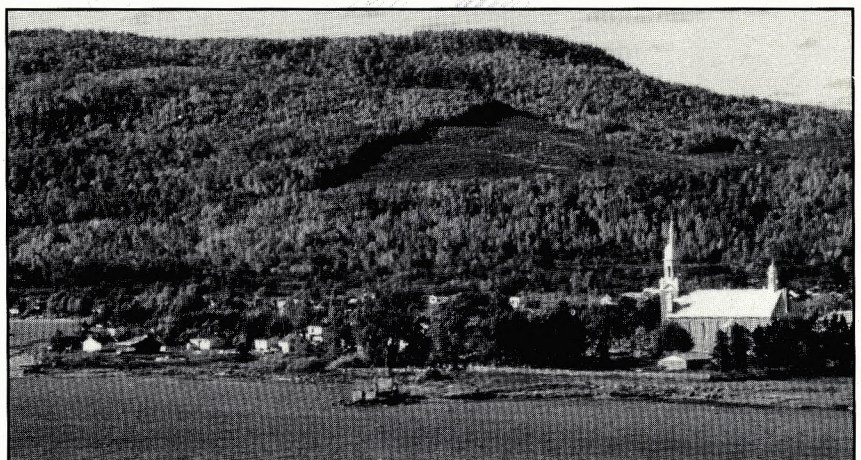
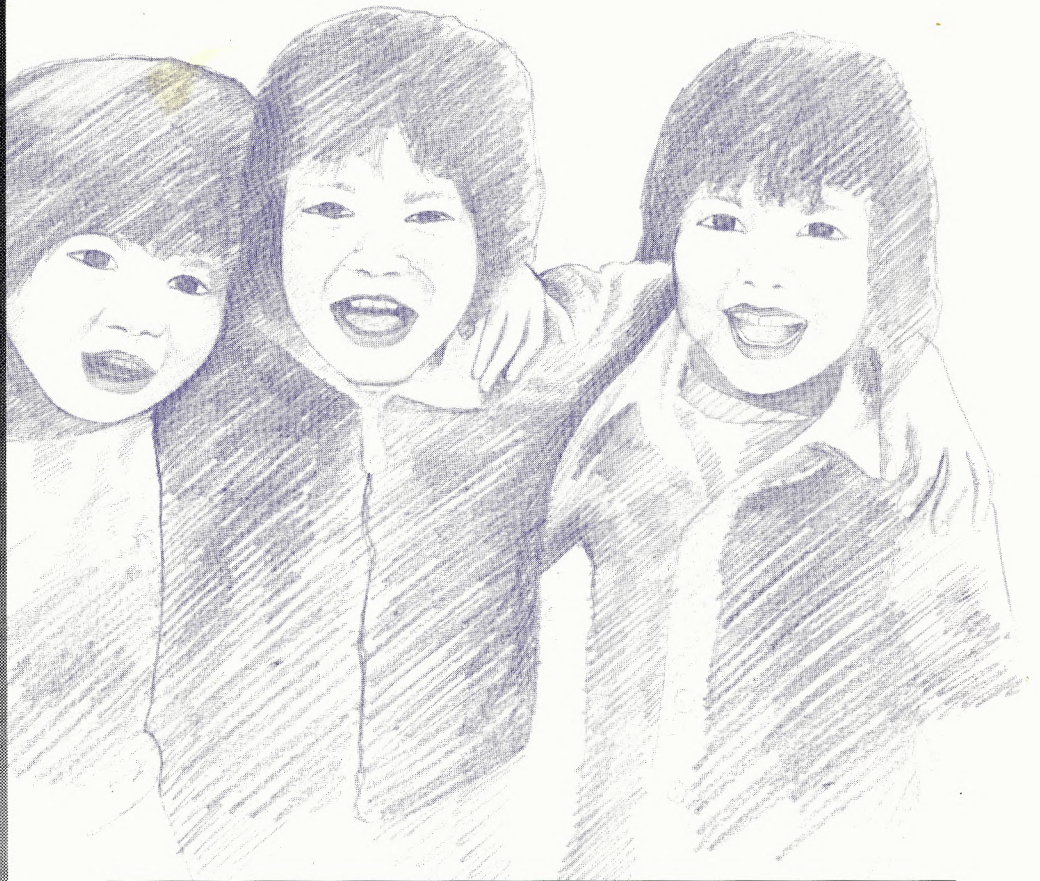


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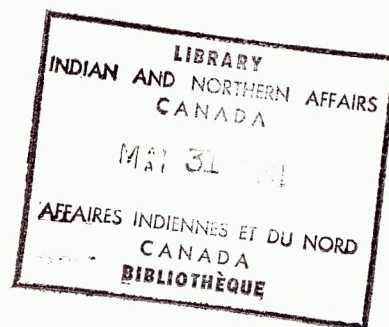


Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada
Quebec Region

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

QUEBEC INDIAN COMMUNITY GUIDE 1990

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Warning

While much care has gone into the preparation of this guide, it has no legal force. Readers should refer to official documents as needed.

The Communications Section thanks the following persons and organizations for their assistance in the preparation of this guide:

Mr. John Mameamskum

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Medical Services Branch

Health and Welfare Canada

The James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services

Le Secrétariat aux Affaires autochtones du Québec

Native Training Institute of Quebec Inc.

*Cover photo: Restigouche seen from Campbellton.
Gilles Chaumel - SAA.*

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With the production of this *Quebec Indian Community Guide*, we hope to promote a better understanding of Indian life. To that end, we have grouped together in a single document information from a number of government and Native sources.

This guide describes the Indian communities located on Quebec territory and the context in which they are evolving. Several communities are assuming responsibility for a large portion of the basic services and existing infrastructure on their territory. In fact, the progressive takeover of programs and services by Indian communities constitutes an important step in the achievement of the objectives that they have set for themselves.

In this regard, the policies of the Departement of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are designed to promote greater autonomy of Indian communities, thus giving the latter the powers needed to meet the challenges posed by economic, social and political development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Frank Vieni". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "F" and "V".

Frank Vieni
Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

This publication is a guide to Indian communities in Quebec. It has been issued in response to the ongoing demand for information from those who deal with these communities, from the general public and from aboriginal peoples.

In Quebec, there are 39 Indian* communities belonging to 10 different nations. Brief notes recapitulate the history of these nations. Each community is examined in detail, with data provided on its geographical location, population, economy, services and local infrastructure.

The data have been obtained from various sources. For a thorough understanding of them, it is accordingly recommended that readers consult the explanatory notes to check what these sources are, when the data were obtained, and other relevant information. An effort at standardization has been made so that it might be possible to compare data from one community with those from another. This was done in particular for the Crees: some of their data on certain services were not compiled directly by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

Readers are invited to contact the DIAND Communications Section, Quebec Regional Office, to obtain other information or extra copies of this guide.

We hope that this publication will foster a better knowledge of Indian communities as well as extensive intercultural communication. Since this is a first edition, we are counting on your comments and suggestions for improving the quality of the contents.

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G1K 7Y2

*The term "Indian", as defined in the *Indian Act*, does not include Inuit. The term "native" is used to refer to Indians, Inuit as well as Métis.

Table of Contents

Index of Current Names	1
Explanatory Notes	3
Map of Indian Nations in Quebec	9
General Data on Indian Population	11
The Communities	
The Abenakis	13
Abenakis of Wôlinak	14
Odanak	16
The Algonquins	19
Abitibiwinni	20
Barriere Lake	22
Grand Lac Victoria	24
Kipawa	26
Lac Simon	28
Long Point	30
River Desert	32
Timiskaming	34
Wolf Lake	36
The Attikameks	39
Atikamekw of Manawan	40
Obedjiwan	42
Weymontachie	44
The Crees	47
Chisasibi	48
Eastmain	50
Mistissini	52
Nemaska	54
Waskaganish	56
Waswanipi	58
Wemindji	60
Whapmagoostui	62
The Hurons-Wendat	65
Huron-Wendat Nation	66

Table of Contents

The Malecites	69
First Malecite Nation of Viger	70
The Micmacs	73
Gaspé	74
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	76
Restigouche	78
The Mohawks	81
Kanesatake	82
Mohawks of Kahnawake	84
The Montagnais	87
Betsiamites	88
Mingan	90
Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean	92
Montagnais of La Romaine	94
Montagnais of Les Escoumins	96
Montagnais of Natashquan	98
Montagnais of Pakua Shipi	100
Montagnais of Schefferville	102
Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam	104
The Naskapis	107
Naskapi of Quebec	108
References	111

Index of Current Names

Abenakis of Bécancour : see Abenakis of Wôlinak	14
Abenakis of Saint-François-du-Lac : see Odanak	16
Abenakis of Wôlinak	14
Abitibiwinni	20
Akwesasne : reserve under the responsibility of the Ontario Regional Office of DIAND	
Algonquins of Barriere Lake : see Barriere Lake	22
Atikamekw of Manawan	40
Barriere Lake	22
Bersimis : see Betsiamites	88
Betsiamites	88
Cacouna : see Reserve of Whitworth and Settlement of Cacouna	70
Caughnawaga : see Mohawks of Kahnawake	84
Chisasibi	48
Coucouchache : see reserves of Weymontachie and Coucouchache	44
Doncaster : see reserves of Kanesatake and Kahnawake	82-84
Eastmain	50
Escoumins : see Montagnais of Les Escoumins	96
First Malecite Nation of Viger	70
Fort George : see Chisasibi	48
Gaspé	74
Gesgapegiag : see Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	76
Grand Lac Victoria	24
Great Whale River : see Whapmagoostui	62
Hunter's Point : see Wolf Lake	36
Huron-Wendat Nation	66
Huron Village : see Village-des-Hurons Wendake	66
Hurons : see Huron-Wendat Nation	66
Kahnawake : see Mohawks of Kahnawake	84
Kanesatake	82
Kawawachikamach	108
Kebaowek : see Reserve of Kebaowek	26
Kipawa	26
Lac-John : see reserves of Matimekosh and Lac-John	102
Lac Simon	28
La Romaine : see Montagnais of La Romaine	94
Les Escoumins : see Montagnais of Les Escoumins	96
Long Point	30
Malecites : see First Malecite Nation of Viger	70
Maliotenam : see reserves of Uashat and Maliotenam	104
Manawan : see Atikamekw of Manawan	40
Maniwaki : see Reserve of Maniwaki	32
Manouane : see Reserve of Manouane	40
Maria : see Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	76
Mashteuiatsh : see Reserve of Mashteuiatsh	92
Matimekosh : see reserves of Matimekosh and Lac-John	102
Metapeckeka : see Atikamekw of Manawan	40
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	76
Mistassini : see Mistissini	52

Mistissini	52
Mohawks of Kahnawake	84
Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean	92
Montagnais of La Romaine	94
Montagnais of Les Escoumins	96
Montagnais of Natashquan	98
Montagnais of Pakua Shipi	100
Montagnais of Schefferville	102
Montagnais of Sept-Îles : see Mont. of Uashat and Maliotenam	104
Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam	104
Naskapi of Quebec	108
Naskapi of Schefferville : see Naskapi of Quebec	108
Natashquan : see Montagnais of Natashquan	98
Nemaska : see Reserve of Nemiscau	54
Nemiscau	54
Notre-Dame-du-Nord : see Timiskaming	34
Obedjiwan	42
Odanak	16
Old Factory : see Wemindji	60
Ouiatchouan : see Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean	92
Paint Hill : see Wemindji	60
Pakua Shipi : see Montagnais of Pakua Shipi	100
Pikogan : see Reserve of Pikogan	20
Pikogan Village : see Reserve of Pikogan	20
Pointe-Bleue : see Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean	92
Poste-de-la-Baleine : see Whapmagoostui	62
Rapid Lake : see Reserve of Lac-Rapide	22
Restigouche	78
River Desert	32
Rupert House : see Waskaganish	56
Saint-Augustin	100
Saint-Regis : see Akwesasne herein	
Schefferville : see Montagnais of Schefferville	108
Sept-Îles : see Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam	104
Témiscamingue : see Timiskaming	34
Timiskaming	34
Uashat : see reserves of Uashat and Maliotenam	104
Viger : see First Malecite Nation of Viger	70
Village-des-Hurons Wendake	66
Waskaganish	56
Waswanipi	58
Wemindji	60
Wendake : see Village-des-Hurons Wendake	70
Wendat : see Huron-Wendat Nation	70
Weymontachie	44
Weymontachingue : see Weymontachie	44
Whapmagoostui	62
Whitworth : see Reserve of Whitworth and Settlement of Cacouna	70
Winneway : see Settlement of Winneway	30
Wolf Lake	36
Wôlinak : see Abenakis of Wôlinak	14

Explanatory Notes

Community Name

Historically, Indian communities have been designated by the term “Indian bands.” This term is also found in the *Indian Act* now in force.

The name of a community to which the *Indian Act* applies is determined by a resolution of the band council. The name of a community subject to the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* is established in that act or changed in accordance with its provisions.

Geographical Maps

The geographical maps are intended to indicate the location of Indian communities and identify the principal access routes to their territory. The extent and limits of these territories are shown only for purposes of illustration; their representation here can in no way serve to determine the land area of communities. Readers are invited to consult the maps published by the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for more exact information.

Territory

This section indicates the status of the territory in which the community is located.

According to the *Indian Act*, a reserve is an area of land held by Her Majesty and set aside by her for the use and benefit of a band. Its name is determined by resolution of the band council.

A settlement is an identified territory that does not have reserve status and in which a community resides.

Category I lands are lands of which the Cree and Naskapi communities have the use and benefit under the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA), the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* (NEQA), the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* and the *Act respecting the Land Regime in the James Bay and New Quebec territories*.

Some milestones relative to lands

—Royal Proclamation of 1763

The *Royal Proclamation* recognized the existence of Indian settlements in the colony of Quebec.

—Act of 1851

The *Act of 1851* authorized the Commissioner of Crown Lands to set aside areas in Lower Canada for the use of Indians. Under this act, the cumulative extent of lands set aside and appropriated could not exceed 230,000 acres. These lands were administered by the Commissioner of Indian Lands.

—*Constitution Act 1867*

The *Constitution Act 1867* conferred on the Parliament of Canada jurisdiction “over Indians and lands reserved for Indians.”

—*Quebec Lands and Forests Act (1922)*

The *Quebec Lands and Forests Act (1922)* authorized the Government of Quebec to reserve lands for the use of Indians. Under this act, the maximum extent of Indian reserves in Quebec was increased from 230,000 to 330,000 acres.

The lands thus reserved and transferred to the Government of Canada are administered by that government. Should the Indians surrender these lands, the act provides for them to revert to the Government of Quebec.

—*Indian Act*

The *Indian Act* establishes the land regime in Indian reserves.

—*James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975)*

The land regime established under the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* defines the extent of Cree and Inuit territories and the rights attached thereto.

—*Northeastern Quebec Agreement (1978)*

The *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* defines the extent of the territory of the Naskapis, and the rights attached thereto.

Federal Riding

Federal electoral district, the elected representative of which sits in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada.

Members of Parliament named in this document were elected in the general election of November 21, 1988, and still held their seats in November 1990.

PC : Progressive Conservative Party

LPC : Liberal Party of Canada

Provincial Riding

Provincial electoral district, the elected representative of which sits in the National Assembly of Quebec.

Members of the National Assembly named in this document were elected in the general election of September 25, 1989, and still held their seats in November 1990.

QLP : Quebec Liberal Party

PQ : Parti québécois

Geographical Location

The territory of a community is fixed in relation to geographical reference points or to the nearest major city or village.

Area

The area of a territory is given in hectares or square kilometres. There are 100 hectares in a square kilometre. The area thus measured includes only the territory in which a community resides and excludes zones for hunting, fishing or other activities. The figure for area is rounded off to the nearest one hundredth of a hectare or square kilometre.

Population

Population data have been taken from the *Indian Register* of DIAND dated December 31, 1989. The *Indian Register* covers all persons who are status Indians as defined by the *Indian Act* and the *Act to amend the Indian Act* (Bill C-31).

Principal Languages Spoken

Listed in order are the native tongue of the community and the official language, whether French or English, most commonly spoken by members of the community.

Historical Overview

This section presents some events from the history of the territory.

Band Council

A band council subject to the *Indian Act* consists of a chief and councillors elected as representatives of their community. Within their areas of jurisdiction, councils may adopt administrative by-laws provided that these are consistent with the *Indian Act*.

Election

The election of representatives to a band council that is subject to the *Indian Act* is carried out in accordance with that act. The act provides for two methods of election : either following the procedures specified by the act or else following band custom.

- 1) The election of the band council is carried out in accordance with the provisions in sections 74 to 80 of the *Indian Act*. These provisions specify, in particular, the election of one councillor for each 100 band members, up to a maximum of 12 councillors (election by majority of votes cast). The chief may be elected by a majority vote of band members or councillors. A band council elected according to the procedure of the act has a mandate of two years.
- 2) The electoral process and length of mandate of a band council selected according to local custom are not defined by the act and vary according to the traditions and customs of each community.

Economic Activities

The principal economic activities of the community and the approximate number of persons thus employed are shown.

Businesses

The businesses listed are located within or outside the territory of the community and are in general owned by Indians.

Schools

When a school is located on the territory of a community, this section gives its name and address as well as the levels of instruction. A table shows attendance for each level of instruction and type of school.

A band school is administered by the band council. A provincial school is an institution belonging to the school system administered by the Government of Quebec. A federal school is administered by DIAND.

Cree schools are administered by the Cree School Board. The Cree School Board is governed by the JBNQA and the *Education Act*. The language of instruction is Cree.

The Naskapi school is administered by the Eastern Quebec Regional School Board. The languages of instruction are Naskapi and English.

As governmental autonomy develops, the administration of federal schools is gradually being entrusted to band councils. The schools thus become band schools.

Pupils of a community not having any school on its territory may attend the school of another Indian community or a school belonging to the provincial school system.

The figures have been taken from DIAND lists and indicate the student population for the 1989-1990 school year.

Services

The principal services generally found in a community are briefly described. The data are taken, for the most part, from DIAND lists of fixed assets.

Fire Protection

Fire Station

Building intended for firefighters and providing shelter for firefighting equipment. The term "small fire station" refers to a small building for storing firefighting equipment.

Fire Engine

Truck equipped with motor-powered fire pump.

Firefighting Equipment

Equipment including portable pump, hoses, hatchets, shovels, helmets, clothing, etc.

Police Services

Amerindian Police Council

Non-profit organization responsible for promoting crime prevention and maintenance of law and order in native territories. The Amerindian Police is a police force managed by the Council. Communities are members of the Council on a voluntary basis. Twenty-two Indian communities are members.

Sûreté du Québec [Quebec Police Force]

Police force which, under the authority of the Quebec Minister of Public Safety, is responsible for maintaining law and order and public safety throughout the territory of Quebec.

Native Police Program of the Sûreté du Québec

This program provides for transfer of the responsibility for police services to band councils in three phases :

- 1) consolidation;
- 2) co-management; and
- 3) police force autonomy.

Nine Indian communities are beneficiaries of this program.

Band Council Police Force

Police force established and managed by a band council. The officers are employees of the band council and have as their mandate to apply the safety by-laws adopted by the council within the territory of the community. The communities of River Desert and Kahnawake each have such a police force.

Medical Care

Dispensary

Medical care facility in which minor surgery can be performed and patients are hospitalized for no more than one day.

Nursing Care Station

Facility in band territory in which nursing and support staff can carry out a public health program, offer care to patients and provide outpatient consultation services. It can accommodate short-term patients.

Health Centre

Facility in band territory in which the staff can carry out a public health program and provide outpatient consultation services.

Health Station

The health station is intended to fulfil the same functions as a health centre but is smaller in size and staff numbers.

Transportation Service

Under certain conditions, Health and Welfare Canada defrays transportation costs so that patients may receive medical care that is adequate and most easily accessible from the territory of the community.

Waste Disposal

Landfill Site

Area intended for spreading and compacting waste, and covering it with earth.

Community Facilities

Public facilities used for recreational, cultural or community activities. These activities are of diverse nature : sports, physical exercise, community meetings, cultural programs, adult education courses, etc.

Infrastructure

Water Supply

Pipe network conveying water to households from a pumping station.

Water Treatment

Process of water filtration and purification.

Reservoir

Tank used to store water intended for use by the community. Its size may vary from one community to another.

Community Well

Water supply point serving several households. There may be several community wells on the territory of a reserve.

Sewers

Waste Water Sewers

Pipe network conveying household waste water directly to the water purification plant. The term “waste water” refers to liquid waste originating from residential, industrial, public or commercial buildings.

Septic Tank

Tank in which fecal matter is liquefied through fermentation.

Storm Sewers

Pipe network to collect surface water.

Biological disk

Device containing active micro-organisms on disks that turn around a horizontal axis so that they are partially immersed in the water to be purified. Aeration occurs during immersion of the disks.

Aerated Pond

Pond used for waste water purification. Aeration to provide oxygen is carried out by mechanical means.

Extended Aeration

Purification method using sludge containing micro-organisms that are capable of transforming organic matter into stable substances.

Access

This section describes the principal access routes to the territory of the community.

Road Network

Paved Roads

Roads that are passable by automobile throughout the year.

Gravel Roads

Roads that are passable by automobile throughout the year.

