

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP FOR RESEARCHERS*

Co-ordinated by Lisa Patterson

THURSDAY, 27 February 1992, River Room, Office Tower, 11th Floor

9:00 - 9:15 Opening prayer & announcements, Delta Room A

For technical workshop, Researchers adjourn to
River Room, 11th floor, Office Tower

**9:15 - 10:00 Opening Remarks & Introduction to Workshop
Structure of National Archives (GAD, MS DIV., CAAD,
DAP, MISA) & National Library (CIRC)**

10:00 - 10:15 Coffee break

**10:15 - 11:00 Life Cycle of Records
Archival Method of Organization
Layout of National Archives/National Library
Best Approach to Research & Basic Tools**

**11:00 - 12:00 Pre-Confederation Research - Pat Kennedy, NA
Methods & sources**

LUNCH

**1:00 - 2:30 RG 10 - Character & Uses of Indian Affairs Records
Access to Government Records**

2:30 - 2:45 Coffee

**2:45 - 3:30 Indian Affairs HQ, what is there?
DIAND Library - Julia Finn, Client Services
Annuity & Distribution Paylists - Pierrette
Galley, Genealogical Research Unit,
DIAND
Trust Funds**

**3:30 to 4:15 Other Federal Resources in Ottawa
Questions & Answers
Organize for informal evening workshops**

**4:15 to 4:30 Course Evaluation Questionnaire
Please complete & return to Lisa Patterson**

*** Note:** This technical workshop will be an orientation for new researchers. It should also help more experienced researchers improve their research approach and will enable them to share information and ideas with fellow researchers.

TAKING RESEARCH NOTES

The act of doing research includes searching through inventories and finding aids to locate records as well as consulting the records themselves.

When taking notes from the records it is important to clearly and completely identify the not only the document, but the group and series of records of which it is a part. The finding aid number that led you to the document should also be noted for future reference.

From your notes you -- or anyone else -- should be able to retrace your steps back to the same records many months or years after you first did the work.

Proper archival citations, necessary for both footnotes and lists of sources consulted, normally consist of:

- name of the repository
- number (& name) of the record or manuscript group
- series number (when known)
- volume number
- file number (and/or page number, if no file number)
- document description, ie. from:____, to:____, date:____

Example of a government record citation:

NA, RG 17, vol. 1631, file 1097A, Low to Fabre, 14 September 1885.

Example of a private manuscript citation:

NA, MG 26, J 1, vol. 20, pp. 18610-3, King to Fisher, 15 August 1913.

For further guidance see any of the style guides readily available in bookstores and libraries or consult Archival Citations: Suggestions for the Citation of Documents at the Public Archives of Canada, a booklet published in 1983 by the PAC (now the National Archives).

Identifying copies of documents is a vital task that falls on the researcher. When acquiring photocopies or reader-printer copies of archival documents researchers generally receive a stack of copies with the archival references lacking or stamped on the back of the last page only. Before the pages are separated or photocopied, write the full archival reference (citation) on each page -- in the margin (but not too close to the edge) and on the front where it will be sure to be photocopied.

WITHOUT FULL CITATIONS, COPIES OF ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS AND ANY REFERENCES TO THEM ARE VIRTUALLY VALUELESS AS EVIDENCE.

LP/2/92

NATIONAL LIBRARY

Second Floor, 395 Wellington Street

National Library Pass

Within the last year the National Library has instituted a system of short- and long-term user passes. A letter of referral from your local or university library is required to establish that your needs have surpassed that of your local library. Those without access to a local library or whose needs clearly require the use of the National Library's collections and expertise do not need to present a letter of referral. In any case, you must present identification with your current address to obtain a pass at the User Orientation desk which is open from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

Closed Stacks

Except for basic reference books such as bibliographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases which are available in the Reference and Reading Room, the National Library's holdings are in closed stacks. Researchers obtain call numbers by using the DOBIS computer system or the library's catalogue on microfiche in order to complete the "McBee" form. These request forms are handed in at the Circulation Desk and, when retrieved, the items are placed on the "Pick Up" shelves in the Reading Room alphabetically according to surname of the researcher.

Retrieval Schedule - No retrievals after 4:30 pm

Monographs	on the hour
Official Publications	on the quarter hour
Newspapers	on the half hour
Journals	as requested

Note: As some of the National Libraries holdings (for example, law books) are stored in another building several blocks away, retrieval times vary.

Candian Indian Rights Collection (CIRC)

This is a strong but underutilized body of research materials on legal and political rights that also includes historical and ethnological information. The National Library acquired it in 1979 when the Indian Claims Commission was dismantled and has added to it since then.

Sandra Bell is the librarian currently responsible for the CIRC. Given the state of the cataloguing of these materials, researchers should request her assistance in using the collection.

Photocopiers & Change Machines - In Reprography Room.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES' INDIAN TREATY PROJECT

MICROFILM PROJECT MAKES RARELY SEEN DOCUMENTS READILY AVAILABLE

by Lisa Patterson

Indian Affairs Archivist, Government Archives Division, National Archives of Canada

This spring some of the most pivotal records in the National Archives' Indian Affairs record group became accessible. Over 500 documents from the years 1680 to 1956 were individually described and microfilmed through Government Archives Division's Indian Treaty (IT) Project. They are from Record Group 10 (RG 10 - Records Relating to Indian Affairs), Volumes 1840 to 1853.

RG 10 is composed of whatever records Indian Affairs has transferred to the custody of the National Archives. It is a Government Archives Division record group because the records were generated by the federal government in its management of "Indians and lands reserved for Indians." Volumes 1840 to 1853 are likely the greatest single concentration of treaty-related records in Canada.

Although categorized by Indian Affairs and therefore by the Archives as "Indian treaties and surrenders", the documents in Volumes 1840 to 1853 are quite a diverse group. The majority are land surrenders, adhesions and amendments, but there are also peace and friendship treaties and a small number of minutes, memos, maps, land leases, land sales, and transfers of trusteeship. Physically, they are all shapes and sizes. Only a few conform to the stereotypical image of a treaty; almost none resemble a frameable certificate. Many are multi-paged and/or double-sided and some are in bound book format.

Among the best known of the land surrender treaties in this group are the Williams, the Robinson-Huron, and the Robinson-Superior, all pertaining to the older parts of Ontario, and Treaties One to Eleven that span the area from northern Ontario to northeastern British Columbia. The printed text of these and most other treaties has been available in *Indian Treaties and Surrenders*, first published in 1880 and reprinted in 1971. Treaty research reports for the major treaties are available from the Treaties and Historical Research Centre of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For the first time, all the Indian treaty and surrender documents are readily available. They are on four microfilm reels, numbered T-9938 to T-9941. In-house researchers with valid research passes will find this black and white microfilm on the third floor of the National Archives' main building in the self-serve microfilm area, which is open 24 hours a day, every day of the year. For those researching elsewhere, the film may be borrowed through inter-institutional loans or purchased, for about \$23

...*National Archives, p. 2*

JUNE 1991

NHSG MEETING NOTES

The NHSG business meeting at the Kingston Learned's this June was well attended, with at least 19 members new and old turning up for an hour packed with enthusiastic discussion. Here are the highlights of the main items on the agenda, along with the editor's insightful comments. He trusts you can tell which is which...

A number of us at the meeting had been on the field trip to Tyendinaga, Kanesatake, and Akwesasne. The trip was an enormous success, owing to the diligent efforts of its organizers. Special thanks to Bruce Hodgins and his very capable administrative assistant and graduate students at Trent who planned a very ambitious project down to the last detail. Thanks as well to Bill Assikinack of CINSa for his help in organizing and participation in the meetings at the Mohawk communities. A friendly spirit of communication and camaraderie among the 25 participants set the tone for the entire trip, which was an intensive learning experience. At the business meeting, Bill Wicken, a doctoral candidate at the University of Montreal History Department, and Lisa Patterson, Indian Affairs archivist at the National Archives, volunteered to coordinate planning for next year's field trip for the Learned's

...*NHSG, p. 16*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIAN TREATY PROJECT

from page 1

per reel, through Xebec Imaging Services, 1675 Russell Rd., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 0N1.

On the microfilm, each document is preceded by a Government Archives Division description which outlines the document's purpose, signatories, date, physical characteristics, etc. Since there can be more than one document per Indian Affairs' consecutive registration number, an absolute numbering system (IT 001 to IT 506) was developed to distinguish between sometimes very similar but discrete documents. A conversion list from Indian Affairs number to IT number appears at the beginning of each reel.

The records were microfilmed in sequence according to their Indian Affairs number. Researchers will find it most convenient, therefore, to approach the microfilm knowing the Indian Affairs number of the documents they are seeking. The Archives' finding aid 10-44 and *Indian Treaties and Surrenders* both provide the Indian Affairs registration numbers. Without these numbers, information such as the day, month, year, place of signing, names of signatories, groups represented, etc., must be relied upon to locate specific documents.

Prior to the microfilming, few researchers had seen any of the original documents. Since they were not available to researchers through the circulation desk, viewing was arranged by appointment. In recent years, this required an archivist to help the researcher select the necessary document from a vague list. On retrieving the correct document and placing it in a locked viewing cabinet, the archivist stood by while the researcher perused it. Uncertainty about which documents should be retrieved, the difficulties of transporting irreplaceable documents from their storage location in one building to the viewing cabinet in another and the attendant delays frustrated researchers and archivists alike. Now, access to these documents has improved and the originals are better described and protected. Please consider this your invitation to use the new microfilm!

From the Archives' point of view, the Indian Treaty Project is not quite complete, however. Finding aid 10-44 will be modified to reflect the microfilming and descriptive work. Once microjackets are received by Photo Services, researchers will be able to order (in addition to reader-printer copies already

available) black and white photographs from the IT microfilm. They will also be able to order colour transparencies or prints of the few coloured maps in Volumes 1840 to 1853. Presently, archivists can conduct Wordperfect word searches on the IT descriptions. In future, there may be more sophisticated means of searching the descriptions and perhaps the documents themselves.

To obtain copies, researchers should consult the microfilm for the IT number of the specific document(s) required. If only part of a document is needed, the image number(s) of the particular page(s) should be recorded. With a full reference, i.e.: NA, RG 10, Volume #, Indian Affairs #, IT #, Image #(s), microfilm reel T-#), copies may be ordered through the National Archives' Reference Desk, (613) 995-8094. Citations in research papers and publications should follow the same format.

Despite the importance of RG 10, Volumes 1840 to 1853, copies and even originals of these documents do exist elsewhere. The prime example would be in Colonial Office records which, at the National Archives, are with Manuscript Division. Whether or not the gaps apparent in the Indian Affairs consecutive registration numbers can be accounted for by treaty records held in other repositories remains to be seen. At the National Archives, reports and correspondence related to treaties are scattered throughout several manuscript and record groups.

