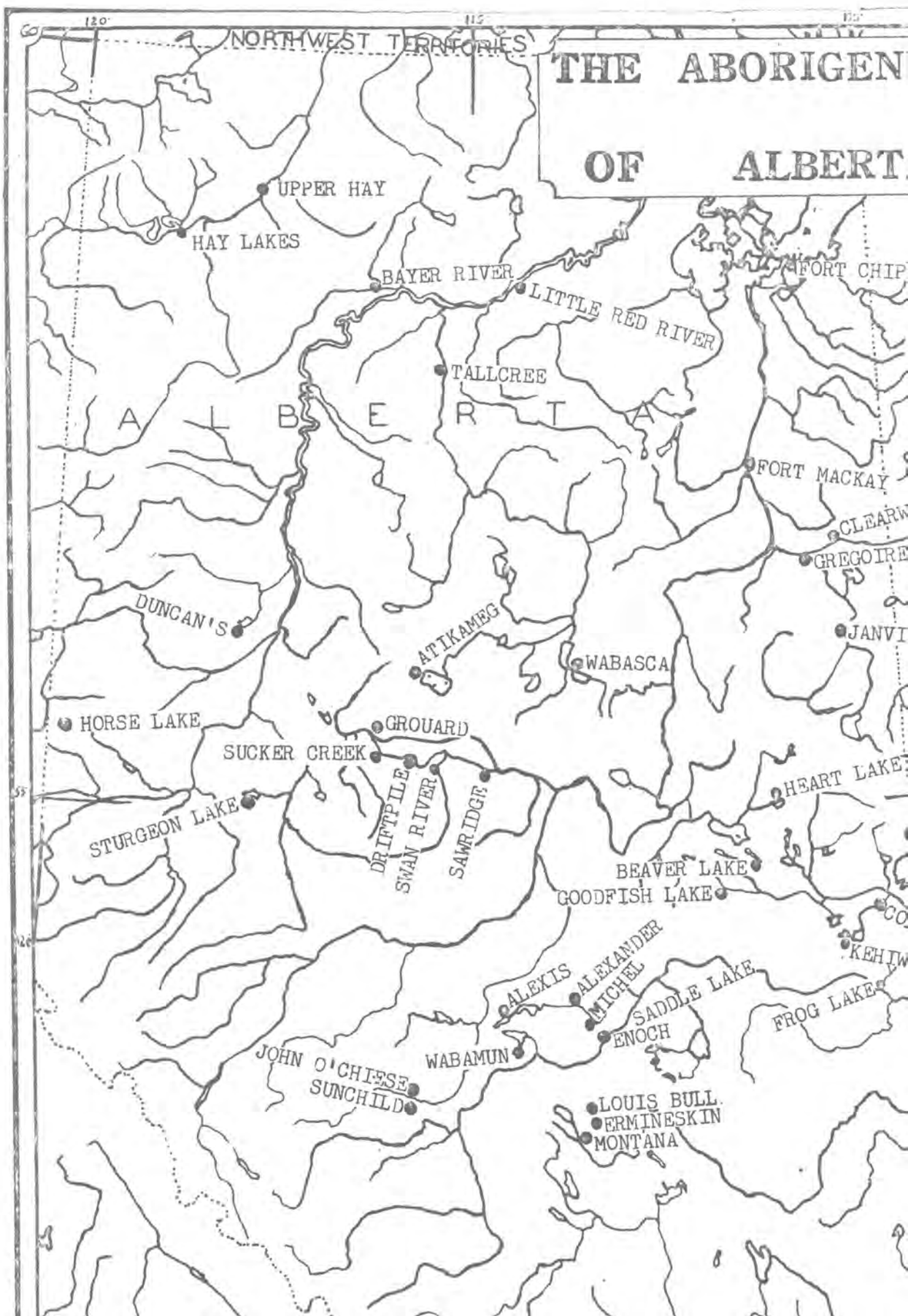
THE ABORIGENES of SASKATCHEWA