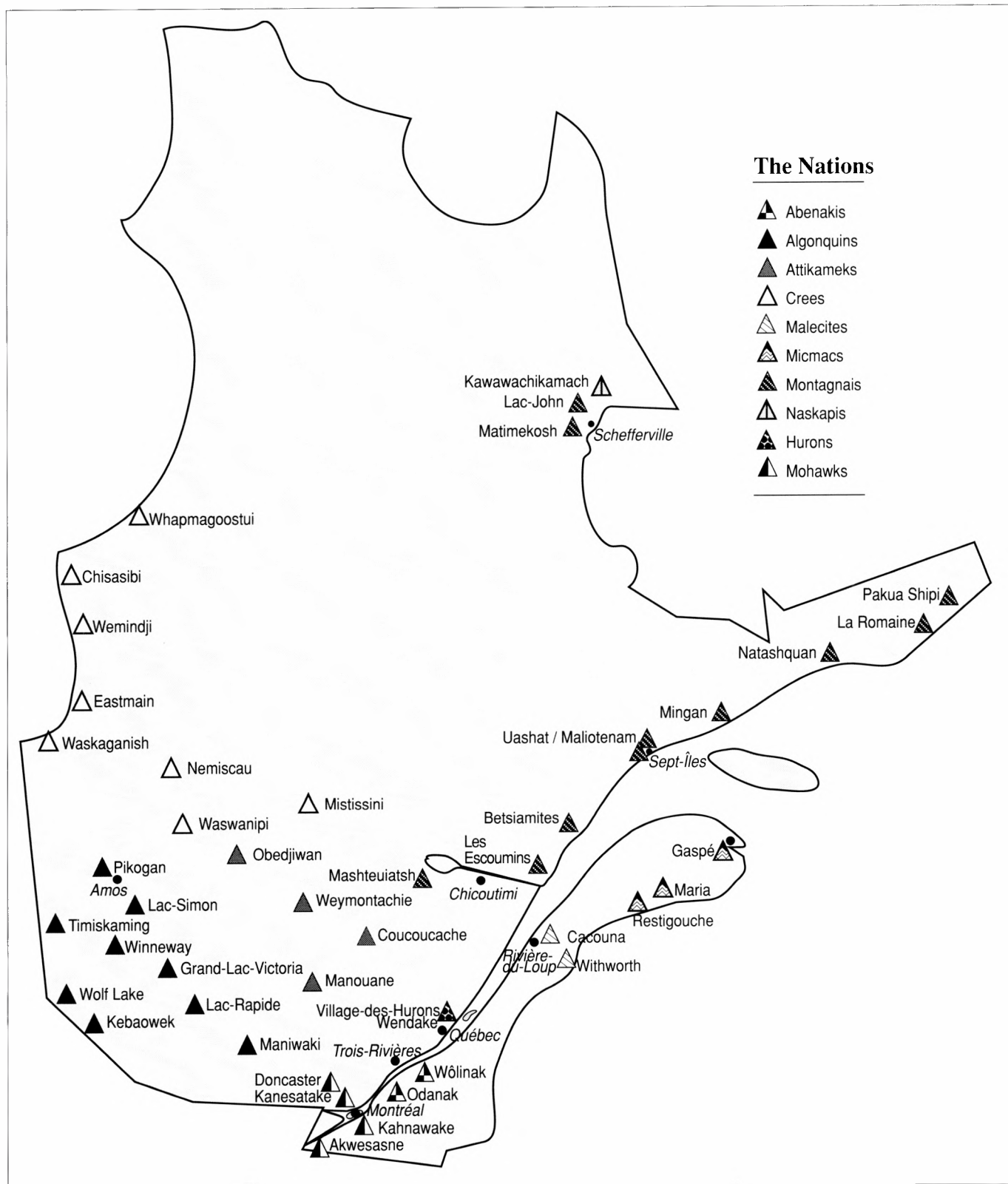
Winter Road

Road crossing bodies of water by means of ice bridges, usable only during winter.

Logging Road

Road used by heavy vehicles for logging; unsuitable for automobile traffic.

The Indian Nations in Quebec



General Data on Indian Population

Status Indian Population in Canada and its Regions (December 31, 1989)

	Number of communities	Population
Canada	596	466,337
Atlantic Provinces	31	18,433
Quebec	39	45,742
Ontario	126	107,862
Manitoba	60	67,092
Saskatchewan	68	72,111
Alberta	42	57,590
British Columbia	196	80,742
Northwest Territories	19	10,792
Yukon	15	5,973

Indian Population of Quebec (December 31, 1989)

Total population	45,742
Male population	21,939
Female population	23,803
Population living within the territory of communities	32,134
Population living on Crown lands	895
Population living outside the territory of communities	12,713

Indian Population of Quebec by Nation (December 31, 1989)

Abenakis	1,363
Algonquins	5,901
Attikameks	3,525
Crees	9,593
Hurons-Wendat	2,295
Malecites	229
Micmacs	3,362
Mohawks	8,430
Montagnais	10,606
Naskapis	430
Status Indians on the general list (not associated with a nation)	8

The Abenakis

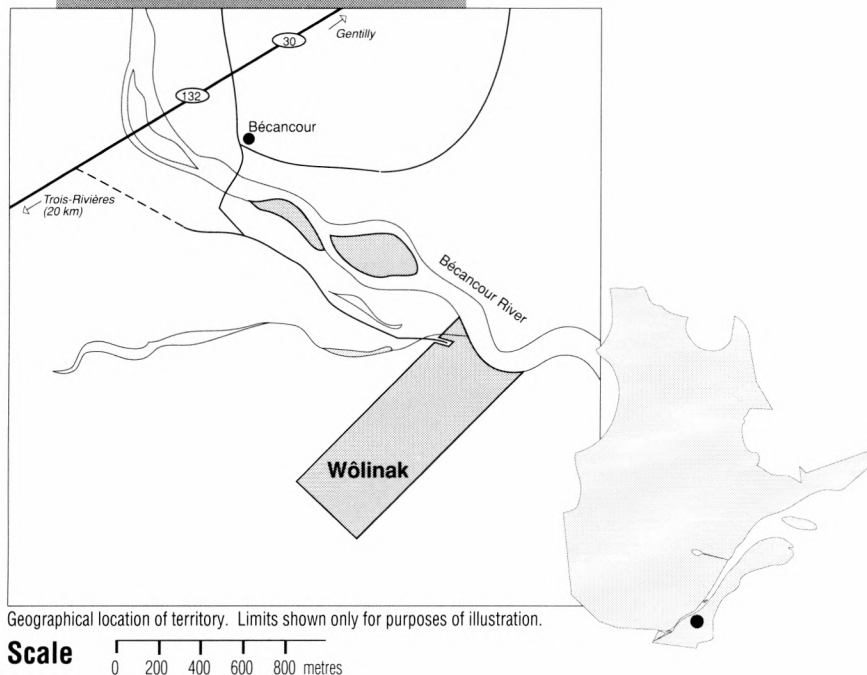
The Abenakis belong to the Algonquin linguistic family. The Abenakis of Wôlinak are descendants of the Malecites, a tribe living along the St. John River in New Brunswick.

It is difficult to estimate the Abenaki population in the pre-columbian period. It is generally considered to have been 5,000 individuals. Epidemics, wars with the Iroquois between 1650 and 1680 as well as the many skirmishes between the Western Abenakis and the colony of Massachusetts dramatically reduced the Abenaki tribes.

The migration of Abenakis into what is now Quebec began in 1676. Around 1700, they settled at Odanak and Wôlinak, their present territories.

Historians often distinguish between Western Abenakis, who settled at Odanak, and Eastern Abenakis, who inhabited the area of Maine, near the Kennebec and Endroscoggin rivers. This geographical distinction corresponded to a linguistic one since the two Indian groups did not speak the same dialect.

Abenakis of Wôlinak



Territory

Reserve of Wôlinak

Federal riding

Richelieu
Louis Plamondon, PC

Provincial riding

Nicolet-Yamaska
Maurice Richard, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is located beside the Bécancour River, 20 kilometres southeast of Trois-Rivières.

Area

79 hectares

Population : 167

Men :	72
Women :	95
In the territory :	57
Outside the territory :	110
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Abenaki, English

Historical overview :

In 1708, Pierre Robineau de Portneuf, Seigneur of Bécancour, gave 810 hectares of his seigneurie to the Abenakis. Of this, only 60 hectares remained in the possession of the Abenakis in 1851, when the area received the status of a reserve; a large portion of the land had been sold by the band in 1760. Since 1983, the reserve has borne the name of Wôlinak.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Conseil de bande des Abénaquis de Wôlinak
C.P. 126
4670, boul. Danube
Bécancour (Québec)
G0X 1B0

Telephone : (819) 294-6696

Fax : (819) 294-6697

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	7
Handicrafts	5
Canoe making	4
Tourism	2

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience store
Fibreglass workshop
Outfitter
Construction

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population : 25

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 39

School attendance				
	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	0	0	
Elementary	3	4	0	
Secondary	1	5	0	
Post-secondary				12
Total :	4	9	0	12

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :
Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

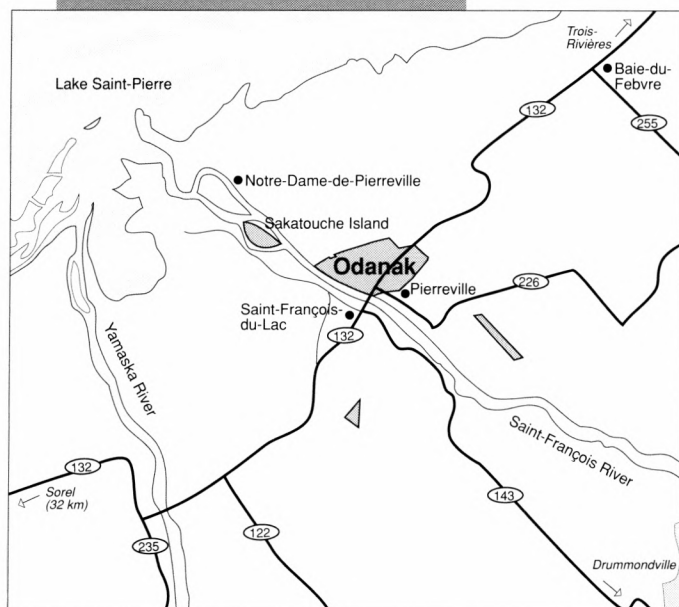
provided by the Municipality of Bécancour
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
use of provincial facilities outside the territory
provided by the Municipality of Bécancour
no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply :
Sewers :
Access :
Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

household supply provided by the Municipality of Bécancour
individual septic tanks
Route 132 provides access to the reserve
1,760 metres of gravel road and 1,250 metres of paved road
42
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Odanak



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory

Reserve of Odanak

Federal riding

Richelieu
Louis Plamondon, PC

Provincial riding

Nicolet-Yamaska
Maurice Richard, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated beside the Saint-François River, 32 kilometres east of Sorel.

Area

607.02 hectares

Population : 1,196

Men : 528
Women : 668

In the territory : 263
Outside the territory : 933
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Abenaki, French

Historical overview :

The Abenakis settled in Quebec in the second half of the 17th century. They lived first at Sillery and later on the banks of the Chaudière River, settling finally at Saint-François at the beginning of the 19th century.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande d'Odanak
58, rue Wabanaki
Odanak (Québec)
J0G 1H0

Telephone : (514) 568-2819
(514) 568-2810
Fax : (514) 568-7032

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	10
Businesses and services	9
Furniture plant	8

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Grocery store
Post office
Metal polishing
Snack bar
Outfitter
Dressmaker
Upholsterer
Construction
Taxi

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population : 93

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 220

School attendance

	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	6	0	
Elementary	0	18	0	
Secondary	0	19	0	
Post-secondary				50
Total :	0	43	0	50

Services :

Fire protection :

provided by the région intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac

Police service :

provided by the Amerindian Police Council

Medical care :

use of provincial facilities outside the territory

Waste disposal :

provided by the région intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac

Principal community facilities :

community hall, swimming pool, recreation hall, church, library, outdoor skating rink, museum

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

household supply provided by the région intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac

Sewers :

system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; extended aeration

Access :

Routes 132, 143 and 226 provide access to the reserve

Road network :

2,430 metres of gravel road and 4,830 metres of paved road

Number of houses :

146

Electricity :

supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Algonquins

The Algonquins of Quebec nation gave its name to one of the Amerindian linguistic families, to which belong tribes from the Gaspé to the Rockies.

The Algonquins had contacts with the Attikameks, Crees and Ojibways in Ontario. Cultural exchanges, alliances and marriages occurred between one nation and another or between one clan and another under a patriarchal system.

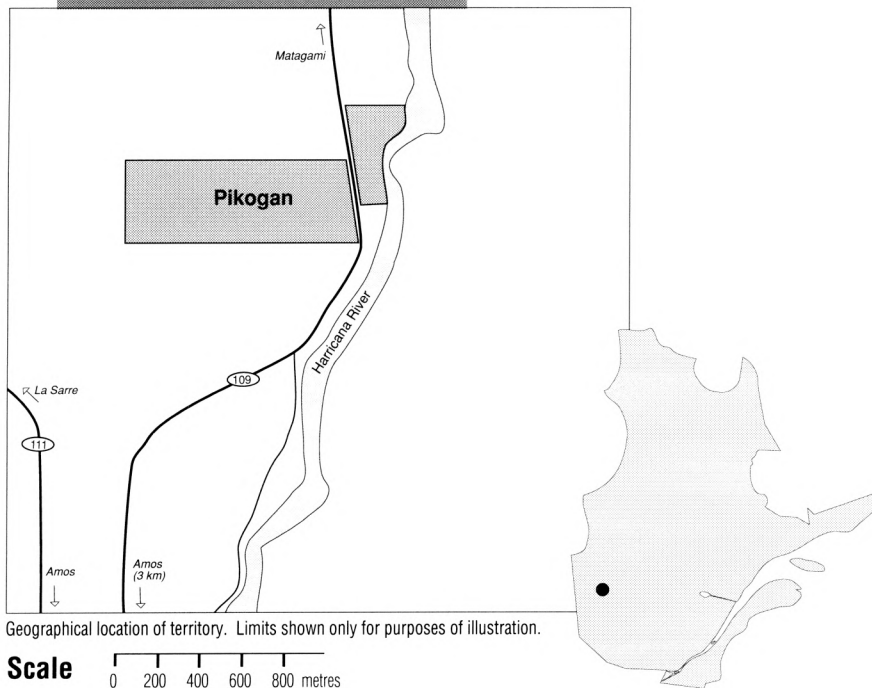
Despite epidemics and wars, the Algonquin population has increased since the 18th century. It now numbers approximately 6,000.

The Algonquins of Quebec are also called the "Anishnake" or "Nisnake," meaning "the true men."

According to the accounts of oral tradition and archaeological evidence, the ancestors of the Algonquins lived on the Atlantic coast. The Algonquin nation today lives in the region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue, having used the Ottawa River to penetrate into the interior of the continent.

The Algonquin nation lives in nine villages in the area of Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Abitibiwinni



Territory

Reserve of Pikogan

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Abitibi West
François Gendron, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated three kilometres from Amos, on the west bank of the Harricana River.

Area

88.50 hectares

Population : 593

Men : 277
Women : 316

In the territory : 406
Outside the territory : 187
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, French

Historical overview :

The federal government acquired a portion of the territory in 1956, and another portion in 1979. The reserve serves as the place of residence of the Abitibiwinni band, which was formerly nomadic.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande d'Abitibiwinni
C.P. 36
Amos (Québec)
J9T 3A3

Telephone : (819) 732-6591
Fax : (819) 732-1569

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	24
Trapping	22
Logging	12
Handicrafts	5

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience store
Taxi

School :

École Migwam
(preschool, elementary)
Route Rurale n° 4
C.P. 36
Village de Pikogan (Québec)
J9T 3A3
Tel. : (819) 732-6591

Total student population : 194

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 290

School attendance

	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	9	0	0	
Kindergarten	6	0	0	
Elementary	77	5	0	
Secondary	4	67	0	
Post-secondary				26
Total :	96	72	0	26

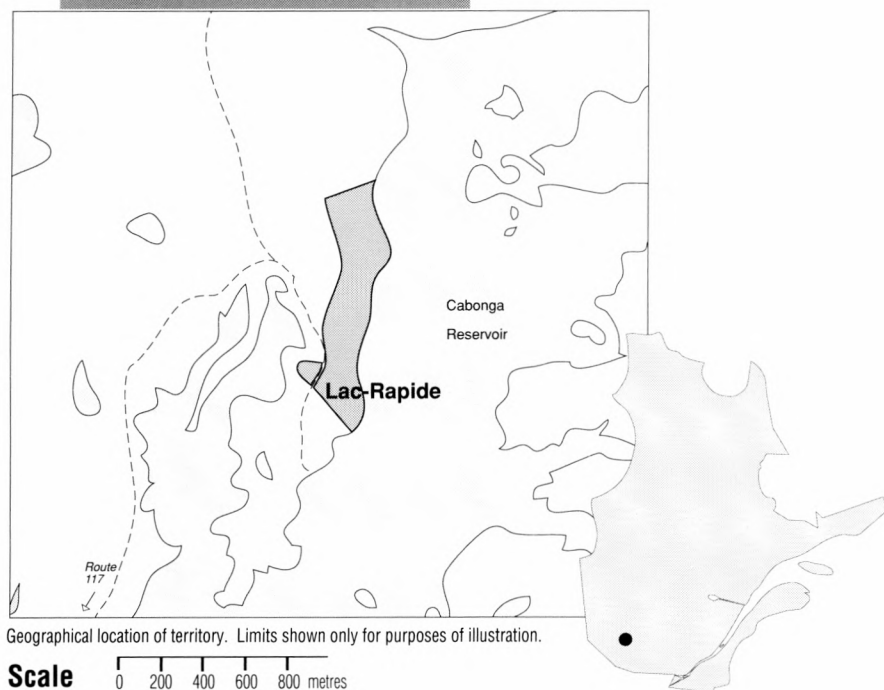
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Amos
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Amos
Principal community facilities : community hall, church, outdoor skating rink, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply provided by the Municipality of Amos
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; biological disk
Access : Route 109 provides access to the reserve; it connects to Route 117.
Road network : 1,260 metres of gravel road and 820 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 72
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Barriere Lake



Territory

Reserve of Lac-Rapide (Rapid Lake)

Federal riding

Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle
Barry Moore, PC

Provincial riding

Gatineau
Réjean Lafrenière, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 134 kilometres north of Maniwaki, on the bank of the Cabonga Reservoir.

Area

28 hectares

Population : 447

Men : 218
Women : 229

In the territory : 80
Outside the territory : 91
On Crown land : 276

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The reserve of Lac-Rapide was formed in 1961 under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The band was already settled on the site of Barriere Lake. Until very recently, the band lived in separate family encampments, each controlled by a patriarch, and carried on seasonal activities.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Algonquins of Barriere Lake
Lac-Rapide
La Vérendrye Park, Quebec
J0W 2C0

Telephone : (819) 824-1714

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	36
Handicrafts	6

Businesses :

Handicrafts

School :

Lac-Rapide School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
La Vérendrye Park
Lac-Rapide, Quebec
J0W 2C0
Tel. : (819) 824-1734

Total student population : 194

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 242

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	12	
Kindergarten	1	1	17	
Elementary	8	5	80	
Secondary	33	6	19	
Post-secondary				12
Total :	42	12	128	12

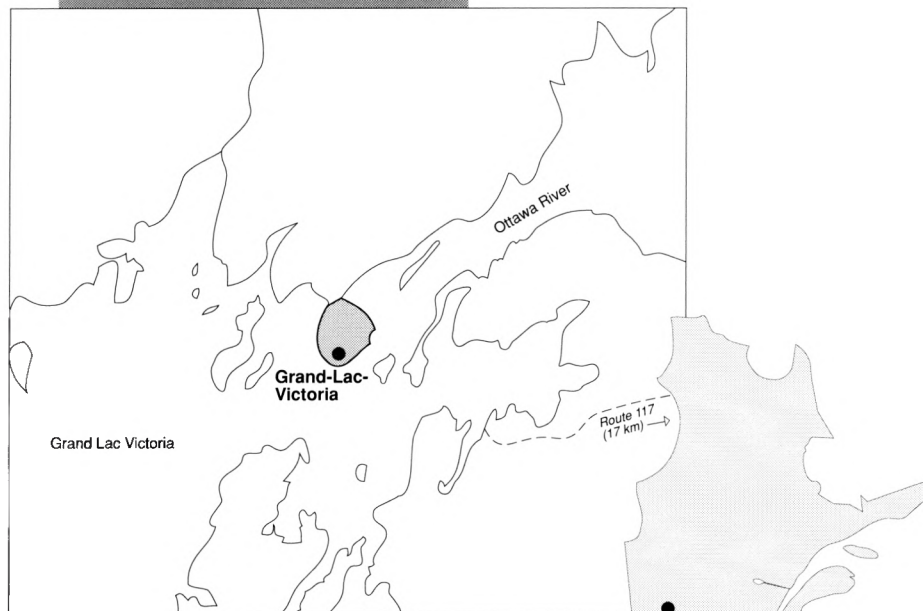
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site outside the reserve; garbage collection
Principal community facilities : no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; aerated pond
Access : Route 117 and a logging road provide access to the reserve.
Road network : 8,830 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 67
Electricity : generators (total output : 1,200 kW)

Grand Lac Victoria



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory

Settlement of Grand-Lac-Victoria

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Gatineau
Réjean Lafrenière, QLP

Geographical location

The territory is situated where the Ottawa River flows into Grand Lac Victoria, 66 kilometres south of Val-d'Or.

Area

12.14 hectares

Population : 313

Men : 151
Women : 162

In the territory : 63
Outside the territory : 13
On Crown land : 237

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, French

Historical overview :

The territory does not have the legal status of a reserve. The Algonquins regard it as an ancestral gathering place. The territory is the property of the Government of Quebec.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande
du Grand Lac Victoria
via Louvicourt (Québec)
J0Y 1Y0

Telephone : (819) 824-1914 (via Val-d'Or)
Fax : (819) 736-7311 (via Lac-Simon)

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	25
Businesses and services	1

Businesses :

Transport

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population : 85

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 181

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	15	0	
Elementary	0	41	1	
Secondary	0	23	0	
Post-secondary				5
Total :	0	79	1	5

Services :

Fire protection :

no firefighting facilities on site

Police service :

provided by the Amerindian Police Council

Medical care :

health centre managed by the band council under a transfer agreement
between the band council and the Conseil régional de la santé et des services
sociaux de la région de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Waste disposal :

provided by the band council

Principal community facilities :

no facilities on site

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

no permanent facilities

Sewers :

no permanent facilities

Access :

the settlement is located 17 kilometres west of Route 117. The distance can
be covered by canoe from the Dozois Reservoir to Grand Lac Victoria.