The Indian treaties and surrenders are obviously not the sole key to the question of the origins of the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the colonial and Canadian governments. Nevertheless, one hopes that making them available on microfilm will promote a better understanding of "our treaties" and encourage further research on the subject.

NHSG Newsletter/GEHA Bulletin

Next issue: April 1992. Submissions welcome in English and/or French. Deadline: March 1. Longer items appreciated on 3 1/2 inch disk, Macintosh or IBM formats. Please include a hard copy. Disks will be returned. Submissions to: Barry Cottam, History, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5. Fax: (613) 564-9599.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS

Indian Affairs is in Hull in the tall red brick office tower at 10 Wellington St. (Les Terrasses de la Chaudiere) Hours: 8:30 to 4:30.

Departmental Library - 14th floor, (819) 997-0811

This is an open stacks library with an extensive collection of books, periodicals, annual reports, and other valuable reference materials. Books are loaned directly only to DIAND employees; loans to others must be through inter-library loan. At the library, researchers may use photocopiers and reader-printers without charge. Most of the National Archives' RG 10 records on microfilm and the Red, Black, CRF & School finding aids on fiche are available for do-it-yourself copying. This can be an advantage for researchers who need copies immediately. Moreover, there are no forms to fill out as at the National Archives.

The library's catalogue on microfiche is about to be replaced by a computer catalogue; the catalogue lists all of the library's holdings.

CLAIMS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTRE - Room 801, (819) 997-8157

Headquarters files still in the custody of DIAND (as opposed to the National Archives) are made available to researchers through this office. It has also commissioned numerous research reports related to Indian claims and treaties that it makes available to researchers along with guides to research and native studies. To learn what is available consult the April 1991 version of the Centre's Survey of Documents.

INDIAN LANDS REGISTRY - Room 1867, 953-0974

The reserve general registers available for consultation here record most, if not all, transactions affecting reserve lands. The registers may supply you with file numbers for further research and will enable you to obtain copies of relevant surrenders, leases, Orders-in-Council, etc. Land sales books held here provide information on any reserve land that has been surrendered and sold.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT - Room 820, (819) 997-9118

The staff uses Annuity and Interest Distribution Paylists plus census material to answer questions regarding ancestral descent and band population. Claims researchers need to go through ATIP at DIAND to have access to departmental copies of these records.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION & PRIVACY (ATIP) - Room 1013, (819) 997-8277

Indian Affairs ATIP Secretariat is only concerned with records still in the custody of the department. Separate Band Council Resolutions are required for access to DIAND records that have been transferred to the custody of the National Archives.

ALSO IN OTTAWA

ENERGY MINES AND RESOURCES

615 Booth St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9

Surveys & Mapping Branch (5th Floor), Canada Lands Survey
Records - maps, plans, fieldbooks & files re: IR surveys,
rights-of-way, etc.

CONSUMER & CORPORATE AFFAIRS

10 Victoria St., Place du Portage I, Hull, Quebec K1A 0C9

Registrar General's Office - letters patent on surrendered
Indian lands sold to private buyers, 1867 to present

CANADIAN MUSEUM OF CIVILIZATION

100 Laurier Street, P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec J8x 4H2

Canadian Ethnology Service and the Archaeological Survey of
Canada hold a large amount of unpublished information about
Indian life and culture.

Departmental & Other Libraries

Most government departments have their own libraries.

The Supreme Court of Canada has an excellent law library.

Carleton University and Ottawa University both have good
library collections related to Indians and Indian history.

Terminology use in, or in reference to, eighteenth and nineteenth-century records
[common French equivalents are noted where appropriate]

Act [acte]

- legislation passed by a Parliament; see also Ordinance, Statute identified by the regnal year and name of the monarch plus a chapter number [such as 33 George III, chapter 8; the country in which it was passed should also be identified]

Abstract

- precis or summary of a lengthier text; see also Extract

Blue Books of Statistics

- annual reports of statistics on population, trade, revenue, etc., lists of the Civil Establishment, their duties and salaries, and other details relating to a colony made [from 1821 onward] to the Colonial Office; prepared in four or five copies, using pre-printed forms; available in provincial archives and in the Colonial Office "Miscellanea" for the respective colony

Calendar [répertoire analytique]

- archival listing of documents, item by item, in chronological order;

Civil Secretary

- secretary to the governor, in his civil capacity; matters relating to his office as commander of the forces were handled by the Military Secretary; parallel to the evolution of responsible government in the political arena, many responsibilities shifted from the Civil to the Provincial Secretary in the bureaucracy

Colonial Secretary

- informal title used for the (British) Secretary of State for War and the Colonies
- alternative title for the office of Provincial Secretary

Commission

- letters patent or warrant appointing one or more individuals to office, and authorizing the their exercise of specified powers (thus a Royal Commission to a governor specifies the boundaries of the province and outlines the powers he may exercise there)
- a body constituted and authorized by letters patent to carry out a function: to inquire into a matter, to act as trustees or administrators of an institution, etc.

Contemporary copy

- copy of a document made soon after the original, usually for similar purposes, but not by an interested party; see also Duplicate

Correspondence

- letters, received and sent; used in a generic sense to encompass letters, memoranda, reports and other forms of communication

Deed [acte]

- document recording an act, such as a gift, lease or sale of land; see also Indenture

Description, surveyor's

- formal document identifying the boundaries of land being leased or granted by the Crown

Despatch

- formal letter; official correspondence of governors and military or naval commanders

Docketbook - see Register

Duplicate

- copy of a document prepared by its author (or his secretary); often made as a precaution against risks of loss in transit; usually in format identical to that of the original

endorsement

- annotations inscribed (endorsed) on the outermost page of a document; usually set within the margins formed by folding the document for storage in bundles;

engrossed

- written out in fair style, for the signature of the governor [major documents are engrossed on parchment and bear the Great Seal Deputed for the province while lesser documents are engrossed on paper and bear the governor's privy seal]

Entrybook [copie de lettres]

- bound volume used to record the text of letters and other documents issued/sent by an official; see also Letterbook and Register

Extract

- portion selected from a longer text; see also Abstract

Fiat

- (Latin) = "let it be done"; authorization for an action; see also Warrant [Fiats of the Attorney General authorize the wording of a document, the issuance of which is authorized by the governor, using an Order-in-Council or other document]

Indenture

- document recording an agreement/contract between two or more parties, each of whom receives a signed "original"; see also Deed

Instructions

- document specifying the duties to be performed by an official and the limits of his authority in so doing;
a Warrant may incorporate instructions to the official it nominates;
- Royal Instructions to a governor were issued in conjunction with his Commission

Law Officers of the Crown

- the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, and senior judges, as technical advisors to the Crown and its agents;
their Opinions may take memorandum or letter format

Letterbook - see Entrybook

Letters Patent [lettres patent]

- document of public nature recording such acts as a grant of title to lands, an appointment to office, a pardon, or the revocation of such an act; [thus, all deeds from the Crown are letters patent but only some letters patent are deeds, others are commissions]

Mandamus

- (Latin) = an order; command from the sovereign/monarch to the governor for the appointment of an official or some other action to be authorized by letters patent under the Great Seal Deputed for the province

Minute

- annotation, often written in the margin or on a turned-up corner of a document, outlining the recipient's immediate response and plans for a formal reply [Minutes were excluded from the Q Series transcripts but included on the microfilm of Colonial Office 42.]

Minutes [procès-verbal]; Minute Book [livre des procès-verbaux]

- formal report/record of the proceedings, that is, subjects discussed and decisions taken by an advisory or executive body;
- volume used to record minutes of proceedings

Order-in-Council [Décret-du-Conseil]

- decision of the governor on a matter discussed in the Executive Council; based on the Minutes and written in the form of an extract therefrom to serve as authority for an official to undertake a desired action in response to the matter [thus, Orders-in-Council on land petitions authorize the Surveyor General and other officials to prepare the papers necessary for a grant or lease of specific lands]

Ordinance [ordonnance]

- Act or statute; used most often in reference to non-elective legislative bodies (such as the Council of Quebec, 1764-1791 or the Special Council of Lower Canada, 1838-1841);
see also Act

Original

- document signed by its author(s); indentures and other contracts are made in as many "originals" as there are parties to the agreement;
despatches prepared in duplicate are "original" if signed (and sealed) by their authors, "contemporary copies" if not signed -- whether or not the word *copy* is inscribed on them

parchment

- animal skin used as the medium for a record, instead of paper; customarily used for land grants, Royal Commissions, pardons and other documents to which the Great Seal is affixed

petition (also termed a Memorial) [mémoire, requête]

- document (drawn up in formal style) used to request something from the government, such as land grants, licences and pardons; also used as a means of lobbying the government on matters of policy or legislation; petitions presented to the Executive Council or a committee thereof become Submissions

Provincial Secretary and Registrar

- senior official responsible for management of correspondence addressed to the government, preservation of public records, affixing the Great Seal, etc.

proximo

- (Latin) = next, as in "on the 25th prox." for a date in the following month

public instrument

- document issued by a public authority/official (deeds, proclamations, warrants)

Register [registre]

- a bound volume used by an official (such as the Provincial Secretary and Registrar) to record the full text of all licences, bonds, deeds, leases and other public documents issued by the Crown, or of agreements of public character made by private individuals (such as deeds of sale, leases and mortgages, entered in a local Land Registry office, or a notary's *greffe*);
- a volume used for records-management purposes to control documents in (numbered) file systems; key data abstracted from the documents is entered in columns by categories

Return

- a report, in narrative or statistical format (such as nominal census returns or statistical returns of population, or shipping returns recording vessels arriving or departing a port)

Royal Instructions - see Instructions

Royal Warrant - see Warrant

schedule

- list of documents (especially for a file of documents submitted to an official)

Seal

- an impression on wax or paper superimposed on a document, or suspended therefrom by a cord/ribbon, as a mark of authenticity and legitimacy of issuance; the Great Seal Deputed for a province represents the authority of that jurisdiction; the privy seal of a governor represents his individual authority

state papers

- public records, generally [This antique term is found in many published calendars, such as those for the Q Series transcripts and causes confusion when taken as the title of the series being described.]

statute [statut]

- legislative Act or ordinance; see Act

Submission

- petition, report, memorandum or other document presented to the Executive Council or a committee thereof, for its information or determination;

