

## **Extinction of Indigenous Peoples: The Supposed Disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians**

History has declared certain Indigenous peoples extinct. Contemporary Indigenous peoples, however, have a different perspective on Indigenous extinctions, claiming “extinct” groups as their ancestors. In 1535, Jacques Cartier encountered Iroquoian-speaking peoples in the St. Lawrence River valley, living in longhouse villages and growing maize, beans, and squash. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain reported that these people had disappeared. Archaeologists call these people St. Lawrence Iroquoians and consider them an extinct Indigenous group. The question remains: Did St. Lawrence Iroquoians really disappear?

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### **Recommended Reading List**

Gupta, Neha and Louis Lesage (eds.). 2016 Multidisciplinary Investigations into Huron-Wendat and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Connections. *Ontario Archaeology* 96, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Lawrence, Bonita 2018 Unrecognized Peoples and Concepts of Extinction. In *Tracing Ochre: Changing Perspectives on the Beothuk*, edited by Fiona Polack, pp. 297-320. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Leroux, Darryl. 2018. ‘We’ve Been Here for 2,000 Years’: White Settlers, Native American DNA and the Phenomenon of Indigenization. *Social Studies of Science* 48:80-100.

Pendergast, James F. and Bruce G. Trigger. 1972. *Cartier’s Hochelaga and the Dawson Site*. McGill-Queen’s University Press, Montreal.

Starna, Orin. 2005. *Ishi’s Brain: In Search of America’s Last “Wild” Indian*. W.W. Norton, New York.

Tremblay, Roland. 2006. *The St. Lawrence Iroquoians: Corn People*. Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History, Montréal, PQ.

Trigger, Bruce G. 1980. Archaeology and the Image of the American Indian. *American Antiquity* 45:662-676.

Warrick, Gary. 2008. *A Population History of the Huron-Petun, A.D. 500-1650*. Cambridge University Press, New York.