Road network :

there are no roads passable by automobile in the settlement

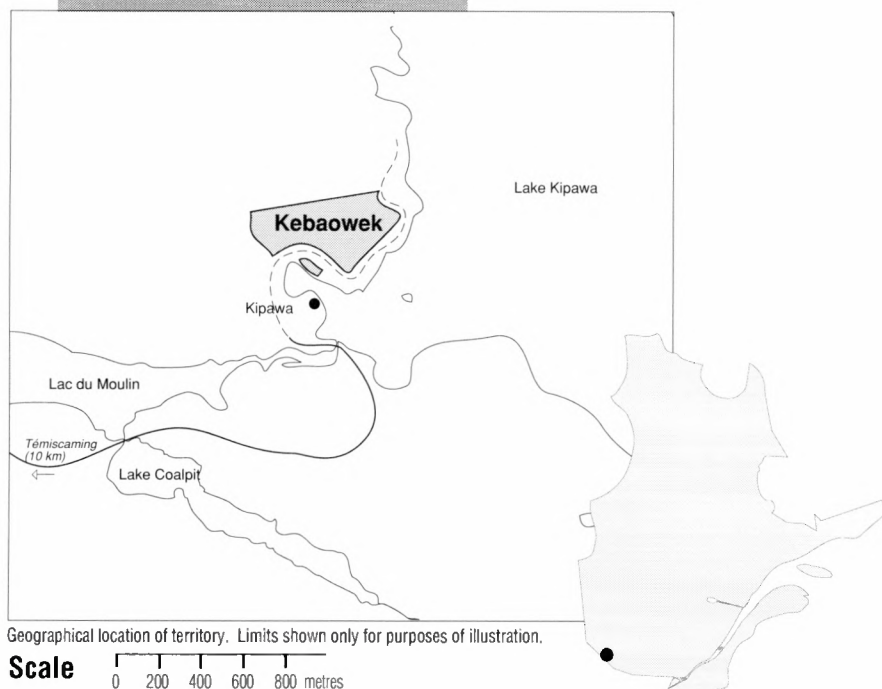
Number of houses :

no permanent facilities

Electricity :

no permanent facilities

Kipawa



Territory

Reserve of Kebaowek

Federal riding

Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding

Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 10 kilometres west of Témiscaming, by the shore of Lake Kipawa.

Area

21.49 hectares

Population : 380

Men : 196
Women : 184

In the territory : 119
Outside the territory : 260
On Crown land : 1

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The federal government acquired the territory from the firm Gordon Creek Improvement in 1974.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Kipawa Band Council
P.O. Box 787
Témiscaming, Quebec
J0Z 3R0

Telephone : (819) 627-3455
Fax : (819) 627-9428

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	8
Trapping	7
Outfitting	4
Handicrafts	3
Businesses and services	1

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Outfitting
Passenger transport

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population : 69

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 131

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	2	0	
Kindergarten	1	3	0	
Elementary	0	18	0	
Secondary	0	18	0	
Post-secondary				27
Total :	1	41	0	27

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :
Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

small fire station, firefighting equipment
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
provided by the regional municipality
no facilities on site

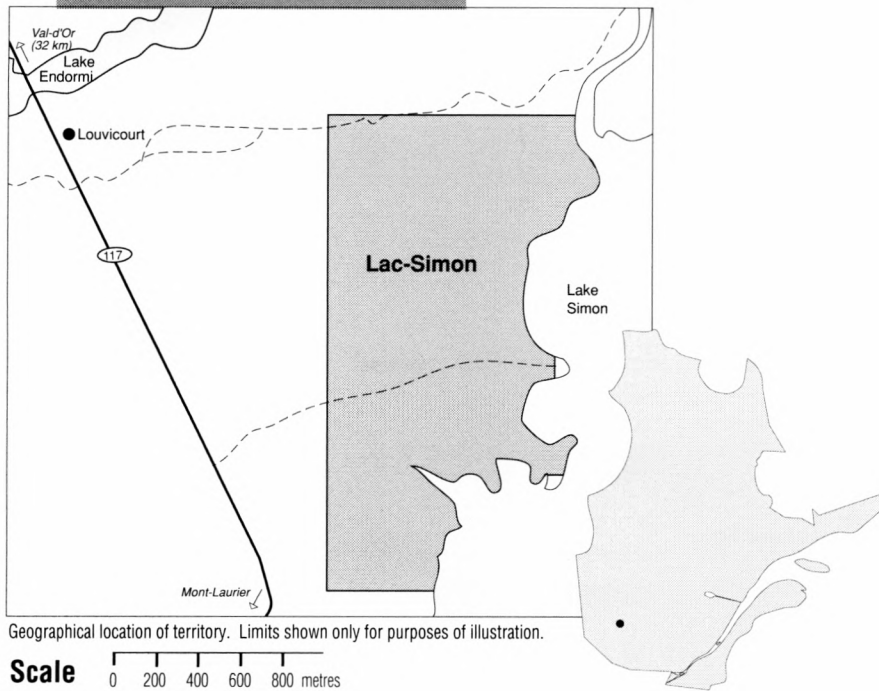
Infrastructure :

Water supply :
Sewers :
Access :

Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

household supply, partial water treatment
system of waste water sewers, extended aeration
the reserve can be reached by Kipawa Road, which crosses Route 101, five kilometres to the west
890 metres of gravel road
36
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Lac Simon



Territory

Reserve of Lac-Simon

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Abitibi East
Raymond Savoie, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated on the western shore of Lake Simon, 32 kilometres southeast of Val-d'Or.

Area

275.01 hectares

Population : 699

Men : 341
Women : 358

In the territory : 545
Outside the territory : 154
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The reserve was established in 1962 under the *Lands and Forests Act*. It is a traditional site where the families of hunters made camp to pursue their seasonal activities.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, a deputy chief and five councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Lac Simon Band Council
Lac-Simon, Quebec
JOY 3M0

Telephone : (819) 736-3161
(819) 736-2351
Fax : (819) 736-7311

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	24
Handicrafts	15
Trapping	13
Businesses and services	9

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience store
Heavy machinery
Taxi

School :

Amik-Wiche School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
Lac-Simon
via Louvicourt, Quebec
J0Y 1Y0
Tél. : (819) 736-2121

Total student population : 278

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 381

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	1	21	2	
Kindergarten	0	26	1	
Elementary	4	125	3	
Secondary	0	68	1	
Post-secondary				26
Total :	5	240	7	26

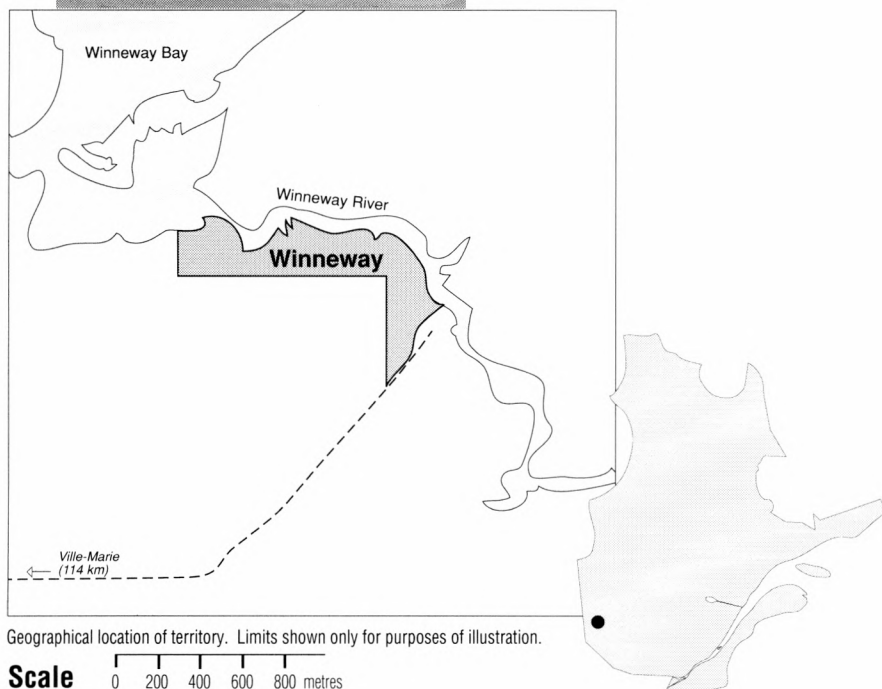
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefigh equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of Senneterre
Principal community facilities : educational and cultural centre, community centre, community radio station, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, 2 community wells
Sewers : system of waste water and storm sewers, aerated pond
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 117
Road network : 3,950 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 102
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Long Point



Territory

Winneway Village

Federal riding

Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding

Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location

The village is situated 114 kilometres east of Ville-Marie, on the south bank of the Winneway River.

Area

37.84 hectares

Population : 461

Men : 227
Women : 234

In the territory : 15
Outside the territory : 212
On Crown land : 234

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The territory does not have the status of an Indian reserve. In 1960, it was rented from the Oblate Fathers for the use of Indians for a period of 10 years. The lease was renewed in 1970 and lapsed as of 1980.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Long Point Band Council
P.O. Box 1
Winneway River, Quebec
J0Z 2J0

Telephone : (819) 722-2441
Fax : (819) 722-2703

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	15
Trapping	7
Outfitting	4
Businesses and services	3

Businesses :

Snack bar
Convenience store
Outfitter
Taxi

School :

Amo Osowan School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grade 8)
Community of Winneway
Winneway River
via Laforce, Quebec
J0Z 2J0
Tel. : (819) 722-2026

Total student population : 147

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 221

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	6	0	1	
Kindergarten	4	0	0	
Elementary	45	12	4	
Secondary	25	13	0	
Post-secondary				37
Total :	80	25	5	37

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :
Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

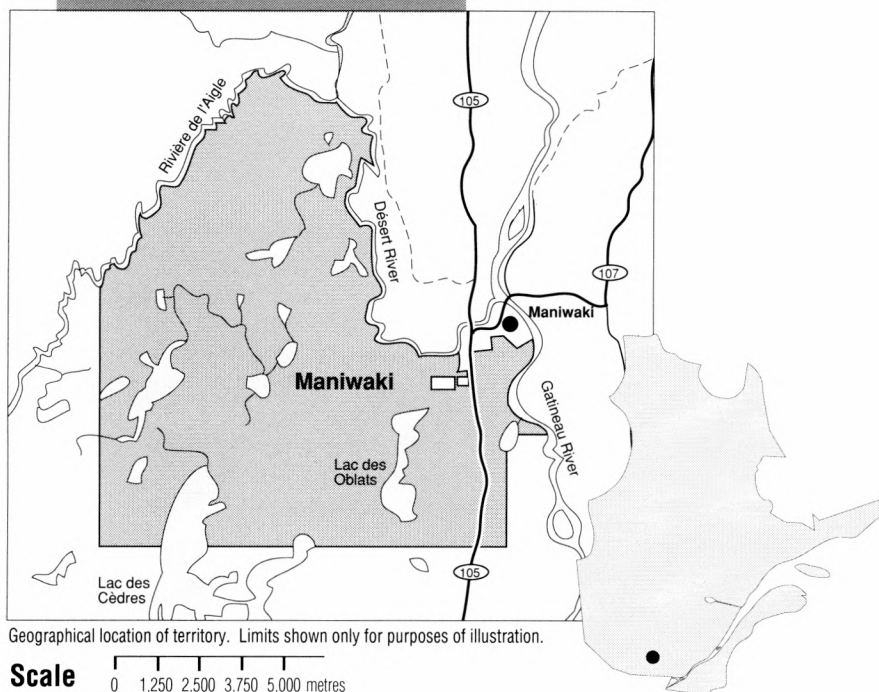
small fire station, firefighting equipment
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
landfill site, garbage collection
community centre, church, parish hall, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply :
Sewers :
Access :
Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

household supply, reservoir, community well, water treatment
system of waste water sewers, biological disk
the settlement can be reached by Routes 101 and 382, and a logging road
2,260 metres of gravel road
57
supplied by Hydro-Québec

River Desert



Territory

Reserve of Maniwaki

Federal riding

Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle
Barry Moore, PC

Provincial riding

Gatineau
Réjean Lafrenière, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 130 kilometres north of Hull. It is bounded on the north by the de l'Aigle and Désert rivers.

Area

10,997.40 hectares

Population : 1,860

Men : 867
Women : 993

In the territory : 1,117
Outside the territory : 743
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The Algonquins settled at the village of Maniwaki in the mid-19th century. The territory received the status of a reserve under the *Act of 1851*. Today, Maniwaki is the largest Algonquin community in Quebec.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
River Desert Band Council
P.O. Box 309
Maniwaki, Quebec
J9E 3C4

Telephone : (819) 449-5170
(819) 449-5171
Fax : (819) 449-5673

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	25
Logging	20
Handicrafts	8
Trapping	8

Businesses :

Laundry	Grocery shop
Goods transport	Restaurant
Hairdresser	Excavation
Day-care centre	Ambulance service
Housing construction	Passenger transport
Heavy machinery	

School :

Congway day School (preschool)	Kitigan Zibi School (preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
River Desert Band Council	P.O. Box 10
Maniwaki, Quebec	Community of Maniwaki
J9I 3C9	Maniwaki, Quebec
Tel. : (819) 449-1798	J9E 3B3
	Tel. : (819) 449-1275

Total student population : 321

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 619

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	9	0	0	
Kindergarten	14	7	0	
Elementary	81	31	0	
Secondary	66	20	0	
Post-secondary				93
Total :	170	58	0	93

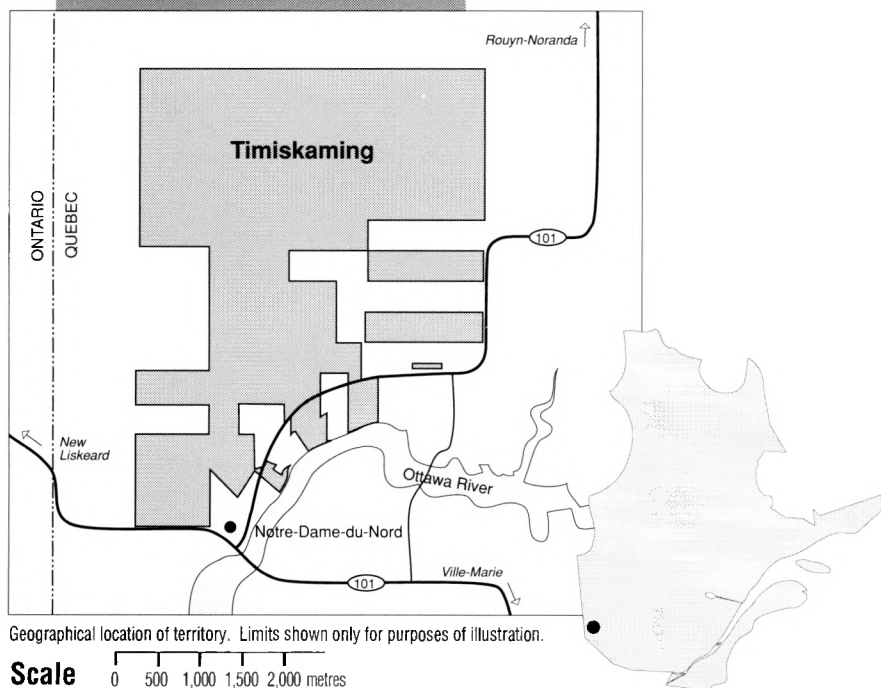
Services :

Fire protection :	provided by the Municipality of Maniwaki
Police service :	provided by a band council police force
Medical care :	health centre managed by the band council
Waste disposal :	landfill site three kilometres from the reserve; garbage collection
Principal community facilities :	community centre, educational and cultural centre, centre for disabled persons, youth centre, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, 28 community wells
Sewers :	individual septic tanks
Access :	the reserve can be reached by Route 105, which runs to Hull approximately 130 kilometres to the south, or by Routes 107 and 117 from Montréal
Road network :	34,510 metres of gravel road and 20,610 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	316
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

Timiskaming



Territory

Reserve of Timiskaming

Federal riding

Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding

Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is adjacent to the
Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord.

Area

2,428.08 hectares

Population : 1,007

Men : 464
Women : 543

In the territory : 355
Outside the territory : 652
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

The reserve of Timiskaming was established under the *Act of 1851*. In 1853, the Algonquins received an area of 15,552 hectares, near Lake Timiskaming. Some 40 lots of this territory were ceded to companies and individuals, reducing the area of the reserve to a little more than 2,400 hectares.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and five councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Timiskaming Band Council
P.O. Box 336
Notre-Dame-du-Nord, Quebec
J0Z 3B0

Telephone : (819) 723-2335
Fax : (819) 723-2353

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	20
Businesses and services	9
Trapping	5
Agriculture	4
Handicrafts	3

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Construction
Convenience store
Heavy machinery
Taxi

School :

Notre-Dame-du-Nord Federal School
(preschool, elementary)
P.O. Box 428
Notre-Dame-du-Nord, Quebec
J0Z 3B0
Tél. : (819) 723-2193

Total student population : 195

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 395

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	14	
Kindergarten	1	2	14	
Elementary	0	16	46	
Secondary	0	59	7	
Post-secondary				36
Total :	1	77	81	36

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :
Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
"Freedom Center", community centre

Infrastructure :

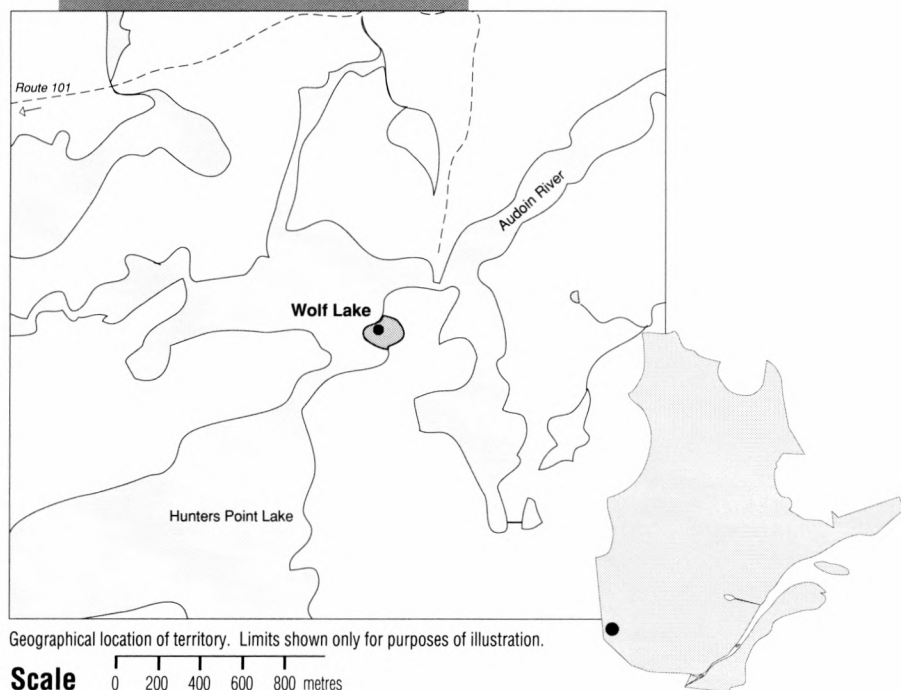
Water supply :
Sewers :

household supply provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord
system of waste water sewers, waste water purification provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord

Access :
Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

the reserve can be reached by Route 101
16,651 metres of gravel road and 4,470 metres of paved road
89
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Wolf Lake



Territory

Settlement of Wolf Lake

Federal riding

Témiscamingue
Gabriel Desjardins, PC

Provincial riding

Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue
Rémi Trudel, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated 37 kilometres northeast of Témiscaming, beside Hunters Point Lake.

Area

4 hectares

Population : 141

Men :	66
Women :	75
In the territory :	0
Outside the territory :	136
On Crown land :	5

Principal languages spoken :

Algonquian, English

Historical overview :

Wolf Lake is a territory in which 54 people occasionally live. Two families reside permanently on a part of the settlement designated as Crown land. This is the smallest Algonquin community.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Wolf Lake Band Council
P.O. Box 998
Témiscaming, Quebec
J0Z 3R0

Telephone : (819) 627-3628
Fax : (819) 627-3628

Economic activities :

Businesses and services	Jobs
Trapping	7
	7

Businesses :

Convenience store
Hairdresser
Fast food
Taxi

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population : 48

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 65

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	6	0	
Elementary	0	8	0	
Secondary	0	25	0	
Post-secondary				9
Total :	0	39	0	9

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

no facilities on the site

provided by the Amerindian Police Council

no facilities within the territory; patients may use the Kebaoweck Reserve health centre

no facilities on the site

no facilities on the site

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

no permanent facilities

no permanent facilities

the reserve can be reached by a logging road leading from Route 101

logging roads

no permanent facilities

no permanent facilities

The Attikameks

The Attikamek nation belongs to the Algonquian linguistic family.

Evidence exists of the presence of Indians in the upper Saint-Maurice valley as early as the 17th century. At this time, they called themselves Attikamiks. This people was considered very peaceful, sharing the entire region with the Montagnais to the east, the Crees to the north and the Algonquins to the south.

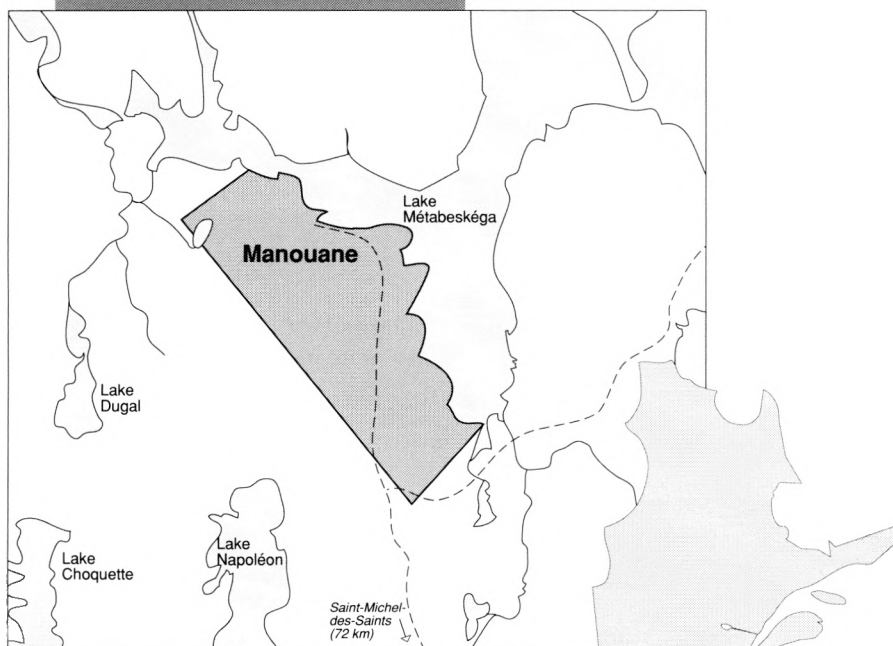
Their economy was based principally on hunting and fishing. The Attikameks fished during the summer and, with the onset of winter, hunted over a wide area. They practised large-scale barter with the Crees, Montagnais, Algonquins and sometimes the Hurons.