Transcript/typescript

- copy of a document, made by a person other than the author or his staff, considerably after the original's date, usually for purposes of historical or other research; may be certified for legal purposes

ultimo

- (Latin) = last, as in "on the 17th ult." for a date in the preceeding month

Warrant

- document authorizing an action: governor's warrant to the Surveyor General for a survey; Warrants of recipias authorizing the Sherif or another officer to take custody of an individual; warrants for the arrest of individuals; Royal Warrants authorizing use of the Great Seal Deputed for a province, etc.;
sometimes used in reference to the document appointing an official (see also Commission)

Patricia Kennedy
State & Military Archives
Manuscript Division
National Archives of Canada

24 February 1992

Abbreviations and acronyms

AGO Attorney General's Office; or, Auditor General's Office

AO Audit Office

CE Canada East (used 1841-1867 to distinguish the territory formerly Lower Canada from that of Upper Canada for certain administrative purposes)

CO Colonial Office

CW Canada West (used 1841-1867 to distinguish the territory formerly Upper Canada from that of Lower Canada for certain administrative purposes)

BNA British North America (including Lower Canada or Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Upper Canada but NOT Rupert's Land and other Hudson's Bay Company territories)

ECO Executive Council Office

HBC Hudson's Bay Company

~~HQ~~ Home Office

IGPPA - Inspector General of Provincial Public Accounts

MG Manuscript Group [used at the National Archives and some provincial archives]

OC Order-in-Council

PC Privy Council Order (used only after 1867)

PRO Public Record Office (of Great Britain)

PSO Provincial Secretary's Office

RG Record Group [used at the National Archives as well as many provincial archives]

RGO Receiver General's Office

SGO Surveyor General's Office

T Treasury

WO War Office

PK, 25-2-1992

LAND, TIMBER, MINERALS, WATER, RAILWAYS

Federal Records at National Archives (Government Archives Division)

- RG 10 INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1677-1987
 - all series but especially Series D - Land
- RG 15 INTERIOR, 1821-1936
 - Prairie, North & B.C. lands administration, financial
 & legal records, land patents, B.C. railway belt
 correspondence, field survey notes, letters to Minister
 and correspondence of Lieutenant-Governor of Northwest,
 Metis scrip
 - in 1936 records on surveys, land, timber, water and
 minerals were transferred to the Prairie provinces
- RG 21 ENERGY, MINES & RESOURCES, 1883-1985
 - general policy from 1936, various agencies & boards
 - incidental references to native peoples
- RG 22 INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, 1867-1988
 - administration of minerals, timber & water on reserves
- RG 30 CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, 1836-1975
 - rights-of-way through reserves
- RG 38 VETERANS AFFAIRS, 1896-1985
 - land grants to native veterans
 - Soldier Settlement purchase & sale of reserve land
- RG 39 CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE, 1874-1979
 - forest surveys, interviews with early employees
- RG 43 RAILWAYS & CANALS, 1791-1964
 - a few references to reserve land surrenders &
 expropriations
- RG 45 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1842-1966
 - field notes, mineral & ground water resources
- RG 68 REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1760-1988
 - patents on surrendered Indian lands
 - instruments issued under Great Seal & Privy Seal
- RG 85 NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM, 1867-1974
 - Yukon & NWT land use
 - Prairies, mineral rights on Soldier Settlement lands
- RG 86 MINES, 1911-1968
 - incidental references to native people

(cont'd)

LAND, TIMBER, MINERALS, WATER, RAILWAYS (cont'd)

- RG 88 SURVEYS & MAPPING, 1857-1971
 - Indian reserve surveys, survey notebooks
 - land policy files
- RG 89 WATER RESOURCES, 1887-1982
 - licences and diversions re: western reserves
 - water rights
- RG 91 YUKON TERRITORIAL RECORDS, 1894-1951
 - reserves
- RG 92 GEOGRAPHIC BRANCH, 1945-1968
 - land use studies
- RG 108 ENVIRONMENT, 1899-1983
 - mainly northern references to native people

Notes: Manuscript Division, National Archives, is responsible for RG 1, RG 4, RG 5, RG 8. These contain mostly pre-Confederation records on land-related subjects.

In Government Archives Division, National Archives, State record groups such as RG 2 - Privy Council are also used for research on land questions. See separate list headed "State & Parliamentary Records."

Provincial government departments and archives hold documents regarding Indian lands and resources.

HUNTING, FISHING & TRAPPING

Federal Records at National Archives (Government Archives Division)

- RG 10 INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1677-1987
- treaties, traplines, fisheries
- RG 22 INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, 1867-1957
- native hunting, fishing & trapping rights
- RG 23 FISHERIES & OCEANS, 1883-1984
- Indian fishing, legislation, regulations
- FA 23-4 Series 2.a. Central Registry Records, 1894-1970 - mostly 1914 to 1950s
- FA 23-17 Acc. 83-84/120
Central Registry Records, 1919-1971
- mostly from 1950s onwards
- FA 23-15 Acc. 82-83/151
Fishing Rights of Indians, 1968-78 (single file)
- RG 39 CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE, 1874-1979
- references to native hunting, fishing & trapping
- RG 84 CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE, 1873-1986
- Indian "sites", land, wildlife use, fur trade
- RG 85 NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM, 1867-1974
- Yukon, NWT, wildlife, resource development
- RG 91 YUKON TERRITORIAL RECORDS, 1894-1951
- native hunting, fishing & trapping
- RG 108 ENVIRONMENT, 1899-1983
- legislation, data, inter & extragovernmental records
- RG 109 CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE. 1905-1978
- Indian use of wildlife & migratory birds
- RG 130 RECORDS OF THE NORTHERN PIPELINE AGENCY, 1977-1978
- social, environmental & economic impact of pipeline

Other important sources of information on hunting, fishing and trapping are: provincial governments & archives; records of traders and missionaries (Manuscript Division, National Archives); and academic research in the disciplines of Anthropology, History, and Geography.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Federal Government Records at the National Archives (GAD)

- RG 10 INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1677-1987
 - case files
- RG 13 JUSTICE, 1597-1976
 - legal advice to federal government institutions & Privy Council
 - records on resistance in NW, Louis Riel, (1873-86)

Note: An "Inventory of Matters Referred to the Department of Justice in the Formation and Administration of Native Policy in Canada, 1867-1934" was compiled by D.N. Sprague. Researchers may request it from the RG 13 archivist. Sprague scanned all of Justice's central registry registers and file titles however some of the files listed were never received by the National Archives.

The RG 13 archivist may be able to help researchers find files; many are not indexed by title.

- RG 18 ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, 1863-1982
 - RCMP involvement in native affairs
 - NWMP activity in North West to 1920
- RG 73 SOLICITOR GENERAL, 1834-1986
 - native involvement with justice system
- RG 125 SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, 1875-1987
 - native law cases
- RG 146 CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, 1919-1988
 - RCMP Security Service records from 1919 to 1984

Note: Justice opinions to Indian Affairs are protected by "solicitor/client privilege." As with many of the government records in Government Archives Division, access to sensitive legal records is governed by the provisions of the Access to Information and Privacy Acts. Questions regarding access should be directed to a Government Archives Division Access Officer.

INDIAN HEALTH (cont'd)

- 1880 Indian Affairs**
under Department of Indian Affairs
1903 to 1910 - Medical Inspector, Dr. Bryce,
with HQ staff
1924 - Inuit (Eskimos) brought under Indian Act but
responsibility for Eskimo Health Service was
with N.W.T. until 1945
1927 to ? - Medical Superintendent, Dr. (Col.)
E.L. Stone
- 1936 Medical Welfare & Training Service**
under Indian Affairs Branch
under Department of Mines and Resources
- 1945 Indian Health Services**
separated from Indian Affairs to join Eskimo Health
Services (formerly with N.W.T.)
under Department of National Health & Welfare (H&W)
- 1949 Indian Health Services Directorate**
under the Health Branch, H&W
- 1951 Indian Health**
under Hospital and Medical Services Directorate,
H&W
- 1953 Indian & Northern Health Services**
under Health Directorate, H&W
- 1955 Indian & Northern Health Services Directorate**
(an independent directorate), H&W
- 1962 Indian & Northern Health Services**
under Medical Services Directorate,
Medical Advisory Services, H&W
- 1971 Indian & Northern Health Services**
under Medical Services Branch, H&W
- 1979 Indian Health Policy adopted September 1979**
goal: Indian administration of health services

STATE & COLONIAL

Federal Records at National Archives (Government Archives Division)

- RG 2 PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, 1867-1986
- Orders-in-Council*, annexes, Cabinet records
- RG 6 SECRETARY OF STATE, 1848-1978
- responsible for Indian Affairs immediately after Confederation
- correspondence re: creation of Manitoba, 1885 resistance of Riel
- RG 7 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, 1774-1984
- RG 14 PARLIAMENT, 1828-1984
- mostly post-Confederation; an 1854-1870 letterbook of the Legislative Council is one exception
- committee records, appendices to Journals, unfinished business
- Note: The parliamentary fire of 1916 destroyed many items referred to Sessional Papers from 1867 to 1916.
- RG 33 ROYAL COMMISSIONS
104. Indian Lands & Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia (McKenna-McBride), 1913.
108. Indian Elders' Testimony, 1977.
115. Indian Claims, 1966-77.
147. Westbank Indian Band, 1986-87.