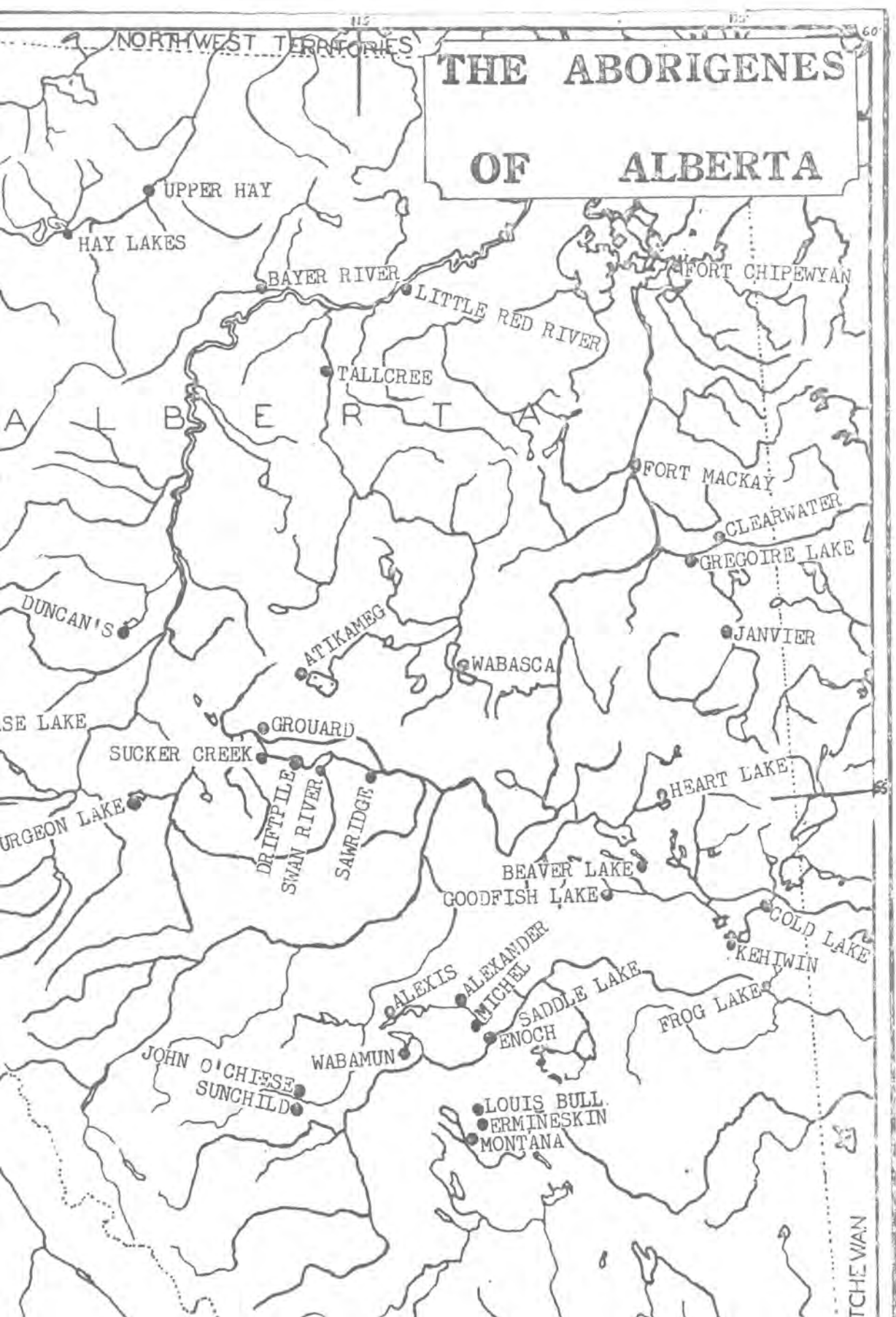


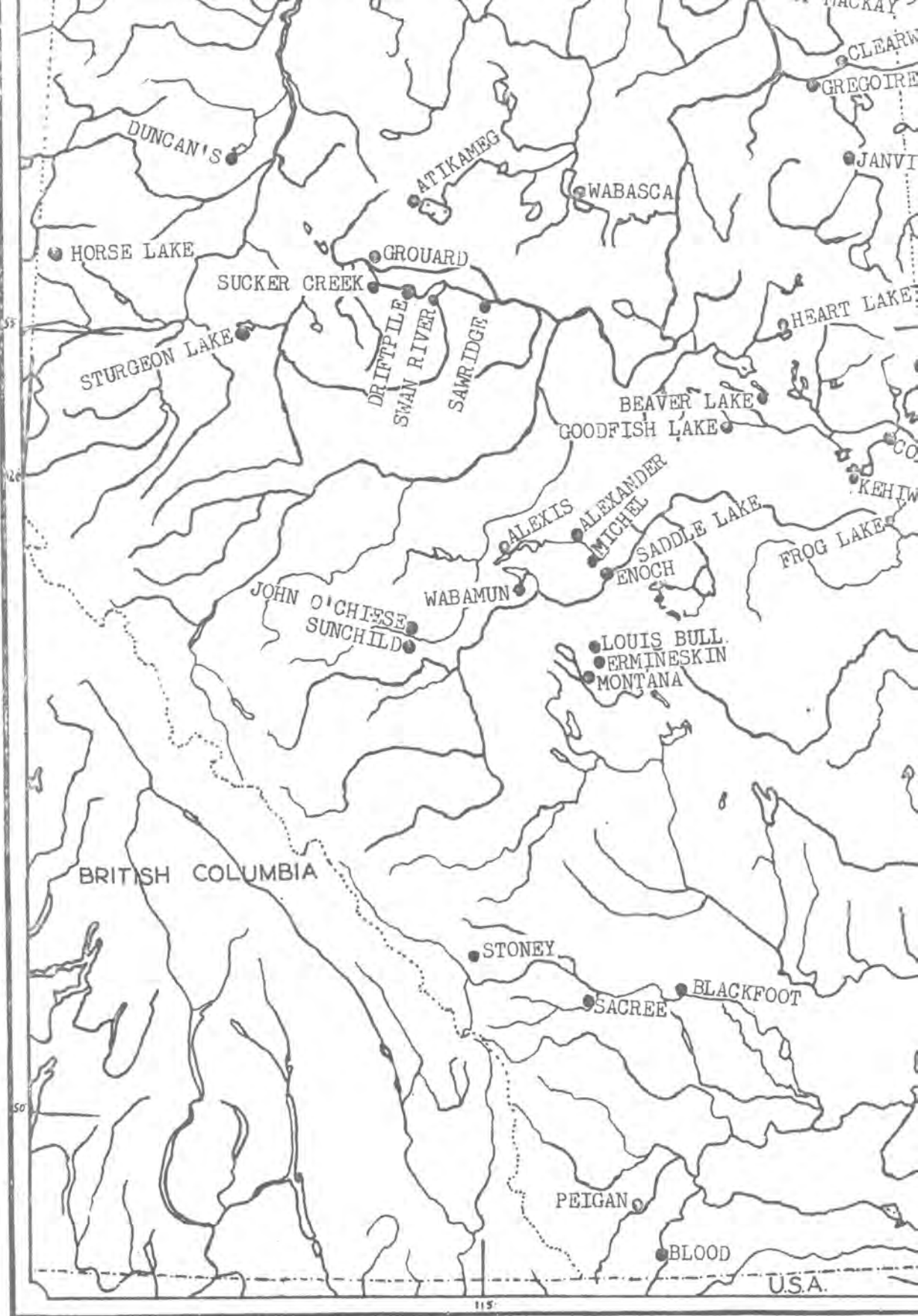