The Attikameks lived in the heart of an extensive network of waterways. They reached neighbouring territories by way of lakes Saint-Jean and Mistassini, James Bay and the Gatineau River.

Around 1670-1680, a smallpox epidemic wiped out the Attikamek tribe. The survivors were decimated by the Iroquois. Their territory was occupied, from 1690 to 1700, by a group called the "Têtes-de-Boules". According to certain historians, this group may have been made up of Attikamiks who had survived the tragedies as well as other nomadic Indians. The present inhabitants of Weymontachie, Manouane and Obedjiwan are thought to be the descendants of these "Têtes-de-Boules". It is only some ten years since the inhabitants of the upper Saint-Maurice valley re-assumed the ancient name of Attikameks.

The spelling of the name "Attikamek" currently varies according to traditions, standards, usage and the wish of Attikameks to use a written form in conformity with their speech. "Attikamek" may also be written "Atikamekw" and band names may differ from one document to another.

Atikamekw of Manawan



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory

Reserve of Manouane

Federal riding

Berthier-Montcalm
Robert de Cotret, PC

Provincial riding

Laviolette
Jean-Pierre Jolivet, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 120 kilometres west of La Tuque and 72 kilometres north of Saint-Michel-des-Saints, on the southern shore of Lake Métabeskéga.

Area

771.36 hectares

Population : 1,334

Men : 667
Women : 667

In the territory : 1,170
Outside the territory : 164
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Attikamek, French

Historical overview :

The territory was granted reserve status in 1906.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 12 councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Conseil de bande des Atikamekw de Manawan
135, rue Kicik
Manouane
via Saint-Michel-des Saints (Québec)
J0K 1M0

Telephone : (819) 971-8813
Fax : (819) 971-8848

Atikamekw of Manawan

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	60
Handicrafts	15
Logging	13
Businesses and services	8

Businesses :

Food supplier
Construction
Video rental
Transportation

School :

École indienne de Manouane
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 and 9)
150, rue Wapoc
Manouane (Québec)
J0K 1M0
Tel. : (819) 971-8838

Total student population : 534

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 691

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	33	0	1	
Kindergarten	44	0	1	
Elementary	201	0	0	
Secondary	141	59	0	
Post-secondary				54
Total :	419	59	2	54

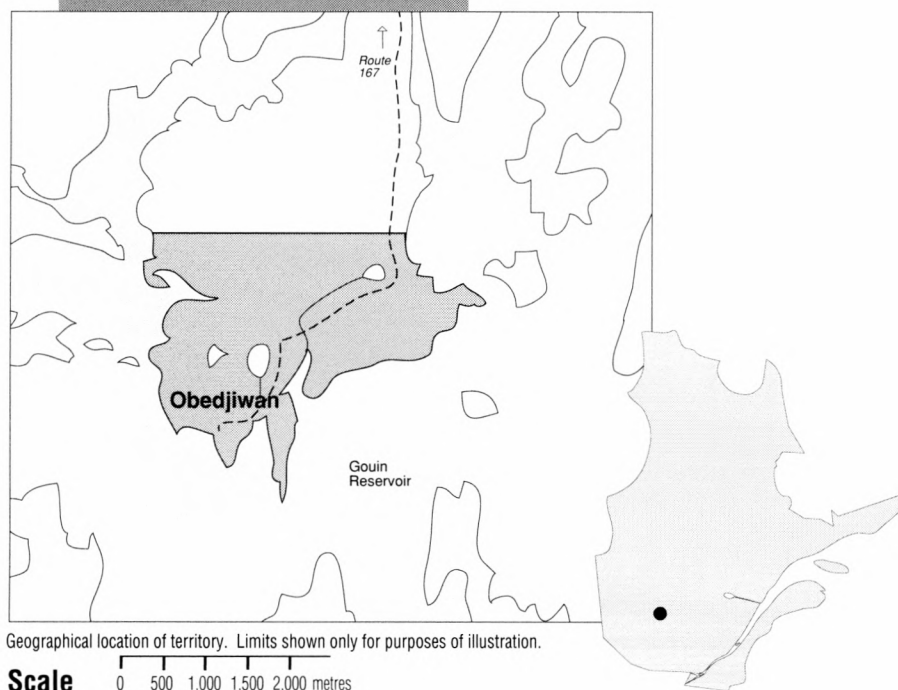
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : church, community hall, recreation centre, outdoor skating rink, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers, aerated pond
Access : a logging road that is not easily passable by automobiles leads to the reserve from Saint-Michel-des-Saints (Route 131)
Road network : 8,460 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 168
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Obedjiwan



Territory

Reserve of Obedjiwan

Federal riding

Champlain
Michel Champagne, PC

Provincial riding

Laviolette
Jean-Pierre Jolivet, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 143 kilometres south of Chibougamau, on the north shore of the Gouin Reservoir.

Area

926.76 hectares

Population : 1,391

Men : 721
Women : 670

In the territory : 1,155
Outside the territory : 236
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Attikamek, French

Historical overview :

Although isolated, this is the most heavily populated reserve of the Attikamek nation. The territory received reserve status in 1950.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, a deputy chief and 11 councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande d'Obedjiwan
Réserve indienne d'Obedjiwan
via Roberval (Québec)
G0W 3B0

Telephone : (819) 974-8837
Fax : (819) 974-8828

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	68
Handicrafts	15
Logging	6
Businesses and services	3

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Post office
Restaurant
Transport

School :

École indienne d'Obedjiwan
(preschool, elementary, University grade 8)
Obedjiwan
via Roberval (Québec)
G0W 3B0
Tel. : (819) 974-8842

Total student population : 411

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 725

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	37	0	0	
Kindergarten	41	0	0	
Elementary	211	2	0	
Secondary	56	42	2	
Post-secondary				20
Total :	345	44	2	20

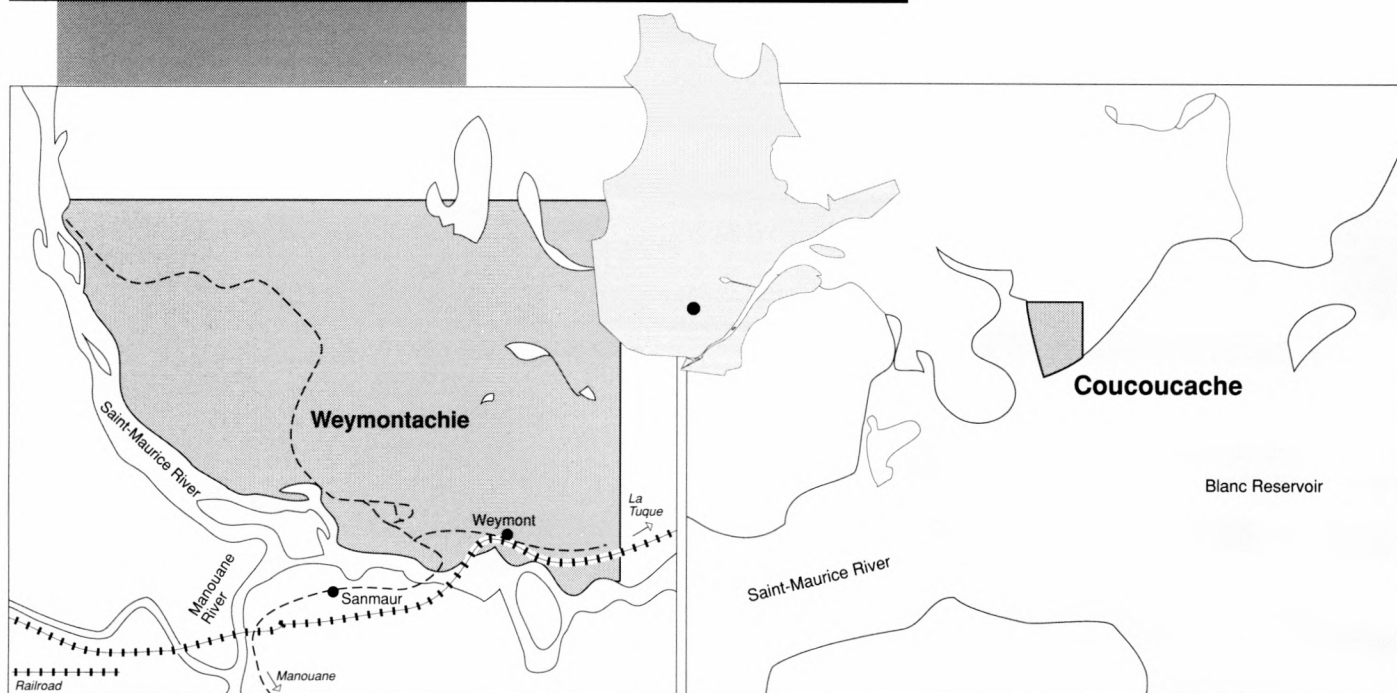
Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : youth centre, community hall, church, outdoor skating rink, library, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, 2 community wells, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers, extended aeration
Access : a logging road of more than 100 kilometres connects the Obedjiwan reserve to Route 167 at Lake Saint-Jean
the reserve can also be reached by another logging road from Saint-Michel-des-Saints (Route 131)
Road network : 12,370 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 180
Electricity : generators (total output : 2,075 kW), managed by Hydro-Québec

Weymontachie



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory

Reserves of Weymontachie and
Coucoucache

Federal riding

Champlain
Michel Champagne, PC

Provincial riding

Laviolette
Jean-Pierre Jolivet, PQ

Area

Weymontachie : 2,978.00 hectares
Coucoucache : 4.80 hectares

Geographical location

The reserve of Weymontachie is situated on the north shore of the Saint-Maurice River, 100 kilometres north west of La Tuque. The reserve of Coucoucache is situated on the north shore of the Saint-Maurice River and the Blanc Reservoir, 53 kilometres northwest of La Tuque.

Population : 800

Men : 392
Women : 408

In the territory : 697
Outside the territory : 103
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Attikamek, French

Historical overview :

In 1820, the Attikameks settled at Weymontachie, near the Hudson's Bay Company trading post. The territory received reserve status in 1851. The Attikameks of Weymontachie also have rights on the Coucoucache Reserve, a 4.8-hectare territory that is not permanently inhabited.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :

Conseil de bande de Weymontachie
Réserve indienne de Weymontachie
Via Sanmaur (Québec)
GOA 4M0

Telephone : (819) 666-2237
(819) 666-2259
Fax : (819) 666-2209

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	16
Businesses and services	13
Logging	7
Handicrafts	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Post office
Construction
Machine shop
General store
Restaurant
Local transport

School :

École indienne de Weymontachie
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 10)
Weymontachie
via Sanmaur (Québec)
G0A 4V0
Tel. : (819) 666-2226

Total student population : 255

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 430

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	23	0	0	
Kindergarten	21	0	0	
Elementary	97	0	0	
Secondary	47	30	0	
Post-secondary				37
Total :	188	30	0	37

Services :

Fire protection : fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : nursing care station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : landfill site, incinerator
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community hall, church, library, recreation centre, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers
Access : a logging road of about 100 kilometres, open only in summer, leads to the reserve from La Tuque (Route 155)
the reserve can also be reached by railway
Road network : 11,860 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 121
Electricity : generators (total output : 1,970 kW), managed by Hydro-Québec

The Crees

For 5,000 years, the Crees have lived in the north of the Abitibi region, in the James Bay basin. Having migrated from the western plains, the Crees still live in the northern areas of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

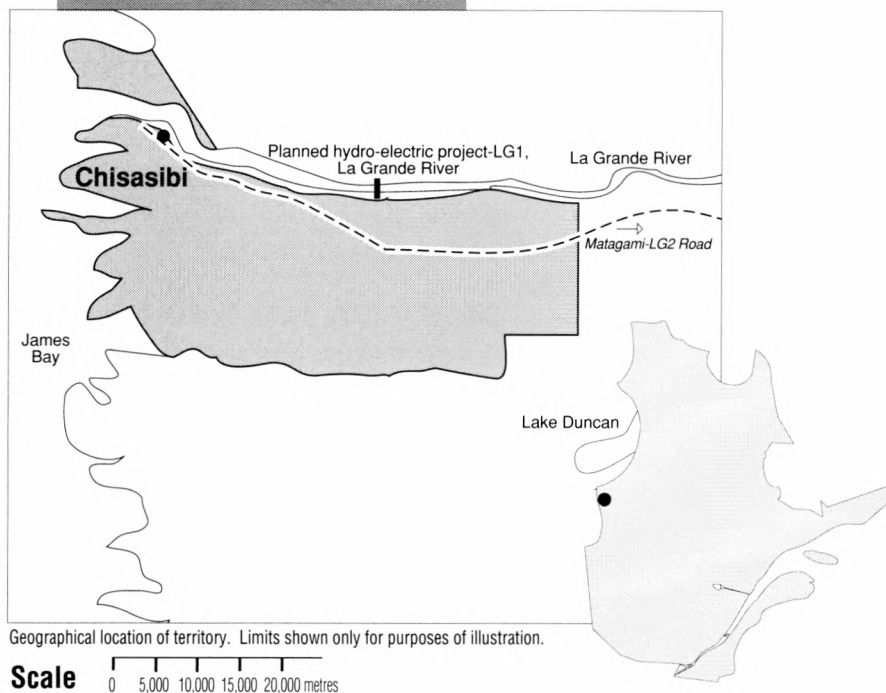
The Crees were quick to establish relations with the Europeans. The exceptional quality of the furs that they brought back from northern Quebec was prized by European merchants.

From 1670 to 1950, the traditional Cree way of life was based on hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering. In summertime, they used to migrate southward toward the St. Lawrence River to meet merchants and barter their furs. The decline in fur prices as well as government measures such as compulsory schooling and the establishment of health centres encouraged the Crees to give up their nomadic life.

In 1974, the Crees formed the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec. This organization opposed the James Bay hydro-electric construction project. Negotiations between the Grand Council of the Crees and the governments of Quebec and Canada resulted in the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA). This agreement granted the Crees greater autonomy as well as financial compensation and various benefits. The federal *Cree-Naskapi Act* has strengthened their autonomy in administering their territory.

The Crees have used their assets to achieve remarkable growth in their economy, foster the general well-being of their communities and preserve their culture, values and traditions.

Chisasibi



Territory

Chisasibi (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is bounded on the west by James Bay and on the north by the La Grande River.

Area

1,309.56 square kilometres

Population : 2,225

Men : 1,098
Women : 1,127

In the territory : 2,169
Outside the territory : 56
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

The first trading post was opened at Fort George (Chisasibi) at the end of the 18th century. The first Anglican missionaries arrived in 1852 and founded a school in 1907. Catholic missionaries also established a school in 1927 and, a few years later, a hospital. The Indians of Chisasibi gave up their nomadic way of life in the mid-1960s. In 1980, the community was moved to allow construction of the LG2 dam. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and 11 councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Chisasibi Band Council
P.O. Box 150
Chisasibi
James Bay, Quebec
J0M 1E0

Telephone : (819) 855-2878
Fax : (819) 855-2875

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	169
Businesses and services	38
Tourism	30

Businesses :

Machine shop	Convenience stores
Pastry shop	Restaurant
Bakery	Grocery store
Outfitter	Service station
Post office	Hotel
Hardware store	Taxi
Hairdresser	Air transport
Automobile repair shop	

School :

James Bay Eeyou School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 12)
Chisasibi, Quebec
J0M 1E0
Tel. : (819) 855-2833

Total student population : 886

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,041

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	52	0	
Kindergarten	0	86	0	
Elementary	0	389	0	
Secondary	0	359	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	886	0	—

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

fire station, firefighting equipment
native police program of the Quebec Police Force
regional hospital (32 beds) managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
landfill site, garbage collection
community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

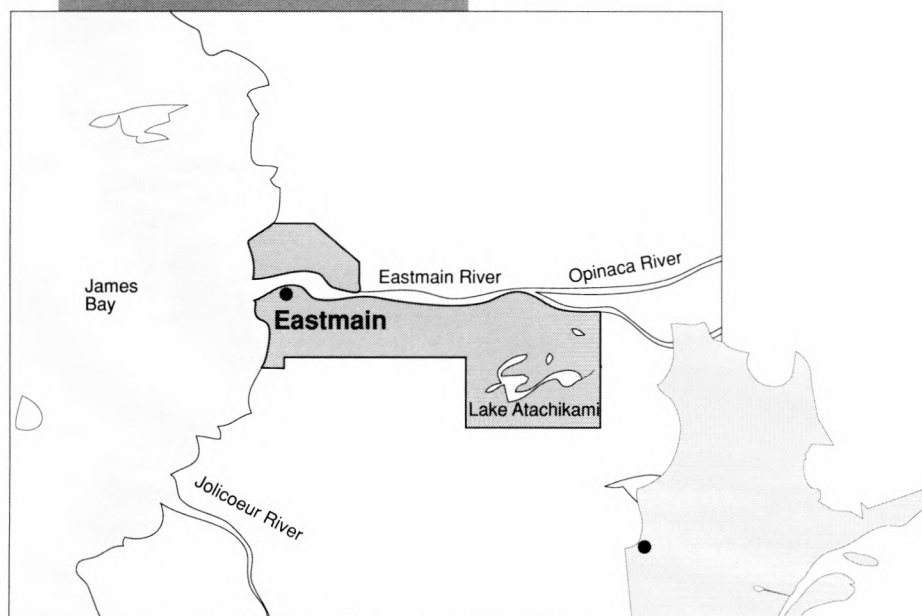
Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

household supply, reservoir, water treatment
system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
the reserve is accesible year-round by the Chisasibi-LG2 Road which connects with the paved road leading to Mistissini, 800 kilometres to the south
an airline provides connections between Eastmain, Chisasibi and Val-d'Or
data unavailable
365
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Eastmain



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory

Eastmain (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated at the mouth of the Eastmain River where it flows into James Bay.

Area

489.53 square kilometres

Population : 411

Men : 206
Women : 205

In the territory : 407
Outside the territory : 4
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

A trading post was opened at Eastmain in 1709. Several Crees settled there but the population declined sharply in 1766, when another post was opened at Waskaganish. The Eastmain territory was reserved for Crees use in 1962 under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Eastmain Band Council
Eastmain, Quebec
J0M 1W0

Telephone : (819) 977-0211
(819) 977-0266
Fax : (819) 977-0281

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	74
Businesses and services	15
Handicrafts	5

Businesses :

Handicrafts	Restaurant
General delivery	Grocery store
Post office	Service station
General store	Hotel
Distilled water	Taxi

School :

Wabannutao Eeyou School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 and 9)
Eastmain, Quebec
J0M 1W0
Tél. : (819) 977-0244

Total student population : 139

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 187

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	8	0	
Kindergarten	0	7	0	
Elementary	0	57	0	
Secondary	0	67	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	139	0	—

Services :

Fire protection :	small fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service :	native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal :	landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities :	community radio station, church, community hall

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
Access :	a winter road, passable during February and March, connects with the highway running between Matagami and Chisasibi an airline connects Eastmain, Chisasibi and Val-d'Or
Road network :	data unavailable
Number of houses :	72
Electricity :	generators (total output : 1,750 kW)

Mistissini



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory

Mistissini (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated 130 kilometres northeast of Chibougamau, on the shore of Lake Mistassini.

Area

1,380.43 square kilometres

Population : 2,640

Men : 1,288
Women : 1,352

In the territory : 2,163
Outside the territory : 477
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

Lake Mistassini is an ancestral gathering place for the Crees. The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post there in 1812. The community of Mistissini grew as a result of the closing of the encampments of Niaskweskau, Nitchequon and Lake Doré. In 1962, the federal government acquired 2,357.5 hectares of land for the use of the Crees of Mistissini, under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and seven councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Mistissini Band Council
Lake Mistassini
via Chibougamau, Quebec
G0W 1C0

Telephone : (418) 923-3259
(418) 923-3253
Fax : (418) 923-3115

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	442
Businesses and services	79
Tourism	47
Logging	15

Businesses :

Handicrafts	Grocery store
Machine shop	Service station
Post office	Sled and canoe making
Cleaner	Road and air transport
Credit union	Cleaning supplies
Restaurant	Clothing
Convenience stores	Hotel
Sawmill	Video rental

School :

Voyageur Memorial School
(preschool to University grade 10)
Lake Mistissini, Quebec
J0W 1C0
Tél. : (418) 923-3353

Total student population : 796

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,397

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	1	0	
Kindergarten	0	49	0	
Elementary	0	436	0	
Secondary	0	310	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	796	0	—

Services :

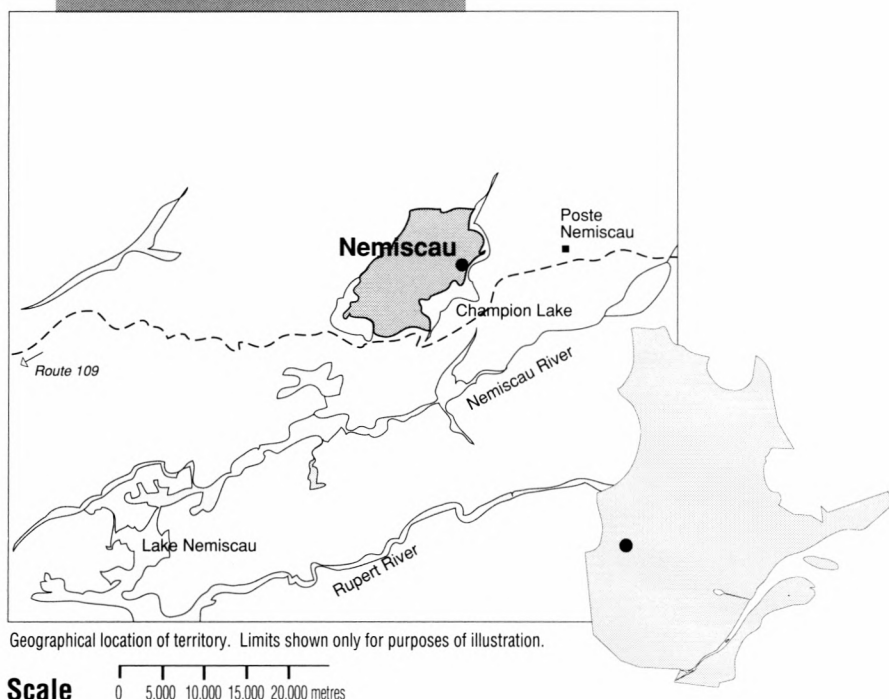
Fire protection :	fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service :	native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal :	landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities :	community radio station, community hall

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers
Access :	the reserve is accessible by automobile throughout the year by the gravel road from Chibougamau (Route 167) an airline connects the reserve with Chibougamau, 100 kilometres to the south
Road network :	data unavailable
Number of houses :	152
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

September, 1990

Nemaska



Territory

Nemiscau (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated on the western shore of Champion Lake, inland, 160 kilometres east of Waskaganish.