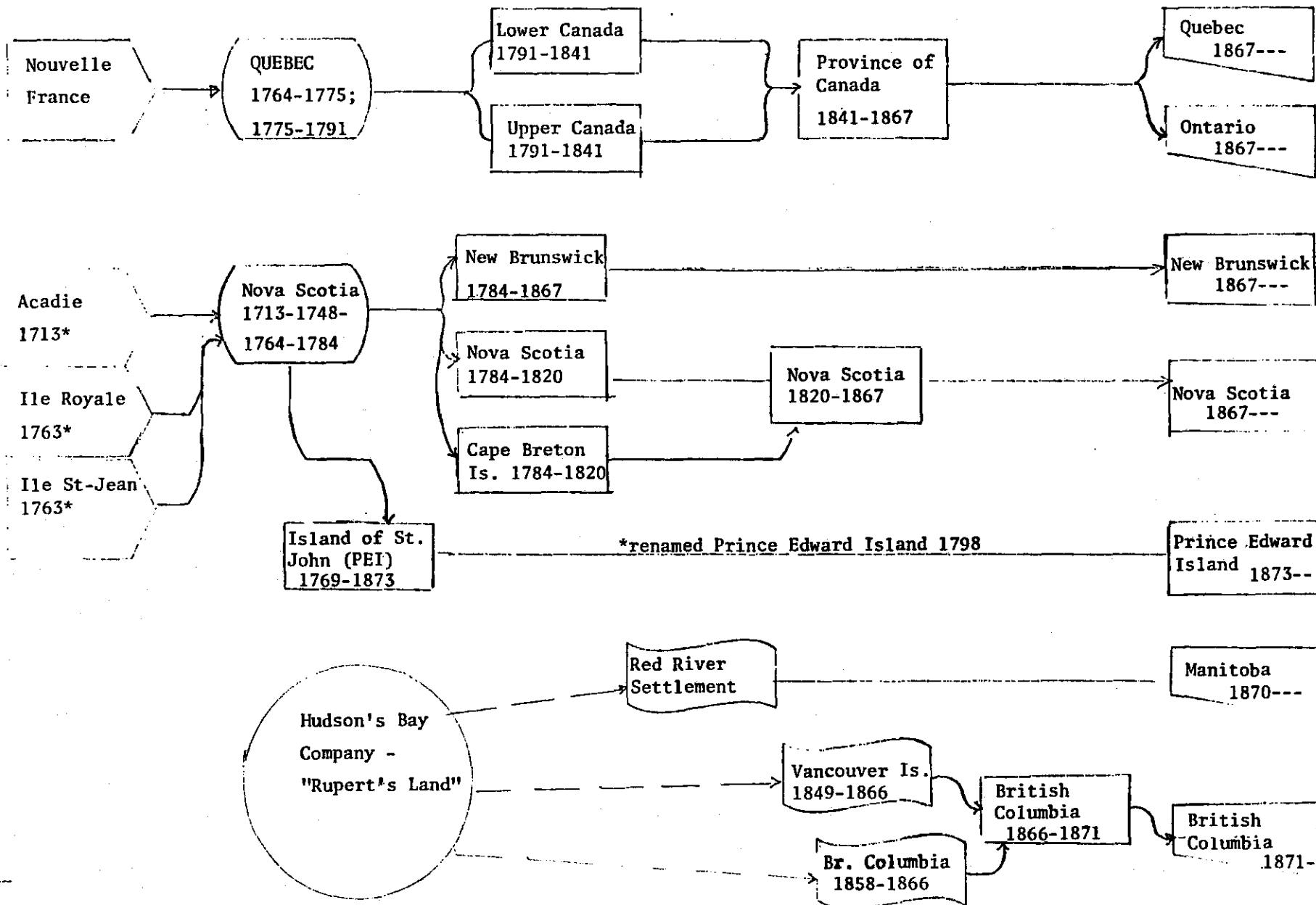
* Copies of Orders-in-Council should be ordered through the Reference Desk, Reference & Researcher Services, NA.

Pre-Confederation Records, NA, (Manuscript Division)

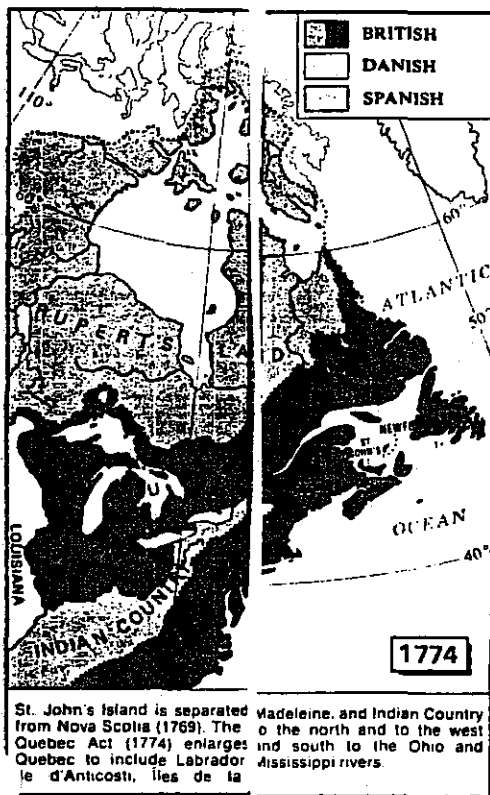
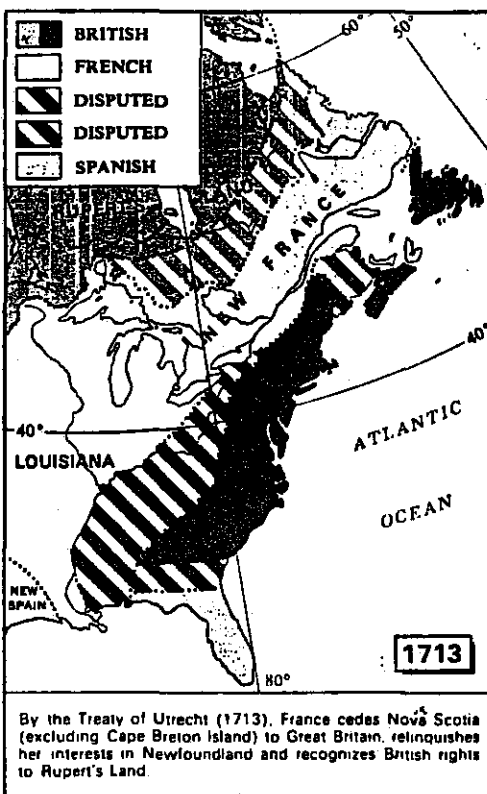
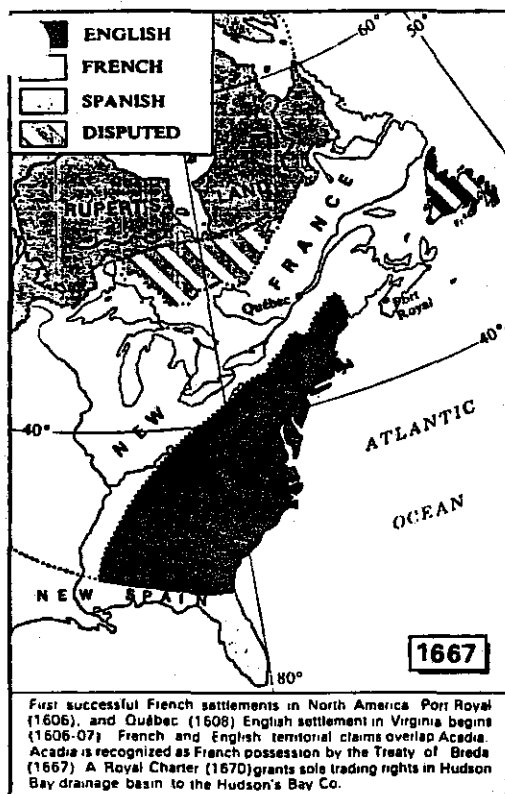
- RG 1 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
- RG 4 PROVINCIAL AND CIVIL SECRETARIES' OFFICES
QUEBEC, LOWER CANADA, AND CANADA EAST
- RG 5 PROVINCIAL AND CIVIL SECRETARIES' OFFICES:
CANADA WEST
- RG 8 BRITISH MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORDS
- MG 1 ARCHIVES DES COLONIES
- MG 4 ARCHIVES DE LA GUERRE
- MG 11 COLONIAL OFFICE RECORDS

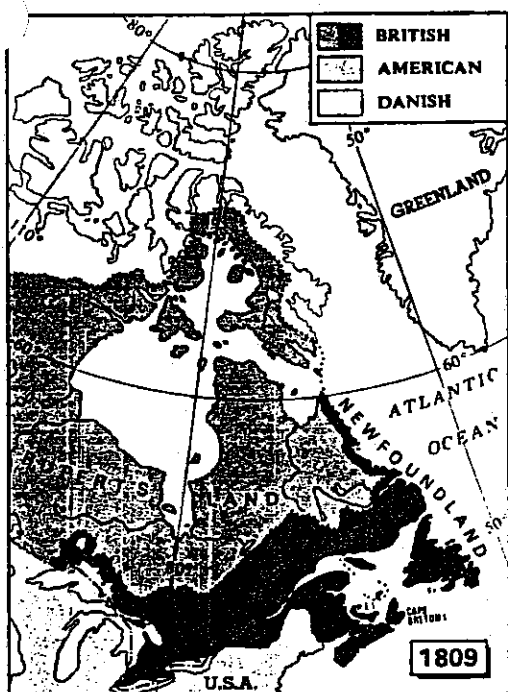
Boundaries of these jurisdictions are illustrated in the
NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA/Atlas national du Canada (1974) pages 83-86

