

**The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation, et al v The Attorney General of Canada, et al
Defendants (Court File No.: 94-CQ-50872 CM)**

**Chippewas of Nawash First Nation and Saugeen First Nation v Attorney General of
Canada, et al (Court File No.: 03-CV-261134CM1)**

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY FOR FINAL SUBMISSIONS OF THE PLAINTIFFS

TERM	DEFINITION
Aboriginal	Refers to people that are recognized under section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> - that is, Registered First Nations, non-Registered First Nations, Métis or Inuit people.
Anishinaabek	Plural form of Anishinaabe.
Anishinaabemowin	Language of/spoken by Anishinaabek.
Anishinaabe	Term used by many Indigenous groups living in the Great Lakes region to describe themselves and their larger cultural community. The term is used by various groups including those that are also known as Pottawatomi, Ojibway and Ottawa. The Plaintiffs historically referred to and continue to refer to themselves as Anishinaabe.
Band	<p>Under the section 2(1) of the <i>Indian Act</i>, means: "a body of Indians (a) for whose use and benefit in common, lands, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, have been set apart before, on or after September 4, 1951, (b) for whose use and benefit in common, moneys are held by Her Majesty, or (c) declared by the Governor in Council to be a band for the purposes of this Act."</p> <p>“Band” also is an anthropological term of art and was used in this way by numerous witnesses. It refers to a local socio-political group of indigenous people. Some bands in the anthropological sense do not meet the definition of “band” in the <i>Indian Act</i> sense. Further, bands in the anthropological sense existed long before the <i>Indian Act</i> existed.</p> <p>“Band” is also a term often used in historical records.</p> <p>Most Bands (in either sense) now prefer to use the term "First Nation".</p>
Canada West	The portion of the United Province of Canada that was formerly the Province of Upper Canada. The term was used for purposes of administration and did not have constitutional status.

TERM	DEFINITION
Cape Croker	Name used historically (and sometimes currently) to refer to what is now the Neyaashiinigiing Reserve of the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation.
Dodem	Refers to a kinship group named after a symbolic animal, bird or fish; the most significant identity, after Anishinaabe, of SON members; means 'clans'.
Elder	See "Traditional Knowledge Holder"
First Nation	Term used to identify Indigenous or Aboriginal peoples in Canada that are not Inuit or Métis; preferred term for "Band".
Fishing Islands ¹	A cluster of islands located in the Lake Huron near the western coast of the Peninsula
Great Lakes Anishinaabe	The Anishinaabe with traditional territory in the Great Lakes region.
Haudenosaunee	Refers to Iroquoian-speaking people also known as the Iroquois; also referred to as Five Nations before 1722 and Six Nations after 1722; their core traditional homeland is south of Lake Ontario.
Huronian	Refers to the land the Huron-Wendat resided in the 17 th century, bounded by Lake Simcoe to the east and Matchedash and Nottawasaga Bays at the southeastern corner of Georgian Bay to the west.
Indian	Under the <i>Indian Act</i> , refers to a person who is registered as an Indian or entitled to be registered as an Indian under the <i>Indian Act</i> ; under section 91(24) of the <i>Constitution Act, 1867</i> , refers to all Aboriginal peoples including non-status Indians, Inuit and Métis. This has a certain historical meaning but it is not the preferred term.
Indigenous	Refers to people and their descendants who were in Canada prior to colonization; often used interchangeably with the term "Aboriginal".

¹ For visual/approximate location: see V. Lytwyn, "The Usurpation of Aboriginal Fishing Rights: A Study of the Saugeen Nation's Fishing Islands in Lake Huron" in *Co-Existence? Studies in Ontario-First Nation Relations*, Hodgins et al (ed) (1992), Exhibit 4332, p. 83.

TERM	DEFINITION
Manitous	Refers to supernatural powers and forces at work in the universe that are associated with elements of the natural environment, including animals, fish, birds, trees, rocks, mountains and islands.
Michilimackinac	Refers to the area where Lake Michigan flows into Lake Huron, the straits at the mouth of Lake Michigan.
Mide	Refers to a person who practices/follows the Midewin faith.
Midewin	Refers to a particular Anishinaabe system of belief and faith.
Nation	Refers to people with a shared culture and often a shared language - e.g. the Anishinaabek nation; a First Nation is part of a larger nation.
Odawa	Refers to a sub-ethnicity of Anishinaabe; means 'traders' .
Ogima	Means 'Chief'.
Ojibway/Ojibwe	Refers to a sub-ethnicity of Anishinaabe; includes Chippewa, Mississauga and Saulteaux; known by a number of other names that were given to them by others.
Peninsula	Refers to the Bruce (Saugeen) Peninsula, which was between 1836 and 1854 referred to as the Saugeen (or Saukeeng) Reserve.
Petun	Refers to Iroquoian-speaking and horticultural people also known as Tionnantate or Tobacco; they resided in “Petunia”, which is east of the Blue Mountains, in the general vicinity of what is now Collingwood, in the early 17 th century.
Pottawatomi	Refers to a sub-ethnicity of Anishinaabe; means "People of the Place of Fire", "Keepers of the Council Fire", or "Fire People".
Province of Quebec	The colony created by the Royal Proclamation of 1763; SON Asserted Traditional Lands were included in the boundaries of the Province of Quebec at that time.
Saugeen Ojibway Nation, or SON	Collective comprised of two First Nations: Saugeen First Nation and Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation; name used by the Plaintiffs to refer to themselves collectively, both present day and historically.
SON Unceded Traditional Lands	Refers to the territory SON claims is subject to their Aboriginal title; referred to in Statement of Claim and the final argument as SON Unceded Traditional Lands (SONUTL).

TERM	DEFINITION
SON Traditional Lands	Refers to the territory SON considers to be their traditional territory (and includes the SONUTL, as well as the Treaty 45 ½ Lands and Treaty 72 Lands); referred to in Statement of Claim and the final argument as SON Traditional Lands (SONTL).
Three Fires Confederacy	Refers to an alliance of Ojibwe, Odawa and Pottawatomi, which, over the years, and as the need arose, had specific political and military manifestations to deal with hostilities that arose in the Great Lakes area or with outside threats, for example.
Three Fires Midewin Lodge	A specific organized society which practices the Midewin faith; its Grand Chief is currently Edward Benton-Banai.
Traditional Knowledge	Means knowledge and values which have been acquired through experience or observation or have been handed down from one generation to another.
Traditional Knowledge Holder	Refers to someone recognized by their community as having Traditional Knowledge; sometimes Traditional Knowledge Holders are referred to as Elders, but not all Traditional Knowledge Holders are advanced in age and vice versa.
Treaty 45 ½ Lands	Refers to the approximate 1.5 million acres of land that was subject to Treaty 45 ½, south of the Peninsula.
Treaty 72 Lands	Refers to the approximate 450,000 acres of land that was subject to Treaty 72, north of Owen Sound extending to Tobermory.
Upper Canada	Province of Canada formed in 1791, in existence until 1841; SONTL were included in the boundaries of the Province of Upper Canada.
United Province of Canada	Formed in 1841, in existence until 1867; SONTL were included in the boundaries of the United Province of Canada.
Huron-Wendat	Refers to Iroquoian-speaking and horticultural people also known as Wyandott, Huron and Wendat; they resided in “Huronía”, which was on and adjacent to what is now the Penetanguishine Peninsula in the early 17 th century.
Western Nations	The term which Sir William Johnson used to refer to the Indigenous Nations that were resident around the Great Lakes in the mid-18 th century. The term included the Great Lakes Anishinaabe.