Area

152.80 square kilometres

Population : 258

Men : 127
Women : 131

In the territory : 245
Outside the territory : 13
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

In 1693, the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post which was closed in 1778 and then reopened in 1802. The company finally left Nemiscau in 1970, and most of the Crees went to join the encampments of Waskaganish and Mistissini. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and five councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Nemaska Band Council
Champion Lake
Nemiscau, Quebec
J0Y 3B0

Telephone : (819) 673-2503
(819) 673-2512
Fax : (819) 673-2542

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	90
Businesses and services	14

Businesses :

Post office
Restaurant
Hotel
Service station
General store

School :

Luke Mettaweskum School
(preschool, elementary)
Nemiscau, Quebec
J0Y 3B0
Tel. : (819) 673-2536

Total student population : 111

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 128

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	10	0	
Kindergarten	0	11	0	
Elementary	0	70	0	
Secondary	0	20	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	111	0	—

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :

small fire station, firefighting equipment
native police program of the Quebec Police Force
dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services

Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

landfill site, garbage collection
community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

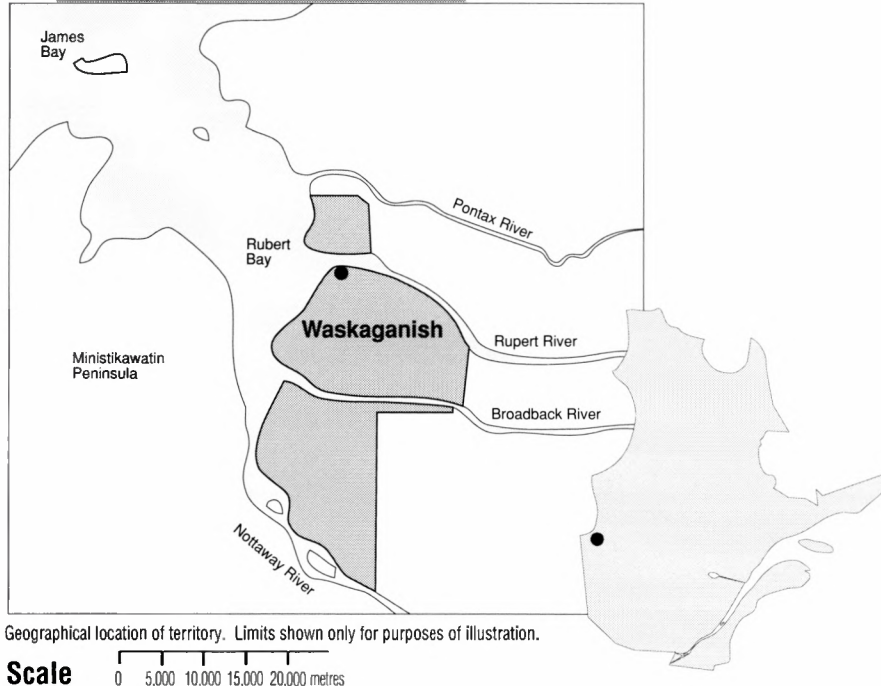
Water supply :
Sewers :
Access :

household supply, reservoir, water treatment
individual septic tanks and system of waste water sewers
the reserve is accessible by automobile throughout the year by the road that connects Nemiscau to Chisasibi and Matagami
an airport has been built by Hydro-Québec to serve Nemiscau

Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

data unavailable
69
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Waskaganish



Territory

Waskaganish (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated by the shore of Rupert Bay, south of James Bay.

Area

784.76 square kilometres

Population : 1,572

Men : 808
Women : 764

In the territory : 1,276
Outside the territory : 296
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

In 1776, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at Waskaganish. The place served as a supply point to support the expansion of the company toward Nemiscau and Mistissini. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and seven councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Waskaganish Band Council
P.O. Box 60
Waskaganish, Quebec
J0M 1R0

Telephone : (819) 895-8843
(819) 895-8980
Fax : (819) 895-8901

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	175
Businesses and services	41
Handicrafts	10

Businesses :

Handicrafts	Taxi
Hardware store	Grocery store
Post office	Air transport
Restaurant	Hotel
Housing construction	Engine sale and repair
Service station	Clothing
Boat building	

School :

Waskaganish School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 10)
Waskaganish, Quebec
J0M 1W0
Tél. : (819) 895-8819

Total student population : 537

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 719

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	33	0	
Kindergarten	0	36	0	
Elementary	0	223	0	
Secondary	0	245	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	537	0	—

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

fire station, firefighting equipment

native police program of the Quebec Police Force

dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services

landfill site, garbage collection

community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

household supply, reservoir, water treatment

system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable

the reserve is accessible by a winter road passable in February and March, connecting with the road that runs between Chisasibi and Matagami (Route 109)

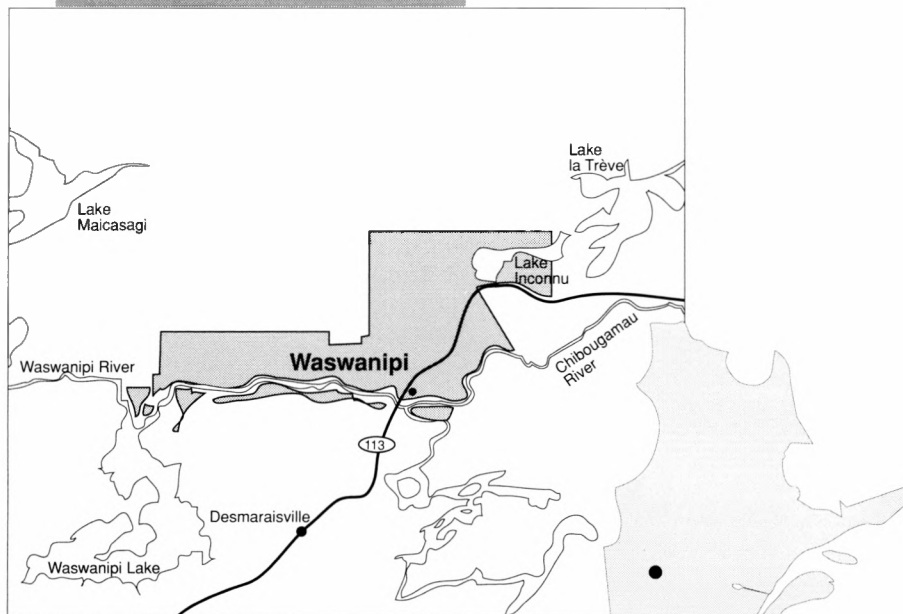
an airline connects Waskaganish, Val-d'Or and Chisasibi

data unavailable

207

generators (total output : 2,950 kW)

Waswanipi



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 metres

Territory

Waswanipi (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

This territory is situated 154 kilometres west of Chibougamau, on the banks of the Waswanipi and Chibougamau rivers.

Area

598.5 square kilometres

Population : 1,089

Men : 548
Women : 541

In the territory : 752
Outside the territory : 337
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

The Crees settled at Waswanipi in the late 18th century, near the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company. The Crees of Waswanipi were the first Indians to exploit mining and forestry resources in northern Quebec. In 1962, the federal government acquired 251 hectares of provincial land for the use of the Crees of Waswanipi, under the *Lands and Forests Act*. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and six councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Waswanipi Band Council
Waswanipi River, Quebec
J0Y 3C0

Telephone : (819) 753-2587
(819) 753-2388
Fax : (819) 753-2555

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	185
Businesses and services	46
Logging	31
Tourism	6

Businesses :

Video arcade	Credit union
Video rental	Service station
Fishing tackle	Construction
General store	Taxi
Machine shop	Distilled water
Outfitter	Air transport
Post office	Grocery store
Restaurant	

School :

Waswanipi School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 and 9)
Waswanipi, Quebec
JOY 3C0
Tel. : (819) 753-2512

Total student population : 318

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 538

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	21	0	
Kindergarten	0	18	0	
Elementary	0	168	0	
Secondary	0	111	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	318	0	—

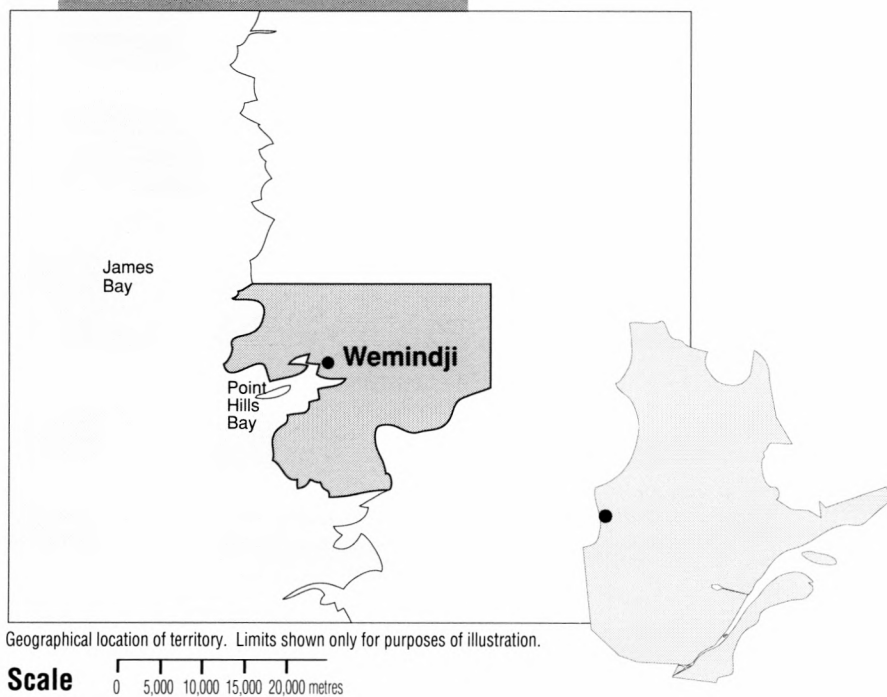
Services :

Fire protection :	fire station, firefighting equipment
Police service :	native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal :	landfill site
Principal community facilities :	community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers; other data unavailable
Access :	the reserve is accessible by automobile throughout the year by Route 113, which runs from Chapais in the east to Senneterre in the west
Road network :	data unavailable
Number of houses :	125
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

Wemindji



Territory

Wemindji (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

This territory is situated on the eastern shore of James Bay, north of Chisasibi.

Area

512.82 square kilometres

Population : 916

Men :	446
Women :	470
In the territory :	802
Outside the territory :	114
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

In 1685, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post beside the Old Factory River. The post was closed a few years later when the company decided to concentrate its activities at Eastmain and Fort George. The post was reopened in 1935, and at that time the Crees established an encampment there. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and five councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Wemindji Band Council
Wemindji, Quebec
J0M 1L0

Telephone : (819) 978-0264
(819) 978-0265
Fax : (819) 978-0258

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	150
Businesses and services	55
Handicrafts	37
Tourism	12

Businesses :

Food supplier	Post office
Furs	Restaurant
Electronic appliances	Construction
Hotel	Air transport
Sports goods	Canoe making
General delivery	Bus transport
Handicrafts	Clothing
General store	

School :

Wemindji Day School
(preschool, elementary, University grades 8 to 10)
Wemindji, Quebec
J0M 1L0
Tel. : (819) 978-0270

Total student population : 316

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 448

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	27	0	
Kindergarten	0	25	0	
Elementary	0	144	0	
Secondary	0	120	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	316	0	—

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :

fire station, firefighting equipment
native police program of the Quebec Police Force
dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services

Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

landfill site, garbage collection
community radio station, community hall, church

Infrastructure :

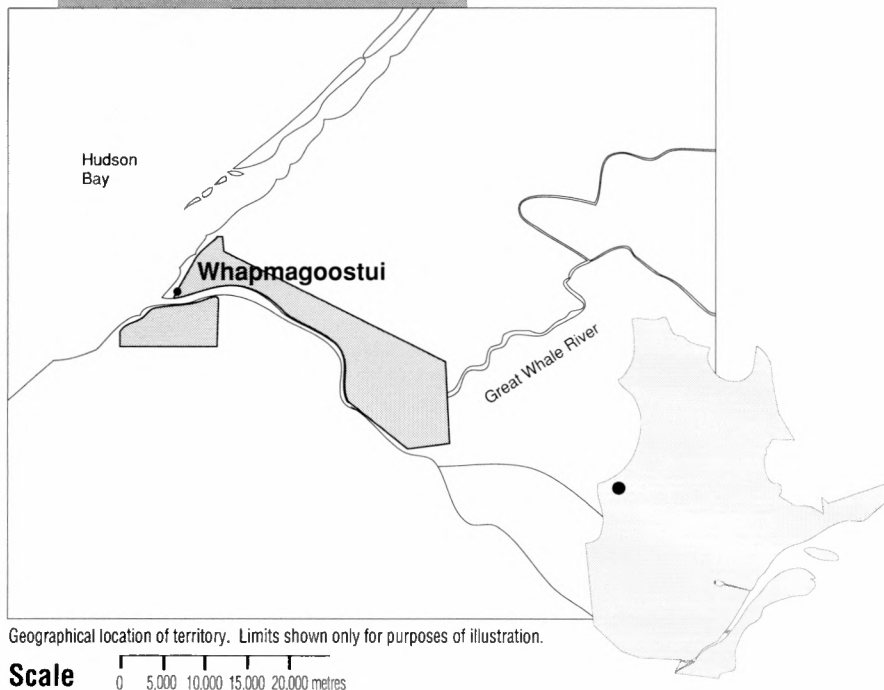
Water supply :
Sewers :
Access :

household supply, reservoir, water treatment
system of waste water sewers
the reserve is accessible by a winter road, passable during February and March, connecting with the road that runs between Chisasibi and Matagami (Route 109)

Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

an airline connects Wemindji with Chisasibi and Val-d'Or
data unavailable
144
generators

Whapmagoostui

**Territory**

Whapmagoostui (Category I lands)

Federal riding

Abitibi
Guy St-Julien, PC

Provincial riding

Ungava
Christian Claveau, PQ

Geographical location

This territory is situated where the Great Whale River flows into Hudson Bay.

Area

316.20 square kilometres

Population : 482

Men :	236
Women :	246

In the territory :	465
Outside the territory :	17
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Cree, English

Historical overview :

The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post on the present site of Whapmagoostui. The Crees regularly came there to sell their furs. They set up an encampment next to the airport built in the mid-1950s. The land regime established under the JBNQA defines the extent of the territory and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief, an assistant chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Whapmagoostui Band Council
P.O. Box 390
Whapmagoostui, Quebec
J0M 1G0

Telephone : (819) 929-3384
(819) 929-3518
Fax : (819) 929-3203

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	137
Businesses and services	37
Handicrafts	8

Businesses :

Handicrafts	Taxi
Grocery store	Convenience stores
Video arcade	Air transport
Plumber	Cleaners
Co-operative	Distilled water
Fast food	Clothing
Construction	

School :

Badabin Eeyau School
(preschool, elementary, University grade 8)
Whapmagoostui, Quebec
J0M 1G0
Tél. : (819) 929-3428

Total student population : 166

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 221

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	13	0	
Kindergarten	0	15	0	
Elementary	0	59	0	
Secondary	0	79	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	166	0	—

Services :

Fire protection : no facilities
Police service : native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care : dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers
Access : no road access
an airline connects the reserve with Val-d'Or, LG2 and Montréal
Road network : data unavailable
Number of houses : 100
Electricity : generators

The Hurons - Wendat

The Hurons belong to the Iroquoian linguistic family.

The history of the Huron nation dates back to the pre-columbian period. In the beginning, the Hurons formed a confederation of four tribes : the Attignawatans, the Attingneenongnahaes, the Arhendarrhons and the Atarochronens. They occupied an area, sometimes called Huronia, around Lake Simcoe and southeast of Georgian Bay, in the present province of Ontario. They supported themselves by growing corn and bartered their surplus to the Algonquins in exchange for other produce.

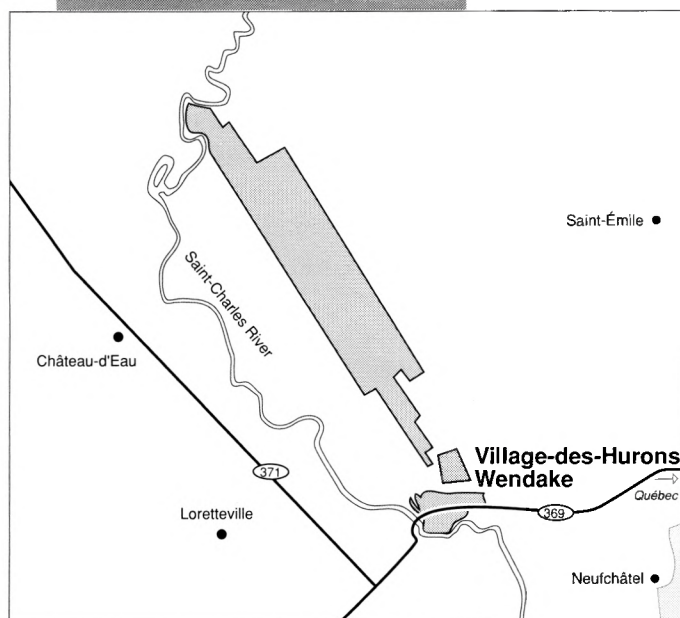
Champlain and Sagard estimated the population of Huronia to be 30,000. The Jesuits, following a census undertaken in 1640, spoke instead of a population of 12,000.

Between 1634 and 1639, several epidemics reduced the population of the Huron Confederation by about one third. Measles, influenza and smallpox took a heavy toll of communities that had frequent contacts with the Europeans.

The hostility between the Huron Confederation and the tribes of the Iroquois League is a constant theme throughout Indian history. The Hurons, their numbers diminished, set out in search of a new land, being forced to yield their own to the Iroquois. Their wanderings brought them as far as Beauport and Île d'Orléans.

Finally, around 1657, the Hurons settled near Loretteville, on the banks of the Saint-Charles River. Their village is called "Wendake," a word meaning "where the Hurons live."

Huron-Wendat Nation



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale
0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory

Village-des-Hurons Wendake

Federal riding

Charlesbourg
Monique B. Tardif, PC

Provincial riding

Chauveau
Rémy Poulin, QLP

Geographical location

Village-des-Hurons Wendake is situated eight kilometres north of Québec, on the eastern bank of the Saint-Charles River.

Area

111.31 hectares

Population : 2,295

Men : 1,026
Women : 1,269

In the territory : 864
Outside the territory : 1,431
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Huron, French

Historical overview :

In 1649, the Hurons left Huronia, in southeastern Ontario, to settle at Beauport and on Île d'Orléans. Next, following the Saint-Charles River, they settled at Loretteville. In 1958, 1961, 1973 and 1990, additional lands were set aside by the federal government for the Hurons.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Conseil de la Nation huronne-wendat
255, rue Chef-Michel-Laveau
Village-des-Hurons Wendake (Québec)
G0A 4V0

Telephone : (418) 843-3767
Fax : (418) 842-1108

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Manufacturing	88
Businesses and services	61
Handicrafts	10

Businesses :

Acupuncture	Convenience stores	Snowshoes	Canoe making
Flooring	Advertising	Automobiles	Service stations
Moccasins	Machine shops	Excavation	Hairdresser
Food supplier	Cabinetmaking	Bookbinding	High fashion
Body building	Hardware store	Butcher shop	Sale and rental of small engines
Pottery	Inns	Ladder making	Construction
Arts and crafts	Electrician	Tanning salons	Furniture
		Shoes	Clothing

School :

École indienne de Lorette (H8taie)
(preschool, elementary)
20, rue de l'Ours
Wendake (Québec)
GOA 4V0
Tél. : (418) 842-3740

Total student population : 341

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 584

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	5	0	0	
Kindergarten	6	5	0	
Elementary	45	21	0	
Secondary	0	85	0	
Post-secondary				174
Total :	56	111	0	174

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

provided by the Municipality of Loretteville

police force set up under a three-way provisional agreement between the Huron-Wendat Nation Council, DIAND and the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec

health centre managed by the band council under an agreement with Health and Welfare Canada

provided by the Québec Urban Community

administrative centre, educational services, prevention centre, sports centre, community hall, social and cultural centre, legal office, church, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

water provided by the Municipality of Québec

household supply provided by the band council

system of waste water sewers and storm sewers (Municipality of Québec)
the village may be reached by Route 369 which connects with Henri IV Boulevard a few kilometres to the west, or with the Laurentienne Autoroute to the east

500 metres of gravel road and 6,800 metres of paved road

392

supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Malecites

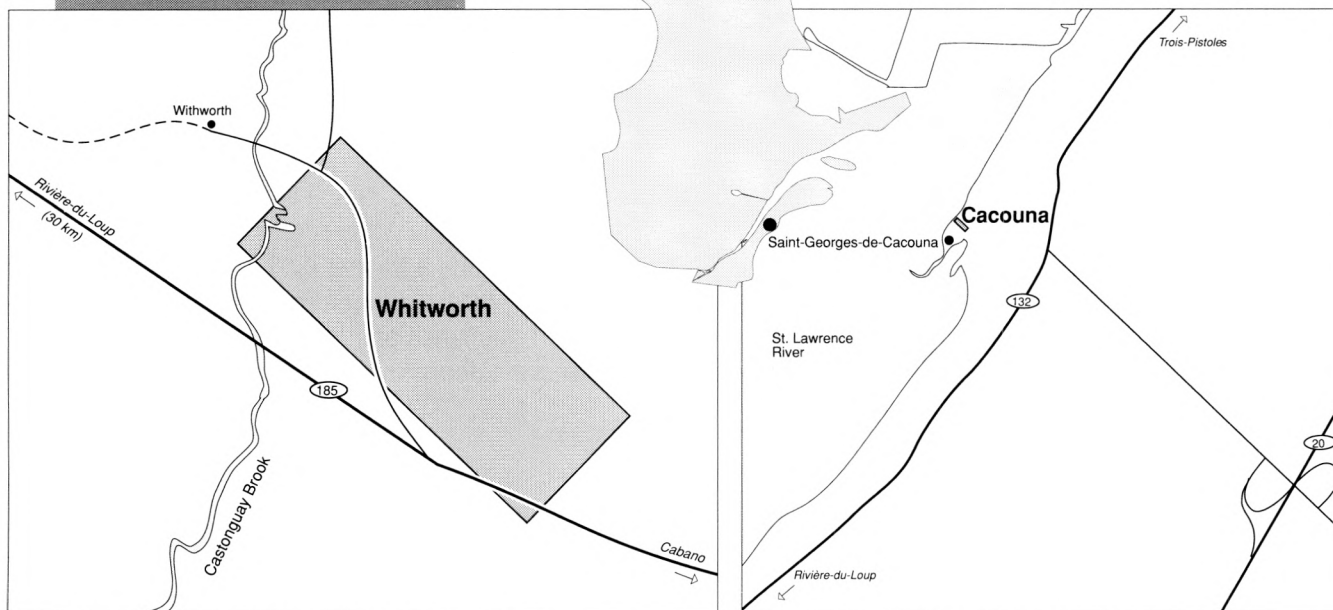
The Malecites lived in what is now New Brunswick, along the St. John River. Some still live there today. They had friendly relations with the neighbouring tribes living in the present area of Maine, New Hampshire and southern Quebec.