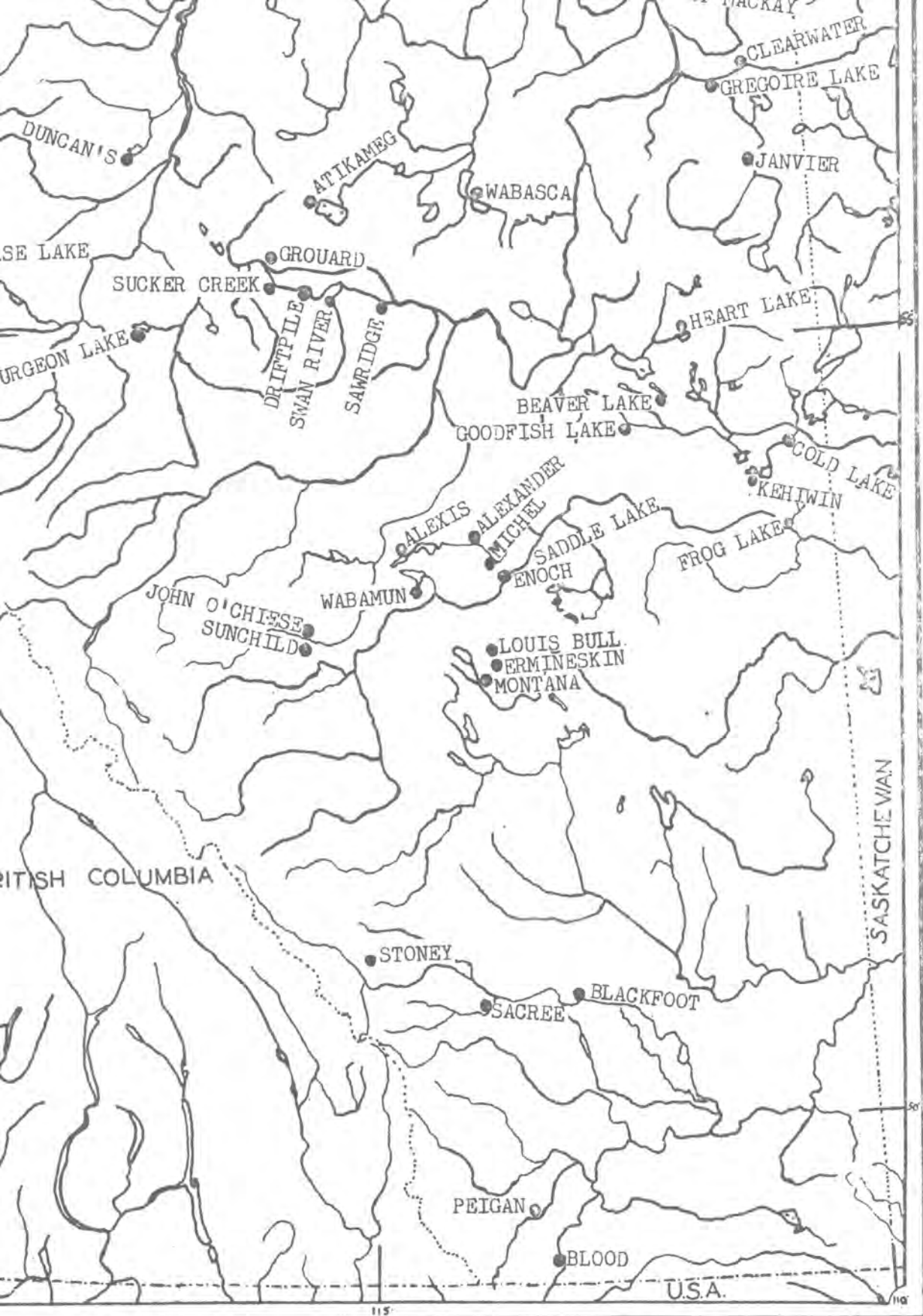












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Indian and Eskimo Welfare Oblate Commission,
Ottawa University,
Ottawa, Canada.