post-Confederation

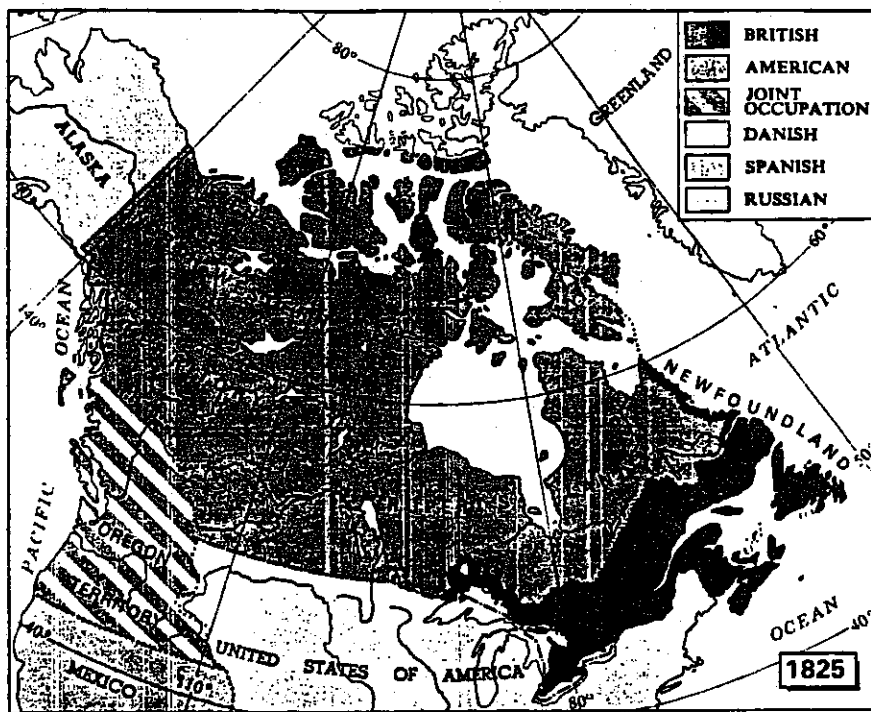


TERRITORIAL EVOLUTION OF CANADA

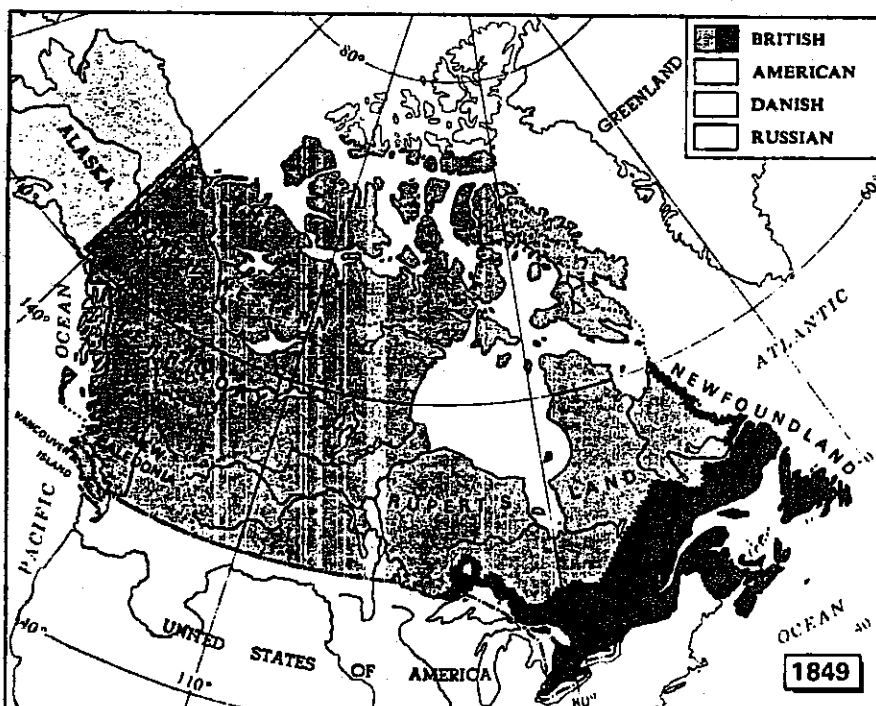




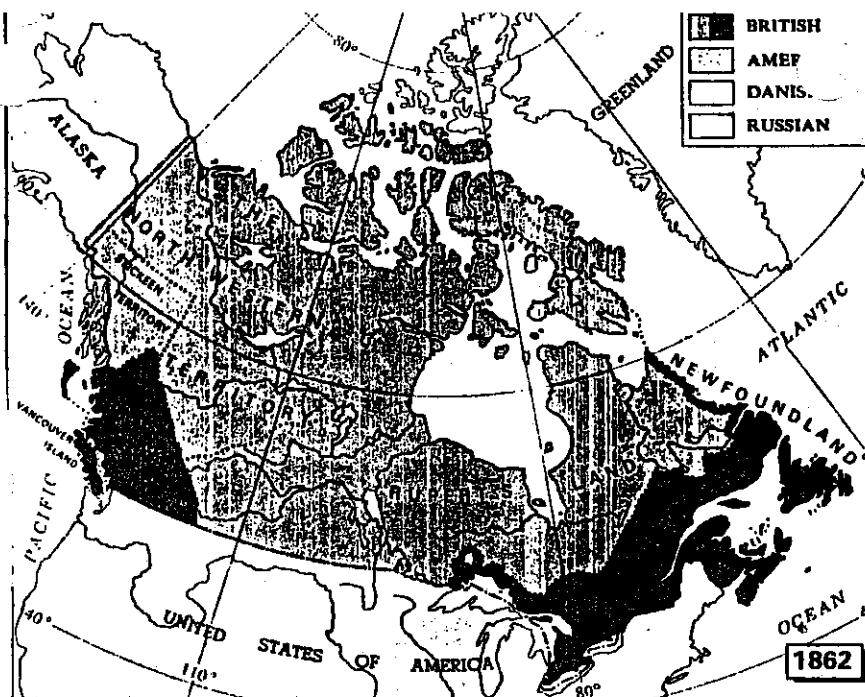
St. John's Island (Île St-Jean) is renamed Prince Edward Island (1798). Île d'Anticosti and the coast of Labrador from the St-Jean River to Hudson Strait are transferred from Lower Canada to Newfoundland by the Labrador Act (1809).



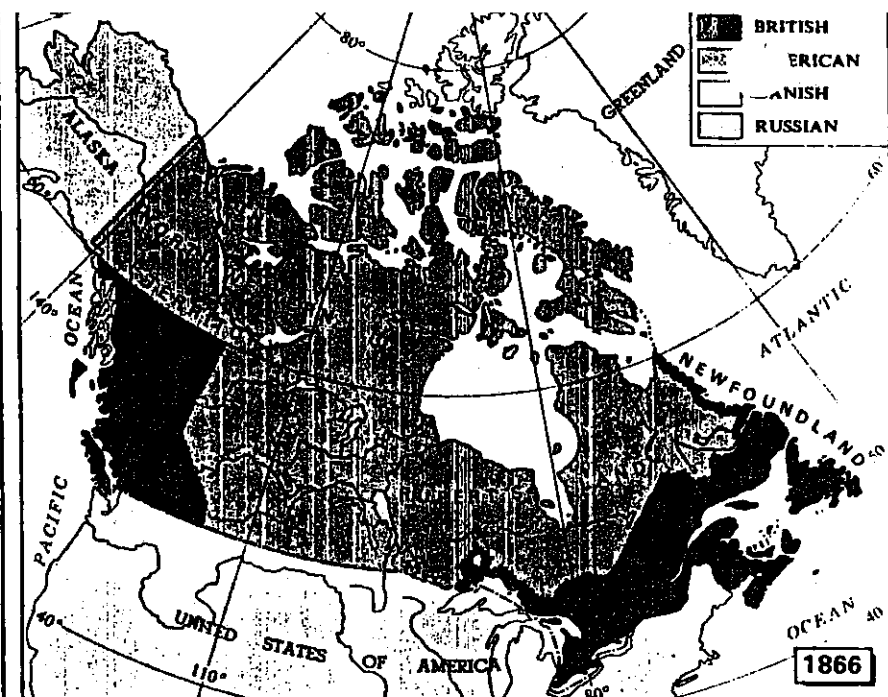
The international boundary is extended westward along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains (1818). The Oregon Territory is occupied jointly by Britain and U.S.A. Reannexation: Cape Breton Island to Nova Scotia (1820); Île d'Anticosti and part of the coast of Labrador to Lower Canada (1825). Agreement between Russia and Britain on the description of Alaska boundary (1825).



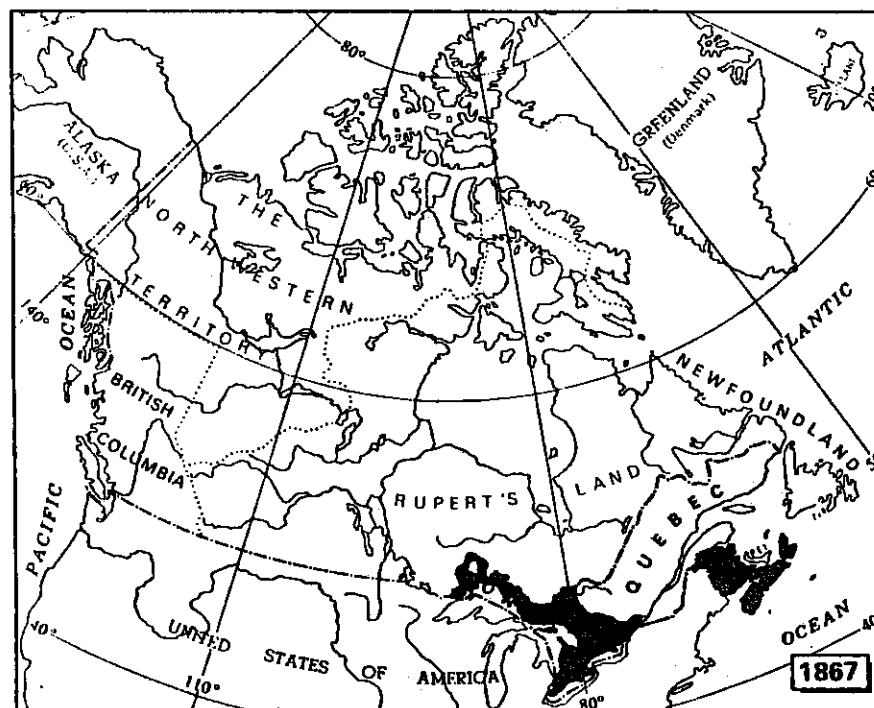
The Province of Canada is formed by uniting Upper and Lower Canada (1840). The international boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is described by the Oregon Treaty (1846). The northern portion of the Oregon Territory is called New Caledonia, a name used by Simon Fraser in 1806. The Hudson's Bay Co. is granted Vancouver's Island to develop a colony (1849).



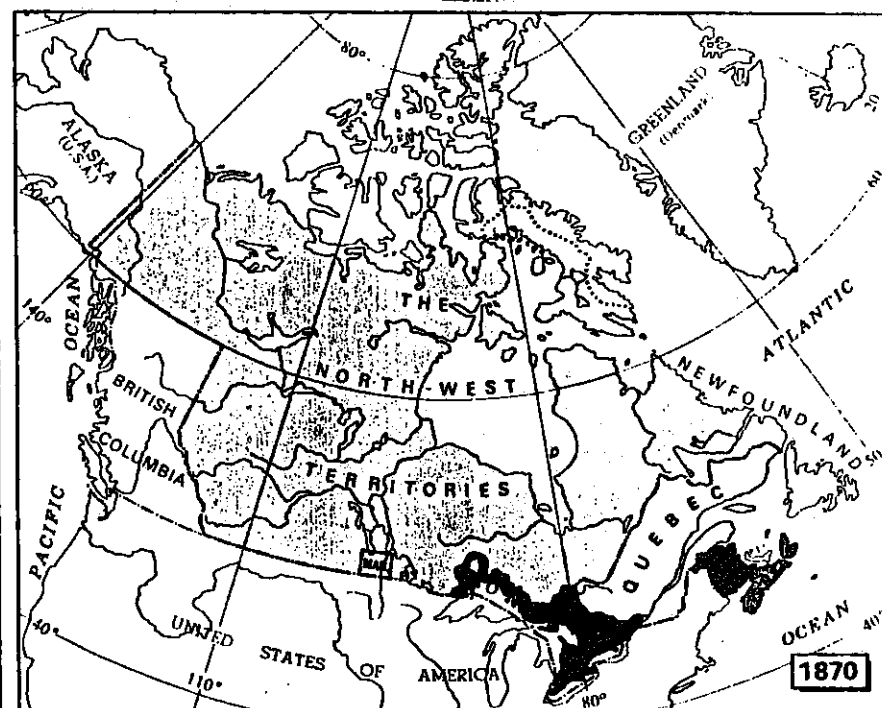
New Caledonia, with extended boundaries, becomes the British colony of British Columbia (1858). The Stickeen Territory is delimited (1862).