As early as 1613, the Récollet Fathers settled on the banks of the St. John River to teach their religion to the Malecites. When Fort de La Tour was built on the St. John River, the place became a trading post frequented by the Malecites. In exchange for furs, they received, among other things, tools and firearms. Encouraged by the missionaries and taking advantage of their mastery of firearms and other metal tools, the Malecites adopted a semi-sedentary way of life.

During the 18th century, at the time of the fighting between the British and French, the Wabanaki Confederation (a grouping of native tribes consisting of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy and Abenakis from the area of Maine, the Malecites and the Micmacs), declared their overt hostility to the English. The association between the English and the Iroquois was not unrelated to the position adopted by the Wabanaki Confederation.

Before the end of the 18th century, reserves were established for the Malecites on the lands where they lived semi-permanently. In the 19th century, game there was becoming increasingly scarce and no longer provided enough food for the members of the community. Several men found work on a farm or in a lumber camp while the women earned money by making handicrafts. Greatly appreciated and valued by the public, handicrafts accordingly assumed increased importance in the Malecite economy. These developments encouraged the Malecites to adopt a way of life similar to that of the Europeans.

First Malecite Nation of Viger



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Territory

Reserves of Whitworth and Cacouna

Federal riding

Kamouraska - Rivière-du-Loup
André Plourde, PC

Provincial riding

Rivière-du-Loup
Albert Côté, QLP

Area

Whitworth : 173.01 hectares
Cacouna : 0.17 hectares

Geographical location

The reserve of Whitworth is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, 30 kilometres from Rivière-du-Loup. The reserve of Cacouna is located near the municipality of the same name. The two territories are currently inhabited.

Population : 229

Men : 105
Women : 124

In the territory : 0
Outside the territory : 229
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Malecite, French

Historical overview :

In 1874, by an order-in-council, the Government of Quebec ceded lots to the federal government to form the reserve of Whitworth. In 1891, the Government of Canada acquired the Leparc seigneurie, which became the reserve of Cacouna.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :

Conseil de bande de Viger
3 400, boul. Losch, bureau 39
Saint-Hubert (Québec)
J3Y 5T6

Telephone : (514) 656-9731
(514) 656-9734
Fax : (514) 656-9735

First Malecite Nation of Viger

Economic activities :

data unavailable

Businesses :

no businesses within the territories

School :

No school within the territories

Total student population : data unavailable

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 42

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	—	—	—	
Kindergarten	—	—	—	
Elementary	—	—	—	
Secondary	—	—	—	
Post-secondary				13
Total :	—	—	—	13

Services :

Fire protection :

no facilities on site

Police service :

provided by the Quebec Police Force and municipal police

Medical care :

no facilities within the territory

Waste disposal :

no facilities on site

Principal community facilities :

no permanent facilities

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

no permanent facilities

Sewers :

no permanent facilities

Access :

Cacouna can be reached by Autoroute 20; Whitworth can be reached by Route 185

Road network :

no permanent facilities

Number of houses :

no permanent facilities

Electricity :

no permanent facilities

The Micmacs

At the time when they first had contact with Europeans, the Micmacs belonged to the Wabanaki Confederation, the other members of which were the Penobscot, the Passamoquoddy, the Abenakis and the Malecites. Their territory included all of the present province of Nova Scotia, most of New Brunswick (except for the St. John River valley) and the southern part of the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec.

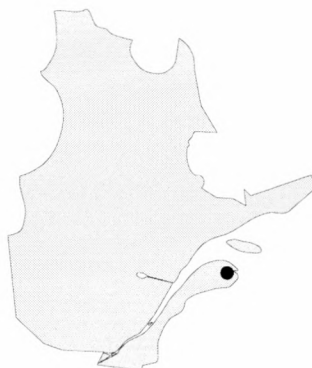
The Micmacs were nomads. Their social and political organization, based on the family, clan and band, was flexible.

The Micmac bands maintained regular contact with other Indian nations, particularly in the spring and fall, since that was the time for bartering, one of the main supports of the Micmac economy. The Micmacs were the first Indians to establish relations with Europeans who landed on the mainland. Local place names—particularly names of rivers—bear witness to their having lived in the area.

In the beginning, the Micmacs referred to themselves by the name “Mig’mawag”, which means “people of the dawn”. Later, the English garbled the pronunciation of “Mig’mawag”, and the word became “Micmac”. This is the name that the Indians of the Gaspé Peninsula still bear.

A people of the eastern forests, belonging to the Algonquian linguistic family, the Micmacs are the largest aboriginal group in the Maritime provinces. In Quebec, they live mainly in the Gaspé, more specifically at Gesgapegiag, Restigouche and Gaspé.

Gaspé



Territory
none

Federal riding
Gaspé
Charles-Eugène Marin, PC

Provincial riding
Gaspé
André Beaudin, QLP

Geographical location
The band lives near Gaspé but possesses no territory of its own.

Area
not applicable

Population : 354

Men :	152
Women :	202
In the territory :	0
Outside the territory :	354
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Micmac, French

Historical overview :

In the Gaspé region, Micmacs live at Saint-Majorique, Pointe-Navarre and Gaspé.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Gaspé
C. P. 69 - Fontenelle
Gaspé (Québec)
G0E 1H0

Telephone : (418) 368-6005

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	5
Businesses and services	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts

School :

Not applicable

Total student population : 59

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 116

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	1	0	
Kindergarten	0	2	0	
Elementary	0	25	0	
Secondary	0	8	0	
Post-secondary				23
Total :	0	36	0	23

Services :

Fire protection :

not applicable

Police service :

provided by the Quebec Police Force and municipal police

Medical care :

use of provincial facilities

Waste disposal :

not applicable

Principal community facilities :

not applicable

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

not applicable

Sewers :

not applicable

Access :

Route 132 leads to Gaspé

Road network :

not applicable

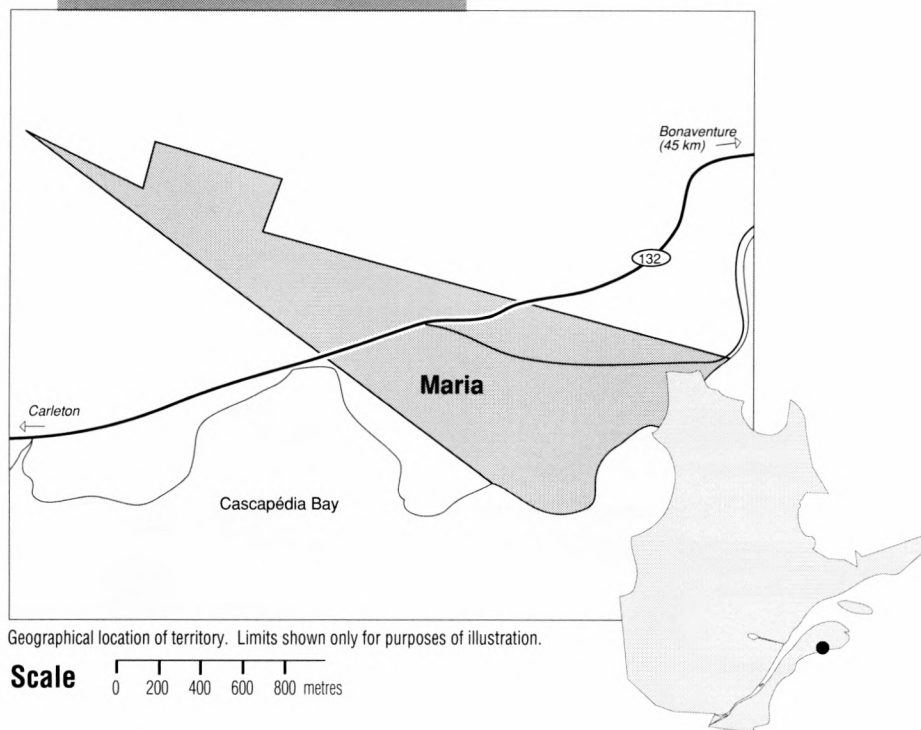
Number of houses :

not applicable

Electricity :

not applicable

Micmacs of Gesgapegiag



Territory

Reserve of Gesgapegiag

Federal riding

Bonaventure - Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Darryl Gray, PC

Provincial riding

Bonaventure
Gérard D. Lévesque, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 45 kilometres west of Bonaventure, on the north shore of the Bay of Cascapédia.

Area

182.26 hectares

Population : 746

Men :	354
Women :	392

In the territory :	455
Outside the territory :	291
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Micmac, English

Historical overview :

The reserve consists of lands purchased by the federal government and other lands occupied before 1860.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag Band Council
Maria Indian Reserve
P.O. Box 1280
Gesgapegiag, Quebec
G0C 1Y0

Telephone : (418) 759-3441
(418) 759-3442
Fax : (418) 759-5856

Micmacs of Gesgapegiag

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	40
Tourism	10
Businesses and services	7

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Hunting and fishing store
Grocery store
Outfitter
Restaurant
Clothing

School :

Wejgwapniag School
(preschool, elementary)
Community of Gesgapegiag
P.O. Box 1280
Gesgapegiag, Quebec
G0C 1Y0
Tel. : (418) 759-3422

Total student population : 170

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 291

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	10	0	0	
Kindergarten	10	1	0	
Elementary	42	34	0	
Secondary	9	46	0	
Post-secondary				18
Total :	71	81	0	18

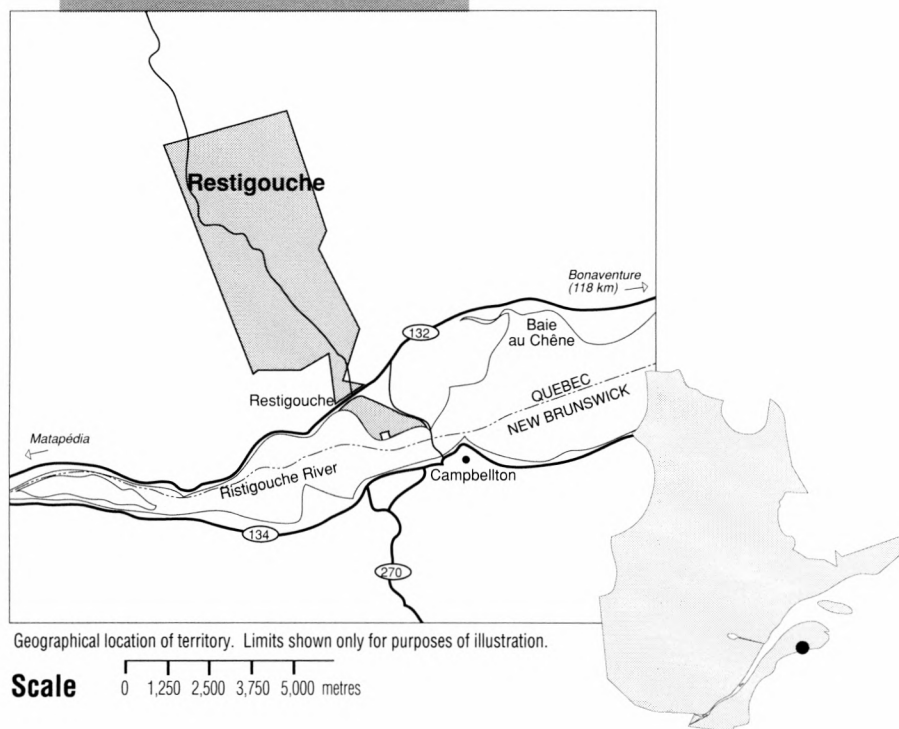
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Maria
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal : provided by the Municipality of New Richmond
Principal community facilities : recreation centre, skating arena, church, parish hall, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment
Sewers : individual septic tanks, storm sewer system
Access : the reserve can be reached by Route 132
Road network : 2,520 metres of gravel road and 3,260 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 116
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Restigouche



Territory

Reserve of Restigouche

Federal riding

Bonaventure—Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Darryl Gray, PC

Provincial riding

Bonaventure
Gérard D. Lévesque, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 118 kilometres southwest of Bonaventure, on the north shore of the Ristigouche River.

Area

3,642.12 hectares

Population : 2,262

Men :	1,086
Women :	1,176
In the territory :	1,477
Outside the territory :	785
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Micmac, English

Historical overview :

The reserve of Restigouche was created in 1853 under the provisions of the *Act of 1851*.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 12 councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Restigouche Band Council
17 Riverside West
Restigouche, Quebec
G0C 2R0

Telephone : (418) 788-2904
(418) 788-2136
Fax : (418) 788-2058

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	40
Handicrafts	32
Businesses and services	16
Tourism	6

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Grocery store
Bars
Hotel
Post office
Museum
Construction
Sawmill

School :

No school on the territory

Total student population : 492

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 777

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	2	28	0	
Kindergarten	2	25	0	
Elementary	3	152	0	
Secondary	0	170	0	
Post-secondary				110
Total :	7	375	0	110

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :
Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

provided by the Municipality of Pointe-à-la-Croix
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
health centre managed by Health and Welfare Canada
landfill site
recreation centre, community hall, library, parish hall, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :
Sewers :
Access :
Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

household supply, reservoir, community well
system of waste water sewers and storm sewers
the reserve can be reached by Route 132
3,840 metres of gravel road and 4,490 metres of paved road
352
supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Mohawks

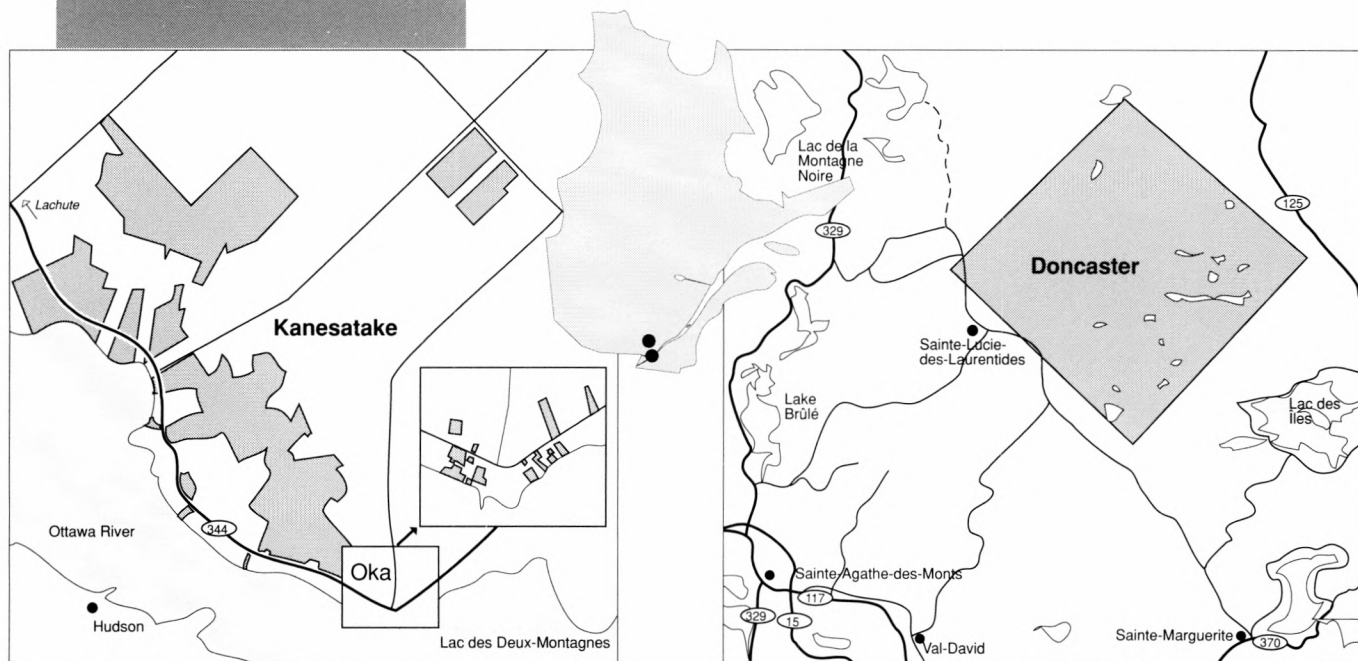
In the past, the Mohawks supported themselves mainly by growing corn, and practised hunting and fishing only to supplement their diet. With the arrival of the Europeans and the development of the fur trade, part of the Mohawk population gave up agriculture to devote more time to hunting.

The Mohawks belong to the League of Six Nations, also called the Hotinonsoannis League—"Hotinonsoannis" meaning "the people of the longhouse". Their society was matrilineal, the chief being chosen by the band mothers. The Mohawks have never completely abandoned their traditional social system despite the influence of non-native laws and traditions.

The village of Kahnawake was founded in 1676 in the area of the Lachine Rapids. In 1721, part of the Mohawks left Kahnawake to settle in an Algonquin village near Lac des Deux-Montagnes. When the Mohawks formed a majority in this village, they renamed it Kanesatake. A third group settled at Akwesasne in 1747.

For some 15 years, the Mohawks have taken major strides toward greater autonomy. They have their own cultural, judicial, educational and health institutions. A hospital was built at Kahnawake in 1984 and since that date a native credit union has been operating there.

Kanesatake



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Scale 0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 metres

Territory

Settlement of Kanesatake and reserve of Doncaster

Federal riding

Argenteuil-Papineau
Lise Bourgault, PC

Provincial riding

Deux-Montagnes
Jean-Guy Bergeron, QLP

Area

Kanesatake : 970.28 hectares
Doncaster : 7,896.20 hectares

Geographical location

The settlement is situated on the north shore of the Ottawa River, 53 kilometres west of Montréal. The reserve of Doncaster is situated northwest of Lac des Îles, 14 kilometres from Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts; it is inhabited.

Population : 1,591

Men : 735
Women : 856

In the territory : 838
Outside the territory : 753
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Mohawk, English

Historical overview :

In 1945, the federal government acquired the lands on which live the Mohawks of Kanesatake.

The *Act of 1851* provided for the allocation of territory at Doncaster for the benefit of the bands of Kahnawake and Kanesatake. One third of the territory of Doncaster is reserved for the use of the Indians of Kanesatake, and the rest for the Indians of Kahnawake.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and eight councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :

Six Nations Traditional Hereditary Chiefs

P.O. Box 607

Kanesatake, Quebec

JON 1E0

Telephone : (514) 479-8373

Fax : (514) 479-8249

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	10
Businesses and services	8
Agriculture	4

Businesses :

Forestry development
Small engine repair
Used cars
Accountant's office
Jewellery shop
Fruit orchards
Housing construction

School :

Kanesatake Federal Indian School
(preschool, elementary)
Rural Route 1
Kanesatake, Quebec
J0N 1E0
Tel. : (514) 479-8827

Total student population : 365

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 424

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	28	
Kindergarten	0	2	16	
Elementary	0	35	74	
Secondary	16	106	0	
Post-secondary				88
Total :	16	143	118	88

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

provided by the Municipality of Oka
provided by the Quebec Police Force
use of provincial facilities outside the territory
provided by the Municipality of Oka
gymnasium, church, outdoor skating rink, community centre, recreation centre, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

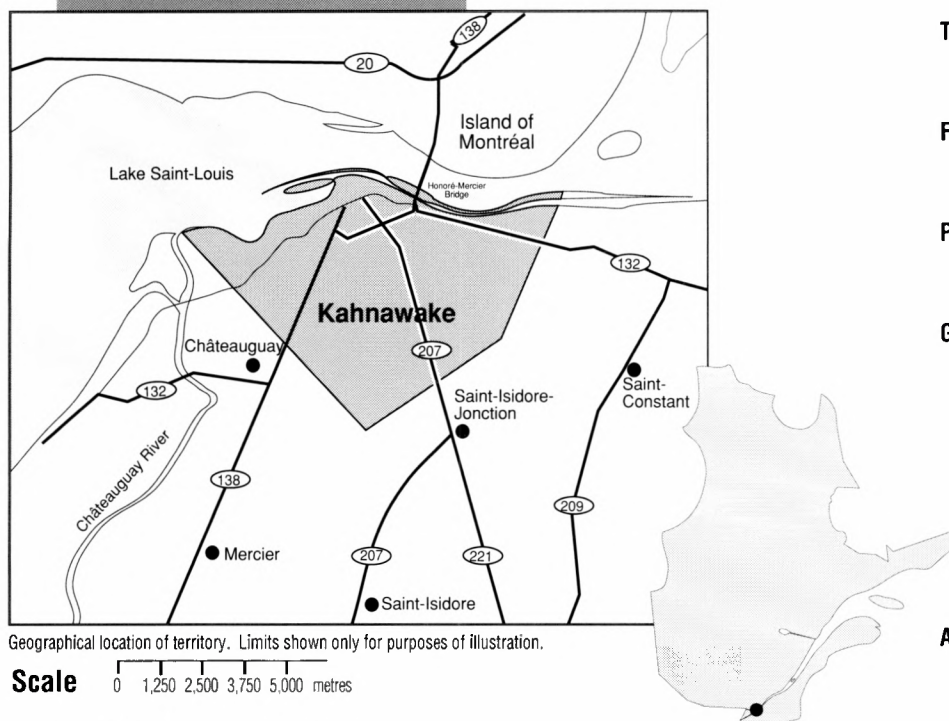
Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

household supply, 5 community wells
individual septic tanks
the reserve of Kanesatake can be reached by Route 344
6,150 metres of gravel road and 4,200 metres of paved road within the territory
308
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Mohawks of Kahnawake



Territory

Reserves of Kahnawake and Doncaster

Federal riding

Châteauguay
Ricardo Lopez, PC

Provincial riding

Châteauguay
Pierrette Cardinal, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve of Kahnawake is situated 10 kilometres southwest of Montreal on the southern shore of Lake Saint-Louis. The reserve of Doncaster is situated northwest of Lac des Îles, 14 kilometres from Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts; it is inhabited. (A map of Doncaster reserve is included under the heading of Kanesatake.)

