

Atlantic coast, between Cape Fear and Cape Hatteras. Their northern limit reached far into Labrador, and their lands stretched to the very heights of the Rocky Mountains.

- 3 **IROQUOIS**—Tribes of this family occupied a long and irregular area of land stretching from Canada to North Carolina. The northern nations were all clustered about the Great Lakes; the southern bands held the fertile valleys bordering the head waters of the rivers which flowed from the Alleghany Mountains. It is held by most authorities that their pristine home was the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Tribes of this Huron-Iroquois stock occupied Stadacona and Hochelaga, the sites of Quebec and Montreal. They were allies of the Dutch and afterwards of the English, the majority migrating to Canada after the American Revolution.
- 4 **SIOUX, DAKOTA**—Comparatively recent intruders into Canada, some tribes migrating north after their war with the United States. At an early date the western watershed of the Mississippi River was in the possession of the Dakotas. Its various tribes extended in an unbroken line from the Arkansas River on the south to the Saskatchewan on the north, populating the whole of the Missouri Valley as far as the Yellowstone. The Assiniboins, a branch of the same family, came to Canada at an earlier date, when they separated from the Sioux.
- 5 **ATHAPASCAN, DENE, CHIPEWYAN**—A far distributed stock, extending at various points from the Arctic Sea to Mexico, and from Hudson Bay to the Pacific.

Vide: Alexander T. Chamberlain—Ethnology of the Aborigines, British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897. Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.—The American Race.