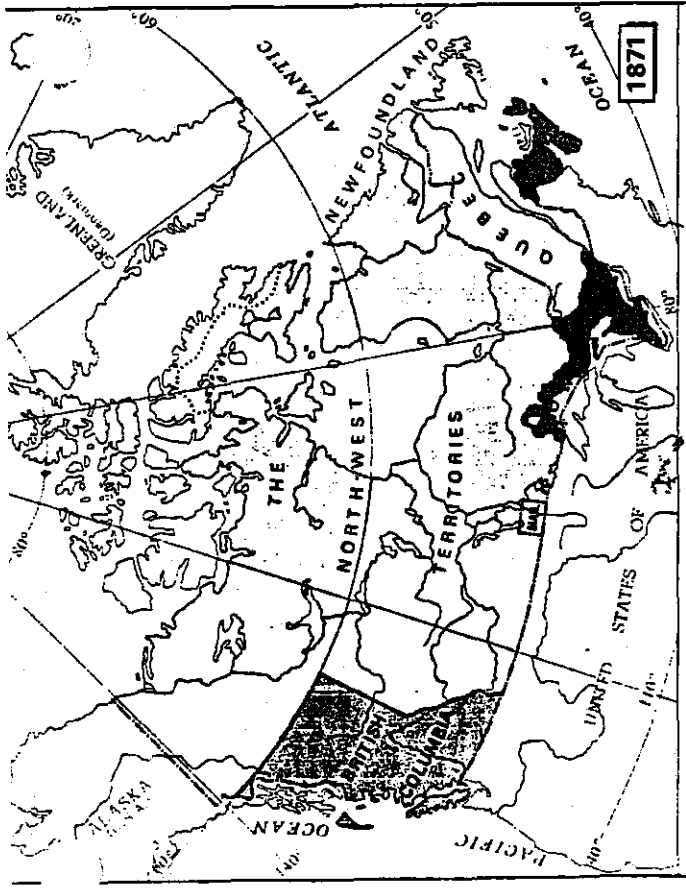
British Columbia attains its present boundaries by the uniting of the colonies of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia and the Stickeen Territory with a northern boundary along the 60th parallel.



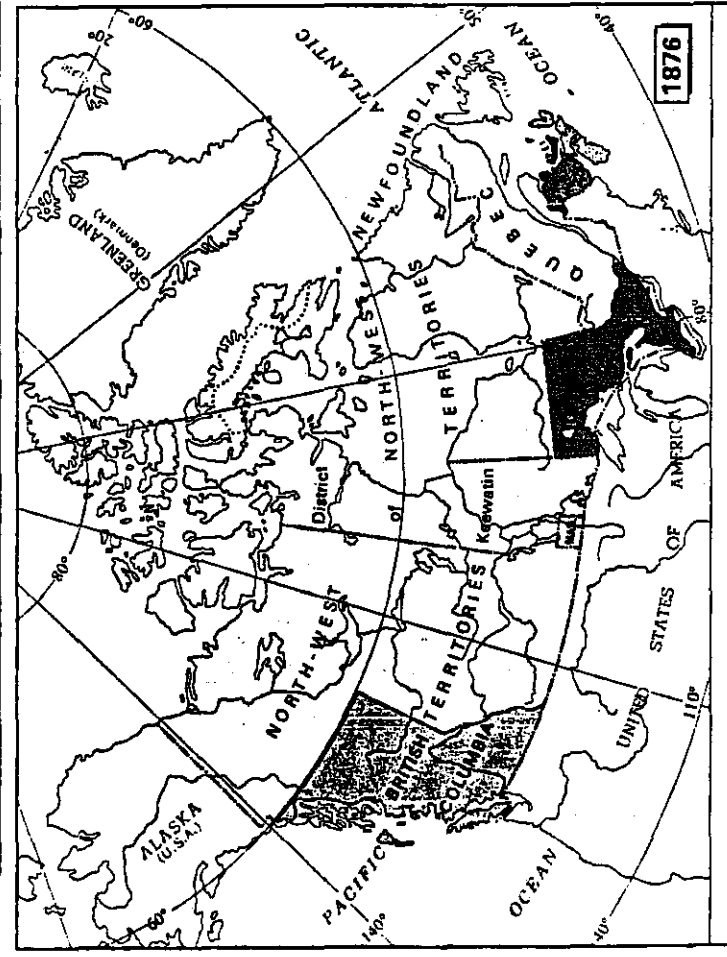
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada are united in a federal state, the Dominion of Canada, by the British North America Act (July 1, 1867). The province of Canada is divided into Ontario and Quebec. The United States of America proclaims the purchase of Alaska from Russia (June 20).



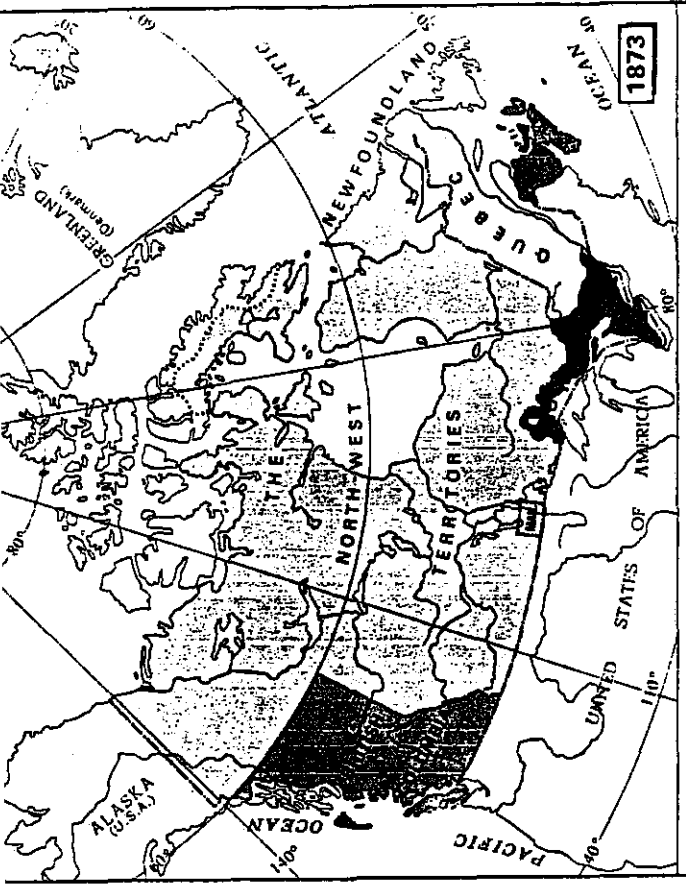
The North-West Territories (Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory) are acquired by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. From part of them Manitoba is created as the fifth province.



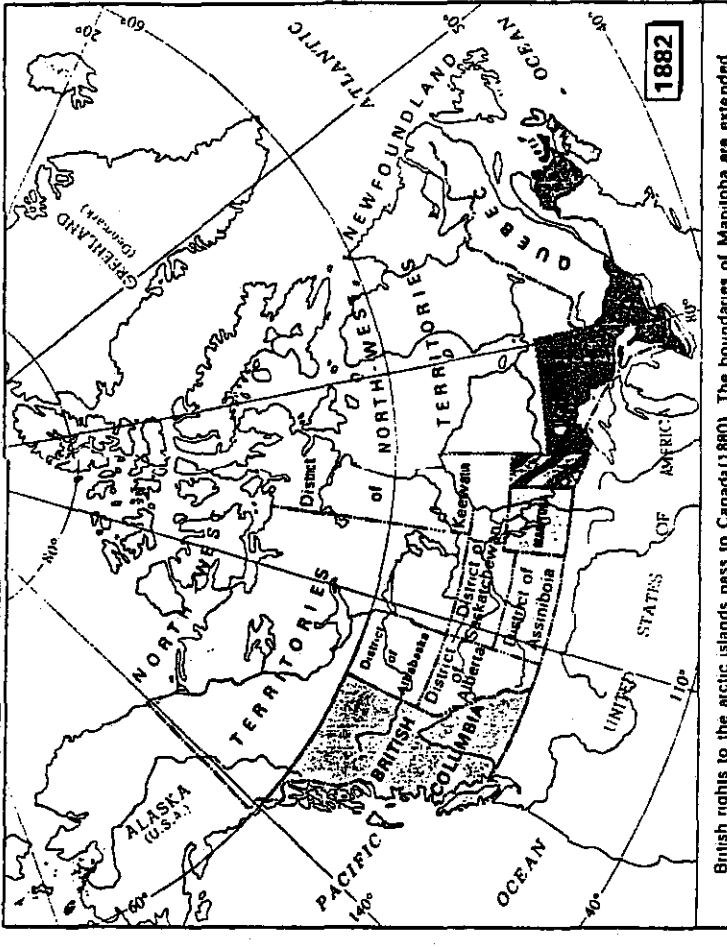
British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada as the sixth province.



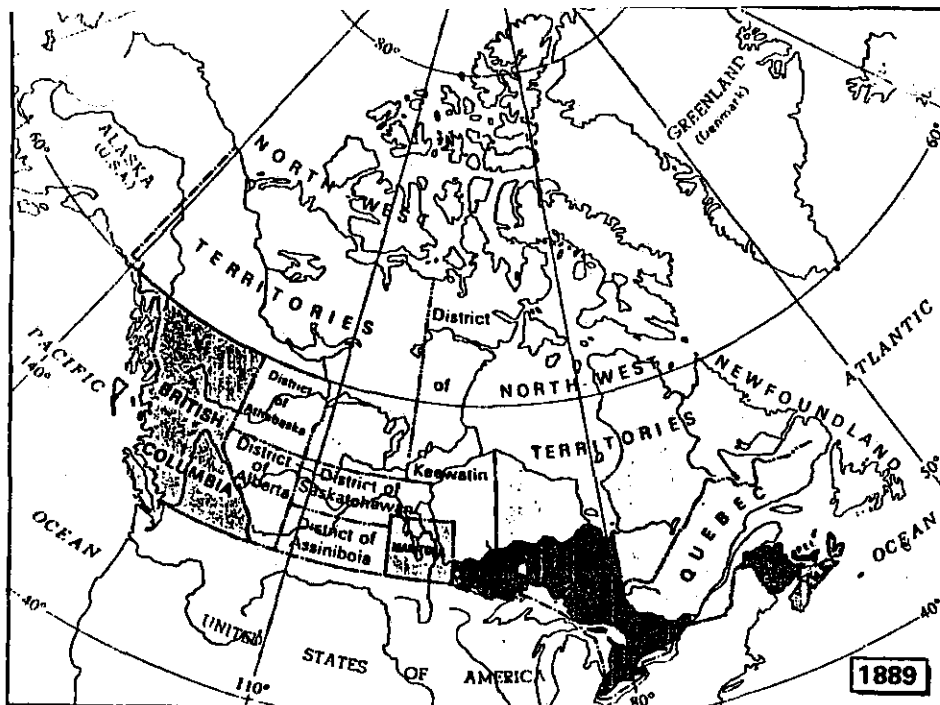
New provisional northern and western boundaries of Ontario are described (1874). From part of the North-West Territories, the District of Keewatin is created (1876).