Area

Kahnawake : 5,059.17 hectares
Doncaster : 7,896.20 hectares

Population : 6,839

Men : 3,276
Women : 3,563

In the territory : 5,995
Outside the territory : 844
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Mohawk, English

Historical overview :

In 1667, a mission was established at La Prairie to accommodate Iroquois converts to Catholicism. In 1717, the mission was moved to 4.8 kilometres west of La Susanne. The colony was called Sault-Saint-Louis by the French and Kahnawake by the Indians.

In 1762, the lands were reserved by the Crown for the use of Indians, but the Jesuits recovered title to the territory during the same year. A long legal battle was waged by the Iroquois. This was settled only in 1969, when an agreement was reached providing for a grant of lands and financial compensation to the Indians. In 1973, a final settlement increased their territorial and financial compensation.

The *Act of 1851* provided for the allocation of territory at Doncaster for the benefit of the bands of Kahnawake and Kanesatake. One third of the territory of Doncaster is reserved for the use of the Indians of Kanesatake, and the rest for the Indians of Kahnawake.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 11 councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Mohawks of Kanawake
P.O. Box 720
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0

Telephone : (514) 632-7500
(514) 632-8766
Fax : (514) 638-5958

Mohawks of Kahnawake

Economic activities :

Businesses and services	Jobs
Steel assembly	251
Tourism	108
	10

Businesses :

Food supplier	Machine shops	Laundry	Credit union
Convenience stores	Electricians	Video rental	Pharmacies
Automobile parts	Hardware store	Beauty salons	Taxis
Household appliances	Automobiles	Post office	Public communication
Records	Florists	Audio-visual production studio	Caterers
Plumbers	Recreation and leisure	Funeral homes	Construction
Handicrafts	Jewellery store	Gifts	Goods transport
Stable	Day care centres	Carpenters	
Petroleum products	Restaurants	Welders	

School :

Kahnawake Survival School (secondary grades 8 to 12) P.O. Box 720 Kahnawake, Quebec J0L 1B0 Tel. : (514) 632-8831	Karonhianonha School (preschool and elementary) P.O. Box 100 Kahnawake, Quebec J0L 1B0 Tel. : (514) 638-2970	Kateri-Kawennanoron School (preschool and elementary) P.O. Box 100 Kahnawake, Quebec J0L 1B0 Tel. : (514) 632-3350	Indian Way School (elementary and secondary) P.O. Box 732 Kahnawake, Quebec J0L 1B0 Tel. : (514) 632-3258
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Total student population : 1,130

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,968

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	76	0	0	
Kindergarten	79	4	0	
Elementary	376	35	0	
Secondary	225	170	0	
Post-secondary				165
Total :	756	209	0	165

Services :

Fire protection :	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service :	provided by a band council police force
Medical care :	Kateri Memorial Hospital (Mohawk institution); health station managed by Health and Welfare Canada
Waste disposal :	landfill site
Principal community facilities :	educational centre, cultural centre, youth centre, skating arena, swimming pool, gymnasium, golden age club, museum, library, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; extended aeration
Access :	the reserve of Kahnawake can be reached by Routes 132, 138 and 207
Road network :	30,550 metres of gravel road and 46,480 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	1,367
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Montagnais

The Montagnais traditionally occupied a vast region stretching from the Saint-Maurice River to the area of the Atlantic coast, and from the St. Lawrence River to Hudson Bay. In the past they were nomadic, and today they still cover long distances to hunt in a part of this immense region.

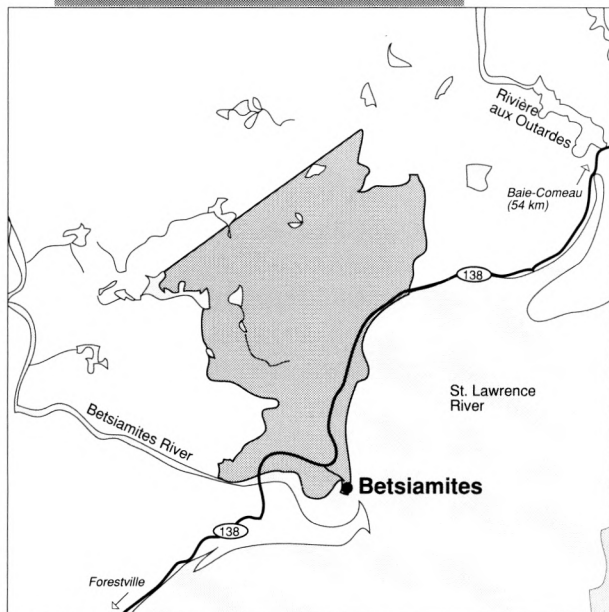
In summer, the Montagnais moved south toward the St. Lawrence River to meet and barter with Basque fishermen. After Jacques Cartier's explorations, the ships that plied the St. Lawrence were attracted more by the fur trade than fishing. The Montagnais welcomed the European merchants, exchanging their stock of furs for lard, tea, sugar, butter, cloth and arms. At the end of the 18th century, several trading posts were established on Montagnais territory by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Around 1860, the Montagnais population was estimated to be 11,000. Several historians made no distinction between them and their neighbours, the Naskapis, since the two nations lived in similar dwellings and wore clothing of the same design. The people lived in small family groups; the chief's function was limited to taking decisions about hunting and order in the camps.

At the end of the 19th century, the non-native population rose sharply in Montagnais territory as a result of logging activities. A large number of Montagnais migrated to the north. In the same period, the federal government established the reserves of Oujatchouan (now called Mashteuiatsh), Les Escoumins and Betsiamites.

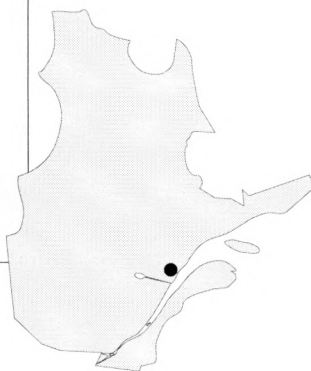
During the 20th century, mining and hydro-electric development on the North Shore entailed incursions into a large part of the traditional territory of the Montagnais. The reserves of Uashat and Maliotenam, Natashquan, La Romaine and Mingan were established during this time. The settlement of Saint-Augustin does not have reserve status.

Betsiamites



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 metres



Territory

Reserve of Betsiamites

Federal riding

Charlevoix
Brian Mulroney, PC

Provincial riding

Saguenay
Ghislain Maltais, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, 54 kilometres southwest of Baie-Comeau.

Area

25,536.57 hectares

Population : 2,449

Men : 1,182
Women : 1,267

In the territory : 2,175
Outside the territory : 274
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1861, the Montagnais exchanged the reserve of Manicouagan for 25,500 hectares of land at the mouth of the Bersimis River. In 1981, the reserve of Bersimis was renamed "Reserve of Betsiamites".

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and 12 councillors, elected according to procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Betsiamites
20, rue Messek
C.P. 40
Betsiamites (Québec)
G0H 1B0

Telephone : (418) 567-2265
Fax : (418) 567-8560

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Logging	69
Trapping	45
Businesses and services	35

Businesses :

Forestry development	Canteens
Grocery store	Hardware store
Bars	Construction
Heavy machinery	Restaurant
Post office	Convenience stores
General store	Clothing

School :

École Nussim (preschool and elementary) 4, rue Pulis Betsiamites (Québec) G0H 1B0 Tel. : (418) 567-2224	École Uashkaikan (secondary grades 8 to 12) 63, rue Messek Betsiamites (Québec) G0H 1B0 Tel. : (418) 567-2224
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Total student population : 764

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,079

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	33	1	0	
Kindergarten	53	0	0	
Elementary	292	3	0	
Secondary	226	6	0	
Post-secondary				150
Total :	604	10	0	150

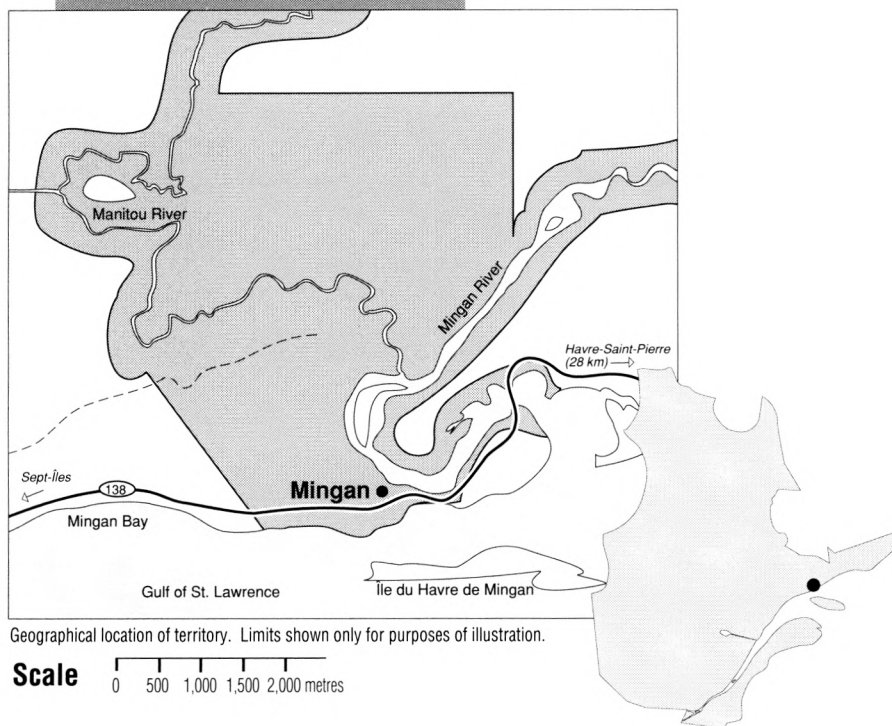
Services :

Fire protection :	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service :	native police program of the Quebec Police Force
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal :	landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities :	community radio station, recreation hall, church, community hall, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, partial water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; aerated pond
Access :	the reserve can be reached by Route 138
Road network :	7,140 metres of gravel road and 4,716 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	329
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

Mingan



Territory

Reserve of Mingan

Federal riding

Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated where the Mingan River flows into the St. Lawrence, 28 kilometres west of Havre-Saint-Pierre.

Area

3,887.82 hectares

Population : 357

Men :	164
Women :	193

In the territory :	347
Outside the territory :	9
On Crown land :	1

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The village was founded in 1963, following transfer of provincial lands to the federal government.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande de Mingan
C.P. 319
Mingan (Québec)
G0G 1V0

Telephone : (418) 949-2234
(418) 949-2235
Fax : (418) 949-2085

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	25
Trapping	20
Tourism	5
Businesses and services	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Community store
Fishing
Outfitting

School :

École Tervaiikan
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
C.P. 990
Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (Québec)
G0G 1V0
(418) 949-2113

Total student population : 126

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 158

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	6	0	0	
Kindergarten	10	0	0	
Elementary	52	5	0	
Secondary	25	10	0	
Post-secondary				18
Total :	93	15	0	18

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :
Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
dispensary managed by the band council
provided by the Municipality of Longue-Pointe
community services, community radio station, outdoor skating rink, church,
library, Montagnais culture interpretation centre

Infrastructure :

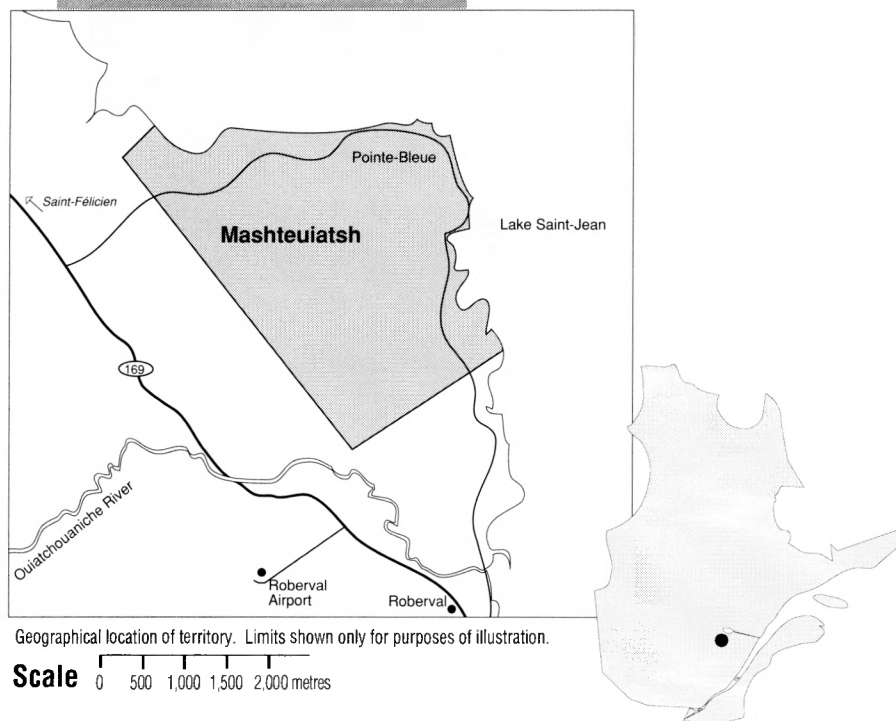
Water supply :
Sewers :

household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment
system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; individual septic tanks and
drainage field

Access :
Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

the reserve can be reached by Route 138
5,040 metres of gravel road and 130 metres of paved road
81
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean



Territory

Reserve of Mashteuiatsh

Federal riding

Roberval
Benoît Bouchard, PC

Provincial riding

Roberval
Gaston Blackburn, QLP

Geographical location

The reserve is situated six kilometres from Roberval, on the western shore of Lake Saint-Jean.

Area

3,150.99 hectares

Population : 3,222

Men : 1,467
Women : 1,755

In the territory : 1,503
Outside the territory : 1,716
On Crown land : 3

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The Montagnais first settled in two territories, one near the Péribonka River and the other at Metabetchouan. In 1856, however, they joined together in a single territory—that of Pointe-Bleue, originally called the reserve of Ouïatchouan.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Conseil des Montagnais du Lac Saint-Jean
Réserve indienne de Mashteuiatsh
151, rue Ouïatchouan
Pointe-Bleue (Québec)
G0W 2H0

Telephone : (418) 275-2473
Fax : (418) 275-6212

Montagnais of Lake Saint-Jean

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	33
Businesses and services	15
Tourism	10

Businesses :

Food supplier	Editing and publishing	Excavation and trucking
Furniture	Home camping site	Taxidermist
Handicrafts	Electrical appliance repair	Trailer manufacturing
Motel and camping site	Hairdresser	Translation
Machine shops	Sawmill	Furrier
Photography	Construction	Transport
Aviation	Service stations	Hotel
Plumber	Sailing school	Sale of household appliances
Post office	Taxi	

School :

École Amisk
(preschool, elementary, secondary grade 8)
Communauté de Mashteuiatsh
401, rue Amisk
Mashteuiatsh (Québec)
G0W 2H0
(418) 275-1243

Total student population : 694

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 1,096

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	28	0	0	
Kindergarten	31	0	0	
Elementary	227	3	0	
Secondary	47	118	0	
Post-secondary				240
Total :	333	121	0	240

Services :

Fire protection :	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service :	provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal :	landfill site; garbage collection
Principal community facilities :	skating arena, youth centre, museum, community radio station, library, community hall, social and sports centre

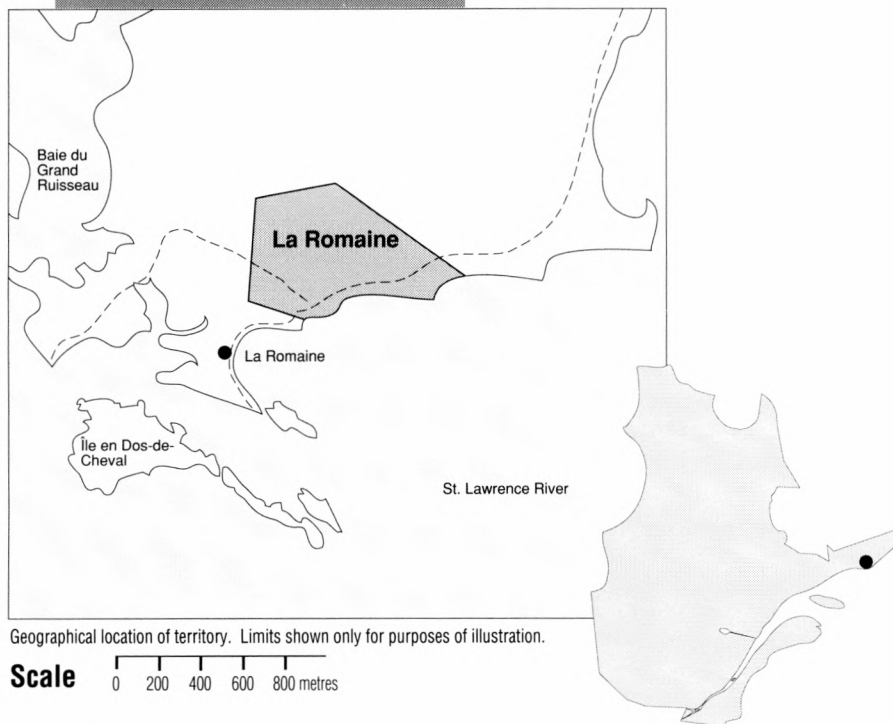
Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; aerated pond
Access :	the reserve can be reached by Route 169, which runs through Roberval
Road network :	7,540 metres of gravel road and 12,300 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	369
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

September, 1990



Montagnais of La Romaine



Territory

Reserve of La Romaine

Federal riding

Manicouagan

Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis

Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated 400 kilometres northeast of Sept-Îles, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Area

40.47 hectares

Population : 723

Men : 364

Women : 359

In the territory : 706

Outside the territory : 8

On Crown land : 9

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1955, the provincial government ceded the territory to the federal government. The territory received reserve status in 1956. In 1961, the Indians living at Saint-Augustin settled at La Romaine, leaving it again in 1963.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and seven councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :

Conseil de bande des Montagnais
de La Romaine
La Romaine (Québec)
G0G 1M0

Telephone : (418) 229-2917

(418) 229-2932

Fax : (418) 229-2921

Montagnais of La Romaine

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	75
Trapping	75
Outfitting and tourism	5
Businesses and services	4

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Convenience stores
Boutique
Outfitter
Hairdresser
Transport

School :

École Olamen
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
La Romaine, Quebec
G0G 1M0
(418) 229-2044

Total student population : 229

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 340

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	17	0	
Kindergarten	0	25	0	
Elementary	2	119	4	
Secondary	5	35	1	
Post-secondary				21
Total :	7	196	5	21

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment

provided by the Amerindian Police Council

dispensary managed by the band council

landfill site three kilometres from the reserve; garbage collection

community hall, parish hall, outdoor skating rink, community radio station, church, recreation centre

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

household supply provided by the Municipality of La Romaine

system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; biological disk

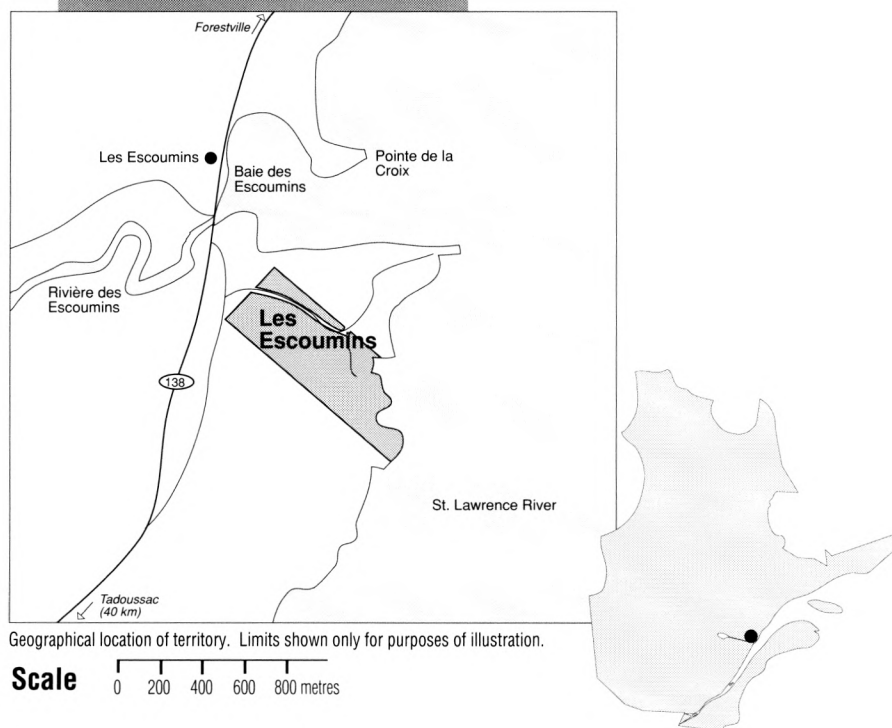
the reserve can be reached by airplane and boat

3,950 metres of gravel road

137

supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Les Escoumins



Territory

Reserve of Les Escoumins

Federal riding

Charlevoix
Brian Mulroney, PC

Provincial riding

Saguenay
Ghislain Maltais, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River near Baie des Escoumins, 40 kilometres northeast of Tadoussac.