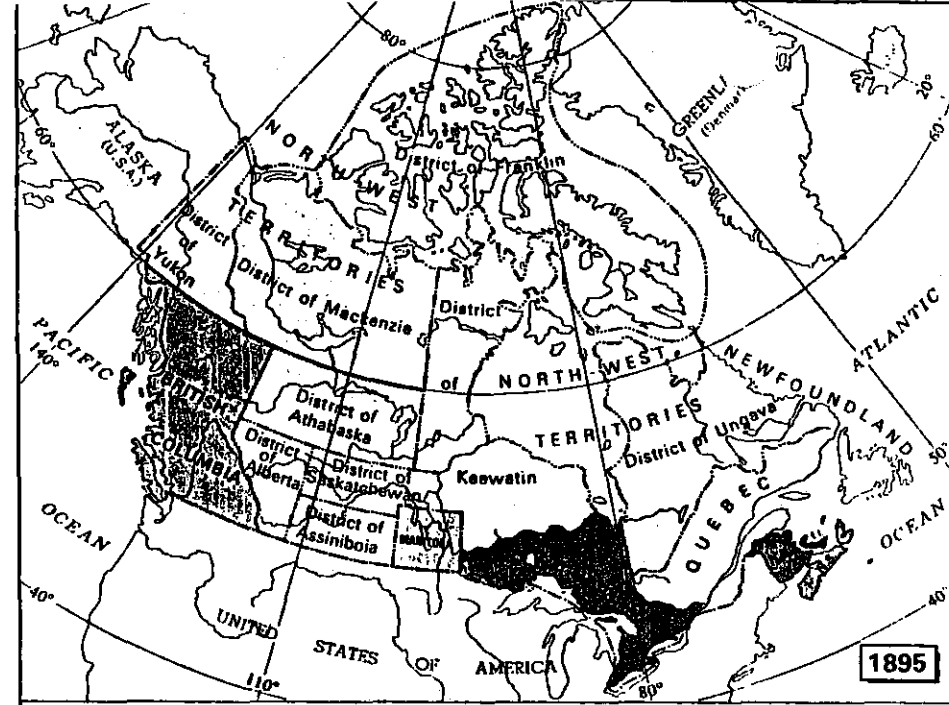
Prince Edward Island enters Confederation of Canada as the seventh province.



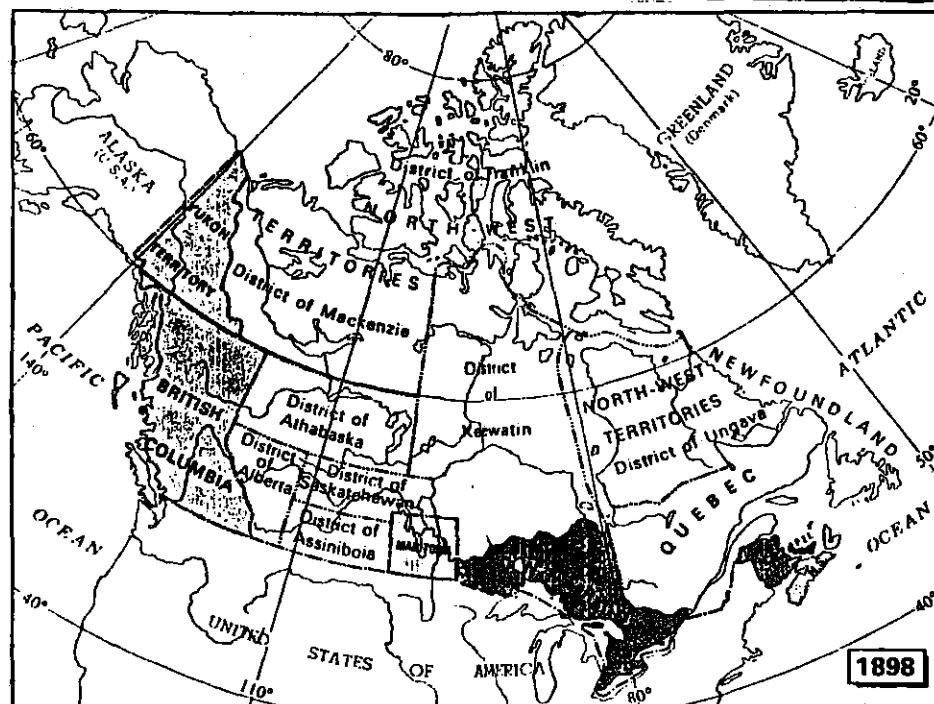
British rights to the arctic islands pass to Canada (1880). The boundaries of Manitoba are extended (1881), but the extension to the east is contested by Ontario. The provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Alberta are created (1882).



The Ontario-Manitoba boundary dispute is settled by the Ontario Boundary Act. Ontario is enlarged west to Lake of the Woods and north to the Albany River.



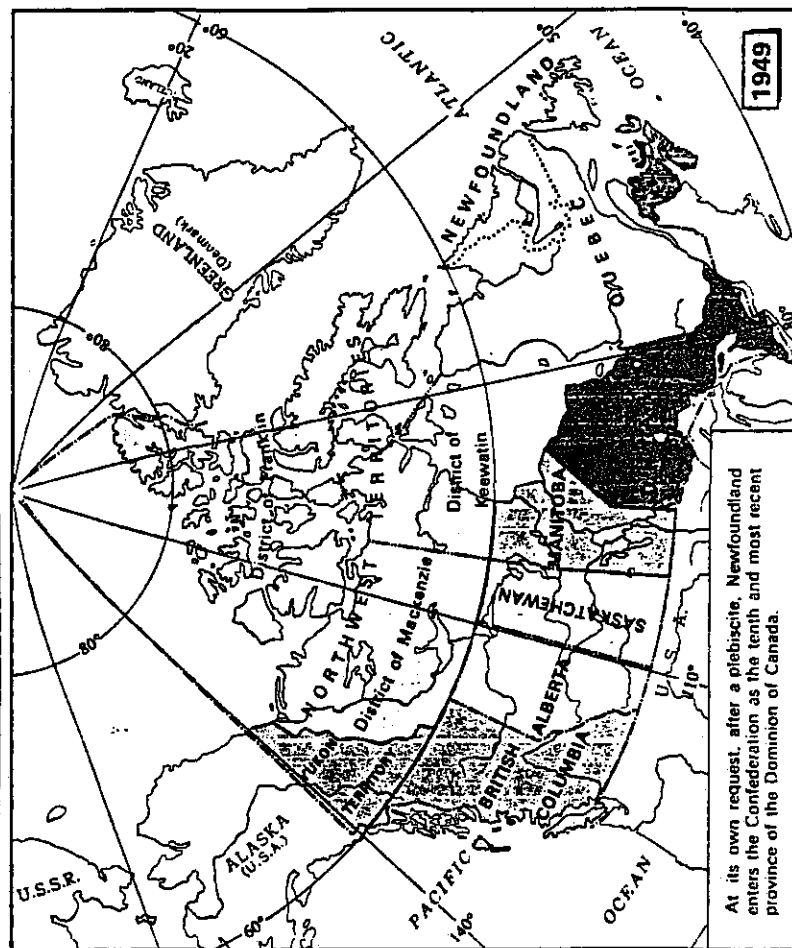
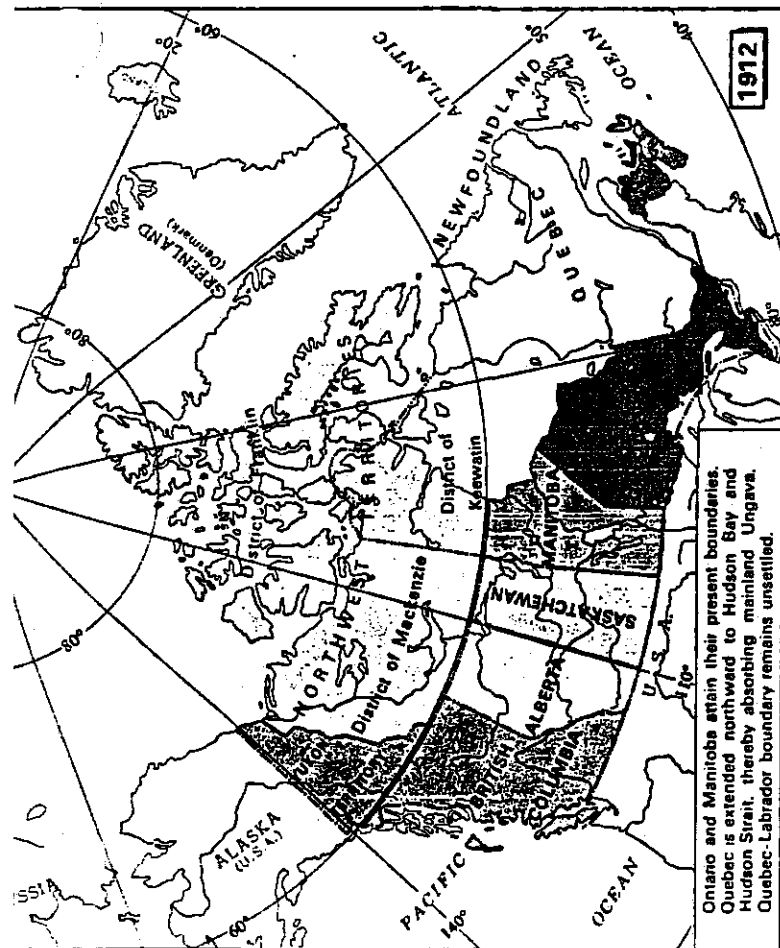
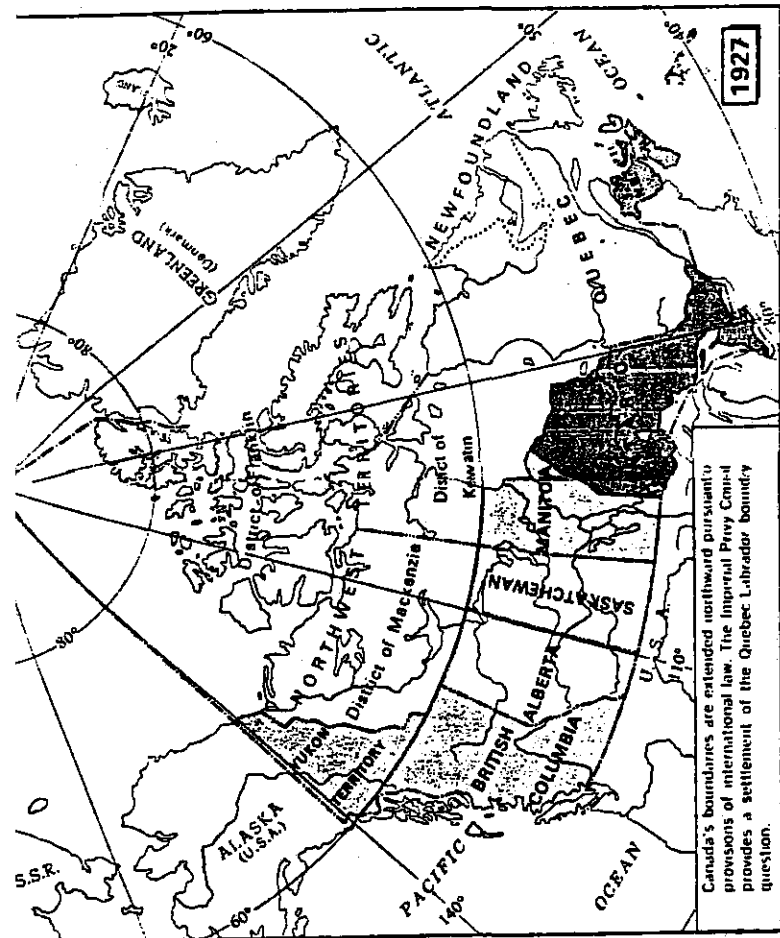
Ungava, Mackenzie, Yukon, and Franklin are established as Districts in the North-West Territories. The creation of the District of Franklin acknowledges the inclusion of the arctic islands in Canada. The Districts of Athabasca and Keewatin are enlarged.



Boundaries are changed in the Districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, Ungava, Franklin, and Yukon (1897). The District of Yukon becomes a Territory separate from the North-West Territories (1898). Quebec boundaries are extended north.



Alberta and Saskatchewan are created as provinces to make a total of nine provinces in the Dominion of Canada (1905). The District of Keewatin is transferred back to the Northwest Territories. Due to changes in adjoining areas the boundaries of the Northwest Territories are redefined (1906).



A select Bibliography of reference works particularly useful for Indian Claims research

Directories

Directory of Canadian Archives/Annuaire des services d'archives canadiens
(Ottawa: Canadian Council of Archives, 1990)

Janet Foster & Julia Sheppard, *British Archives: a guide to archive resources in the United Kingdom* (London: Macmillan, 1982) - a directory of institutions, with brief comments on the extent and nature of their holdings

Guides to Sources and research handbooks:

Robert S. Allen, *The British Indian Department and the Frontier in North America, 1755-1830* (Ottawa: Canadian Historic Sites Occasional Publication # 14, 197.) - a useful introduction to the operations of the Indian Department; a more detailed study was provided in his PhD dissertation, which may be published in the near future.

Charles M. Andrews, *Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain* (Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1912); 2 volumes - useful as a survey of sources, and for the conversion tables relating Board of Trade and other antique references to the modern Colonial Office numbered classes

Charles M. Andrews & Frances G. Davenport, *Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum,* (Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1908) - useful as a survey of sources, but references must be traced in modern guides and may require conversion

Henry Putney Beers, *The French & British in the Old Northwest, a Bibliographic Guide to Archive and Manuscript Sources* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1964) - an exceptionally useful work, indexed

B. R. Crick & Miriam Alman, *A Guide to Manuscripts relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland* (Oxford: University Press, 1961) - more general, less detailed than Andrews or Andrews & Davenport

Bennett McCardle, *Indian History and Claims: a research handbook*, (Ottawa, 1982; 2 volumes) - indispensable;
"Archival Records relating to Native People in the Public [now National] Archives of Canada, the National Library of Canada and the National Museum of Man: a thematic guide", prepared for the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, 1985, but never printed; for access and copies, apply to the Claims and Historical Research Centre, DIAND.

National Archives of Canada, *Archival Citations/Références aux documents d'archives*, (Ottawa, 1983) - supplemented by notes in some inventory descriptions (especially RGs 1, 4, 5 and 7)

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts,
Papers of British Cabinet Ministers, 1782-1900 (London: HMSO, 1982)
Guide to the location of Collections described in the Reports and Calendars Series, 1870-1980 (London: HMSO, 1982)
Private Papers of British Diplomats, 1782-1900 (London: HMSO, 1985)
Private Papers of British Colonial Governors, 1782-1900 (London: HMSO, 1986)

Published collections of historical documents

The Papers of Sir William Johnson (Albany, 1921 &c) - convenient to read, indexed, but no more accurate than the average for transcriptions

J. R. Brodhead, E. B. O'Callaghan, et. al., editors, *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York* (Albany, 1855-) in 25 volumes - convenient to read, but not to be relied upon for court purposes; references require conversion

K. G. Davies, editor, *Documents of the American Revolution, 1770-1783* (Dublin: Irish University Press, 1972-1978), in 21 volumes - provides both a calendar of documents and some transcriptions (particularly from Colonial Office 5); indexed

E. H. Oliver, editor, *The Canadian North-West, its early development and Legislative Records ...* (Ottawa, 1915) in 2 volumes - includes Minutes of the Councils of the Red River colony and the Northern Department of Rupert's Land, correspondence and legislation; awkward to use for lack of an index

Adam Shortt and Arthur Doughty, *Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1759-1828* (Ottawa: 1918-) in 3 volumes, plus maps - convenient but of limited reliability (like Brodhead & O'Callaghan); references must be converted to modern equivalents. Translations to or from French must not be considered "official" for court purposes.

* Journals of explorers, correspondence of governors and other documents have been published by the Ontario Historical Society (Sir George Arthur, Peter Russell, John Graves Simcoe), the Hudson's Bay Historical Records Society, and the Champlain Society.

Atlases, gazetteers and guides to geography

National Atlas of Canada/l'Atlas national du Canada, 4th edition (Ottawa, 1974) - note the maps at pages 83-86 illustrating the changing boundaries of the provinces in British North America before Confederation and as Canada expanded thereafter.

- * Gazetteers, postal directories and almanachs may also be used to resolve questions relating to geography. Consult your local library, or nearest university library.

Lists of Governors and sources for the texts of their Commissions and Instructions from the Crown

"Instructions to Governors" for the Province of Quebec, 1764-1791, in the *Report* of the Public Archives of Canada for 1904, Appendix E (pages 191-286);

"Instructions to Governors" for Lower Canada, Upper Canada and the Province of Canada, 1791-1867, in the *Report* of the Public Archives of Canada for 1905 (pages 1-135) - the PACR is available on microfiche; the French edition must not be considered an official translation.

Charles M. Andrews, "List of Commissions, Instructions and Additional Instructions issued to the Royal Governors and others in America", in the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for 1911, volume 1 (Washington, 1913), Appendix C (pages 395-528) - precise references to Colonial Office and other British records require no conversion; does not include holdings of Canadian archives; covers North America and the West Indies, but only for 1609-1784.

David P. Henige, *Colonial Governors ... a comprehensive list* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1970) - a brief historical note prefaces each list; indexed

L. W. Labaree, *Royal Instructions to British Colonial Governors* (New York & London: Appleton-Century, 1935) in 2 volumes - of limited utility, as locations are incompletely identified and only selected clauses are reproduced; inferior to Andrews for specific colonies, but useful for comparison amongst colonies

"Governors General, Lieutenant Governors, and Administrators in British North America" (1712-1867), in the *Inventory, Manuscript Group 11 ...* (Ottawa, 1961), Appendix 3 (pages 63-70) - contains some discrepancies of dates and spelling; the 1977 listing for Quebec, Lower Canada and the Province of Canada prefacing the current inventory of Record Group 7 is more accurate (with citations of sources for all dates) but limited in geographic scope.

Biographical dictionaries and lists of officials:

Frederick H. Armstrong, *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1985 - useful to identify the names of officials within the province of Upper Canada, 1791-1841, and of certain officials in England (the monarchs, Prime Ministers, and Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies)

F. J. Audet, *Canadian Historical Dates and Events*, (Ottawa: G. Beauregard, 1917)
- not totally reliable, but convenient lists of governors and other senior officials

Olga Bishop, *Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain relating to Upper Canada, 1791-1840* (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1984)
- useful for the descriptions of the responsibilities of government agencies as well as for identification of printed documents; indexed
Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867 (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1963) - equally useful; indexed

J. O. and N. Omer Coté, *Political Appointments and elections in the Province of Canada, 1841-1867* (Ottawa, 1866; 2nd edition 1918) - lists of officials in the Civil Establishment and the judiciary, exceptionally reliable; indexed

Joseph Desjardins, *Guide Parlementaire historique de la province de Québec, 1792 à 1902* (Québec, 1902) - lists of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, by riding; indexed

* equivalent works exist for New Brunswick and Ontario

Oliver Morton Dickerson, *American Colonial Government, 1696-1765; a study of the British Board of Trade* (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1912)

Arthur Mills, *Colonial Constitutions: an outline of the constitutional history and existing government of the British Dependencies* (London: John Murray, 1856) - entertaining and informative descriptions of the powers delegated to colonial governors, arguments for and against the retention of the British foreign possessions, and self-government

* Almanachs (published annually) generally contained a list of civil and military officials, clergymen, lawyers, doctors and other professional people.

Patricia Kennedy
Manuscript Division
National Archives of Canada
19-2-1992



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	RG 4 B20	vol. 1 pp 318-324 - Petition from Louis Letturon for clemency (24 June 1793)			
	RG 4 B21	vol. 1 pages 466-469 letter regarding case of Baptiste Tasson reue			
	RG 5 B4	Proclamation of 26 Nov. 1796] 1 page —			
	MG 23 I 12	Pass to Pierre Gibeault to go to Kaskaskias 10 October 1775 — 1 page.			
	MG 23 K1	Report of a party sent to Coughnowaga to arrest 2 Indians — Stone & (all pages)			

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