Area

38.50 hectares

Population : 341

Men : 161
Women : 180

In the territory : 186
Outside the territory : 155
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1892, the federal government purchased the territory for the use of the Indians of Les Escoumins.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :

Conseil des Montagnais des Escoumins
27, rue de la Réserve
C.P. 820
Les Escoumins (Québec)
G0T 1K0

Telephone : (418) 233-2509
(418) 233-2998
Fax : (418) 233-2888

Montagnais of Les Escoumins

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	15
Tourism	15
Handicrafts	12
Logging	8

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Hotel
Camping site
Commercial fishing
Convenience stores
Outfitting
Logging

School :

No school within the territory

Total student population : 65

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 111

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	4	0	
Elementary	0	19	0	
Secondary	0	27	0	
Post-secondary				15
Total :	0	50	0	15

Services :

Fire protection :
Police service :
Medical care :

provided by the Municipality of Les Escoumins
provided by the Amerindian Police Council
a service managed by the band council provides transportation by ambulance to the provincial hospital at Les Escoumins
provided by the regional municipality
bowling alley, pool hall, community hall, recreation centre, community radio station

Waste disposal :
Principal community facilities :

Infrastructure :

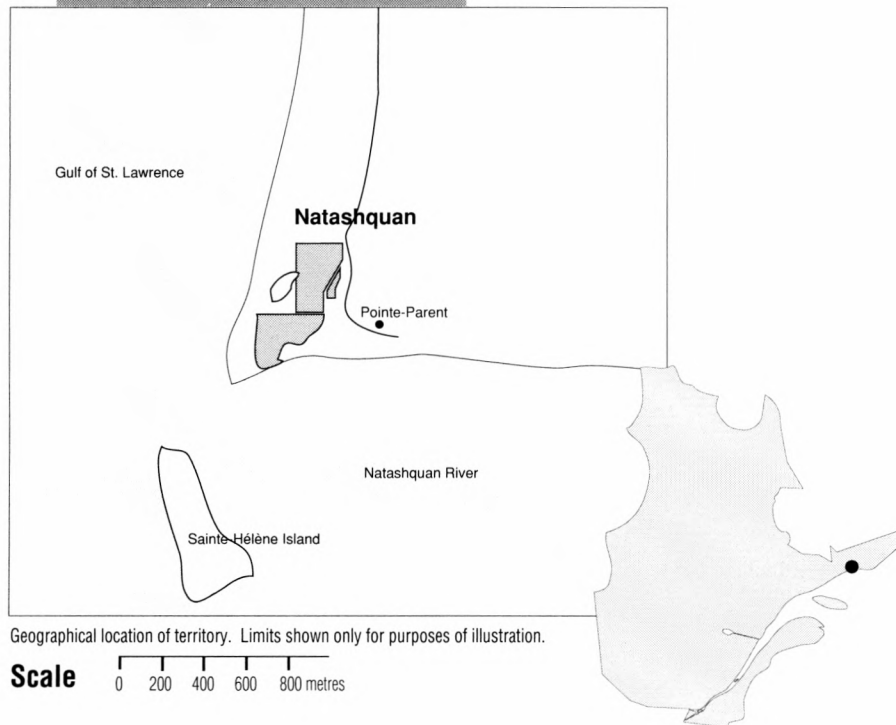
Water supply :
Sewers :

household supply provided by the Municipality of Les Escoumins
system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; individual septic tanks and drainage fields

Access :
Road network :
Number of houses :
Electricity :

the reserve can be reached by Route 138 and by airplane
610 metres of gravel road and 1,350 metres of paved road
72
supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Natashquan



Territory

Reserve of Natashquan

Federal riding

Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve is situated at the mouth of the Natashquan River where it flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 336 kilometres east of Sept-Îles.

Area

20.63 hectares

Population : 573

Men : 276
Women : 297

In the territory : 535
Outside the territory : 38
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The federal government acquired 8.30 hectares in 1952 for the use of the Indians of Natashquan. Two subsequent acquisitions brought the territory to its present size.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil des Montagnais
de Natashquan
Natashquan (Québec)
G0G 2E0

Telephone : (418) 726-3529
(418) 726-3203
Fax : (418) 726-3606

Montagnais of Natashquan

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	25
Businesses and services	16
Handicrafts	15
Tourism	15

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Construction
Heavy machinery
Community store
Outfitter
Taxi and ambulance

School :

École Uashaikan
(secondary grades 8 to 12)
Pointe-Parent
Natashquan (Québec)
G0G 2E0
Tel. : (418) 726-3368

École Uauitshitun
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
Pointe-Parent
Natashquan (Québec)
G0G 2E0
Tel. : (418) 726-3368

Total student population : 179

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 285

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	18	0	0	
Kindergarten	18	0	0	
Elementary	76	1	0	
Secondary	40	5	0	
Post-secondary				21
Total :	152	6	0	21

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment

provided by the Amerindian Police Council

dispensary managed by the band council

provided by the Municipality of Natashquan

community radio station, church, recreation centre, community hall

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

household supply provided by the Municipality of Natashquan

system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; individual septic tanks and drainage field; aerated pond

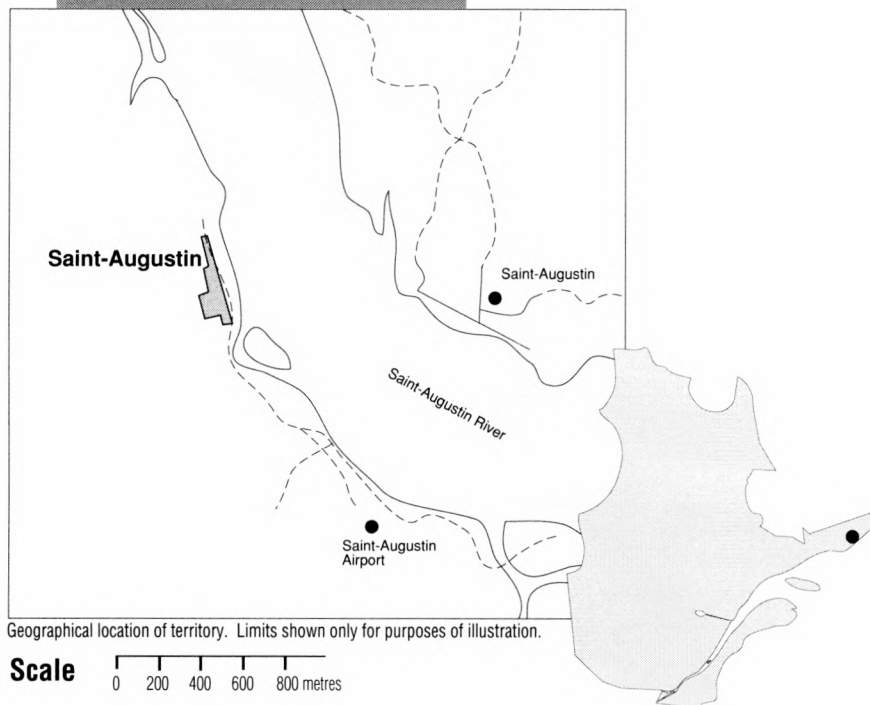
Natashquan can be reached by boat and airplane

4,280 metres of gravel road

90

supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Pakua Shipi



Territory

Settlement of Saint-Augustin

Federal riding

Manicouagan

Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis

Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated on the western bank of the Saint-Augustin River, 550 kilometres northeast of Sept-Îles.

Area

4.47 hectares

Population : 132

Men : 69
Women : 63

In the territory : 1
Outside the territory : 2
On Crown land : 129

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

In 1961, the Montagnais of Saint-Augustin were transferred to La Romaine. They left there in 1963, once again to set up a community at Pakua Shipi.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :
Conseil de bande des
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi
Saint-Augustin (Québec)
G0G 2R0

Telephone : (418) 947-2253
Fax : (418) 947-2622

Montagnais of Pakua Shipi

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	30
Handicrafts	25
Businesses and services	3

Businesses :

Handicrafts
Community store

School :

École Pakua Shipi
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 and 9)
C.P. 68
Pakua Shipi (Québec)
G0G 2R0
Tel. : (418) 947-2729

Total student population : 70

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 73

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	9	0	
Kindergarten	0	3	0	
Elementary	0	42	2	
Secondary	3	9	0	
Post-secondary				2
Total :	3	63	2	2

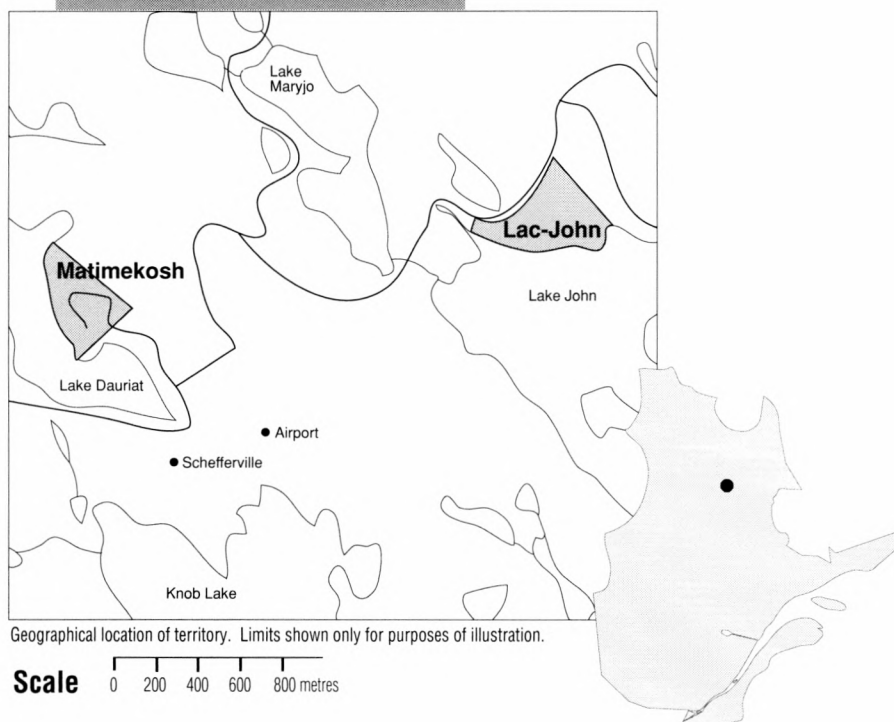
Services :

Fire protection : small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the Conseil des Atikamekw et des Montagnais
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection
Principal community facilities : community radio station, community centre, church

Infrastructure :

Water supply : household supply, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers; biological disk
Access : the reserve can be reached by airplane and boat
Road network : 1,810 metres of gravel road
Number of houses : 33
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Schefferville



Territory

Reserves of Matimekosh and
Lac-John

Federal riding

Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location

The reserve of Matimekosh is situated by the shore of Lake Pearce, about 510 kilometres from Sept-Îles. The reserve of Lac-John is situated 3.5 kilometres from Matimekosh and from the centre of Schefferville.

Area

15.91 hectares (Matimekosh)
23.5 hectares (Lac-John)

Population : 546

Men :	280
Women :	266

In the territory :	519
Outside the territory :	27
On Crown land :	0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

The territory of Lac-John was transferred from the provincial to the federal government in 1960. In 1968, the Government of Quebec also transferred to the Government of Canada what is today the reserve of Matimekosh.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to local custom.

Postal address :

Conseil des Montagnais
de Schefferville
C.P. 1390
Schefferville (Québec)
G0G 2T0

Telephone :	(418) 585-2601
	(418) 585-2602
Fax :	(418) 585-3856

Montagnais of Schefferville

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Handicrafts	25
Trapping	25
Businesses and services	12

Businesses :

Aquaculture	Heavy machinery
Bakery	Bar
Handicrafts	Plumber
Convenience store	Service station
Machine shop	

School :

École de Kanatamat Tshitipetitmunu
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
C.P. 1000
Schefferville (Québec)
G4R 2N5
Tel. : (418) 582-2116

Total student population : 207

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 270

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	15	2	0	
Kindergarten	15	1	0	
Elementary	74	17	0	
Secondary	63	3	0	
Post-secondary				17
Total :	167	23	0	17

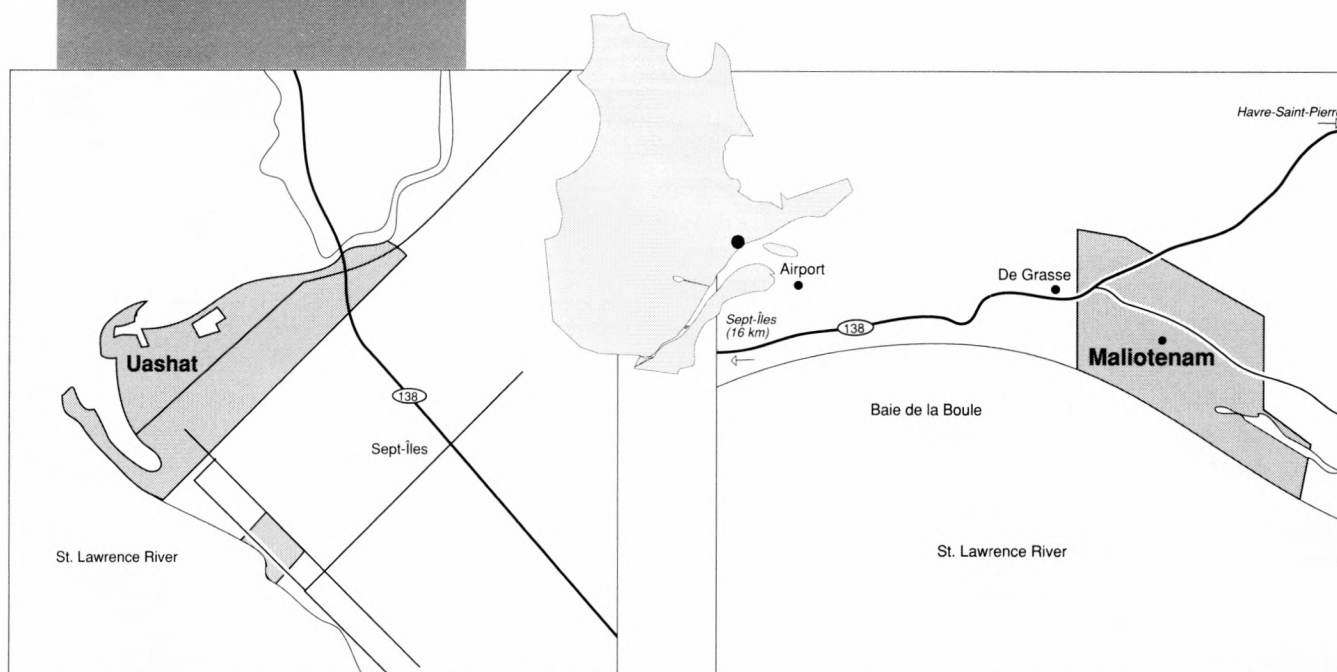
Services :

Fire protection : provided by the Municipality of Schefferville
Police service : provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care : dispensary managed by the Conseil des Attikamekw et des Montagnais
Waste disposal : landfill site, garbage collection (Municipality of Schefferville)
Principal community facilities : community centre, youth centre, community radio station, church, outdoor skating rink

Infrastructure :

Water supply : pressurized supply, partial water treatment
Sewers : system of waste water sewers and storm sewers
Access : the reserve can be reached by airplane or train from Sept-Îles
Road network : 540 metres of paved road
Number of houses : 94
Electricity : supplied by Hydro-Québec

Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

Scale 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 metres

Territory

Reserves of Uashat and Maliotenam

Federal riding

Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Area

108.31 hectares (Uashat)
499.28 hectares (Maliotenam)

Geographical location

The reserve of Uashat is situated on the western limits of Sept-Îles. The reserve of Maliotenam is 16 kilometres east of Sept-Îles.

Population : 2,263

Men : 1,077
Women : 1,186

In the territory : 1,814
Outside the territory : 449
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Montagnais, French

Historical overview :

Maliotenam is a territory acquired by the federal government in 1948; it was designated as a reserve in the following year. The territory of Uashat was transferred to the federal government in 1925.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and nine councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Postal address :

Conseil des Montagnais
de Uashat et Maliotenam
1089, rue Dequen
C.P. 8000
Sept-Îles (Québec)
G4R 4L9

Telephone : (418) 962-0327
(418) 962-4524
Fax : (418) 968-0937

Montagnais of Uashat and Maliotenam

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Businesses and services	40
Logging	30
Trapping	30
Handicrafts	6

Businesses :

Landscaping	Heavy machinery	Fashion
Manufacture of wood stoves	Shopping centre	Service stations
Video arcade	Outfitter	Convenience stores
Logging	Hairdresser	Translation
Handicrafts	Restaurant	Grocery store
Hotel	Construction	Air and road transport
Camping site	Management services	Canoe making

School :

École Manikanetish (secondary grades 8 to 12) C.P. 430 Moisie (Québec) G0G 2B0 Tel. : (418) 927-2250	École Johnny Pilot (preschool, elementary) 460, rue Évangéline Sept-îles (Québec) G4R 2N5 Tel. : (418) 968-8225	École Tsheshteshenu (preschool, elementary) C.P. 430 Moisie (Québec) G0G 2B0 Tel. : (418) 949-2113
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Total student population : 607

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 976

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	47	0	0	
Kindergarten	37	4	0	
Elementary	200	21	0	
Secondary	136	75	0	
Post-secondary				87
Total :	420	100	0	87

Services :

Fire protection :	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment
Police service :	provided by the Amerindian Police Council
Medical care :	dispensary managed by the band council
Waste disposal :	Municipality of Moisie
Principal community facilities :	outdoor skating rink, church, community hall, multi-purpose hall, community radio station

Infrastructure :

Water supply :	household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment
Sewers :	system of waste water sewers and storm sewers; biological disk
Access :	the reserve can be reached by Route 138
Road network :	420 metres of gravel road and 5,100 metres of paved road
Number of houses :	192
Electricity :	supplied by Hydro-Québec

The Naskapis

The Naskapis have always lived in the north of Quebec. In the past, they supported themselves by hunting caribou; the flesh of this animal provided food and the skin was used to make clothes.

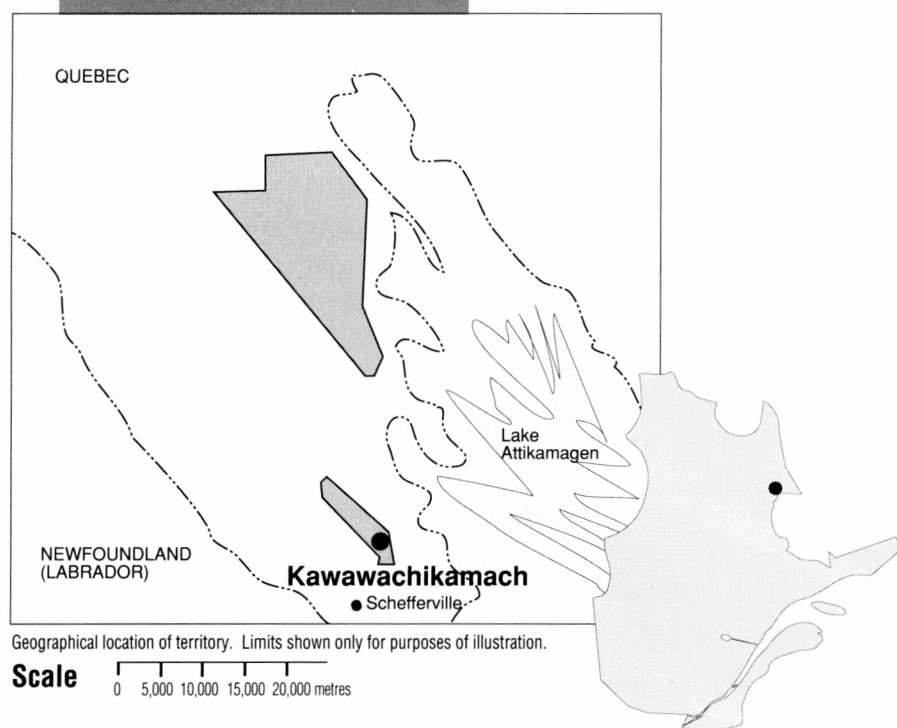
When the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post in 1838 at Fort Nascope, near Schefferville, the Naskapis gave up hunting caribou to concentrate instead on smaller prey whose pelts were prized. The fur trade assumed such importance that the Naskapis became basically dependent on the goods they obtained in exchange for pelts. The trading post was closed in 1870. The Naskapis moved further north to be near the post at Kuujuaq.

Starting from 1956, the Naskapis shared the Montagnais reserve of Matimekosh, near Schefferville, for 25 years. In 1978, the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* granted them their own territory for hunting and fishing, as well as financial compensation. The Naskapis decided to establish their own village at Kawawachikamach, about 20 kilometres northeast of Schefferville.

In 1984, the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* conferred extensive administrative autonomy on the band council and provided for the transfer of funds to carry out community services. The Naskapis established an economic development fund with the compensation money received from government authorities. In 1982, however, the local economy suffered a heavy blow when Iron Ore Inc. closed down and many Schefferville residents moved away.

About 400 Naskapis live in Quebec, in the village of Kawawachikamach.

Naskapi of Quebec



Territory

Kawawachikamach
(category I-N territory)

Federal riding

Manicouagan
Charles A. Langlois, PC

Provincial riding

Duplessis
Denis Perron, PQ

Geographical location

The territory is situated 15 kilometres northeast of Schefferville, near Lake Matémace.

Area

326.34 square kilometres

Population : 430

Men : 216
Women : 214

In the territory : 397
Outside the territory : 33
On Crown land : 0

Principal languages spoken :

Naskapi, English

Historical overview :

Before 1956, the Naskapis lived a nomadic life, roaming over a vast territory. Starting from 1956, they shared with the Montagnais the reserve of Lac-John. After the signing of the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* (NEQA) in 1978, the Naskapis settled at Kawawachikamach. The land regime established under the NEQA defines the extent of the territory of the Naskapis, and the rights attached thereto.

Band Council :

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors, elected according to the procedures specified in the *Cree and Naskapi Act*.

Postal address :

Naskapi Band of Quebec
P.O. Box 970
Kawawachikamach Indian Reserve
Schefferville, Quebec
G0G 2T0

Telephone : (418) 585-2370
(418) 585-2603
(418) 585-2604
Fax : (418) 585-3130

Economic activities :

	Jobs
Trapping	90
Handicrafts	26
Businesses and services	9
Tourism	1

Businesses :

Hairdresser
Restaurant
Convenience store
Service station
Grocery store
Taxi
Heavy machinery

School :

Jimmy Sandy Memorial School
(preschool, elementary, secondary grades 8 to 12)
P.O. Box 760
Schefferville, Quebec
G0G 2T0
Tel. : (418) 585-3811

Total student population : 104

Student-age population
(between the ages of 5 and 24) : 201

School attendance	Band School	Provincial School	Federal School	Cegep University
Nursery school	0	12	0	
Kindergarten	0	9	0	
Elementary	0	44	0	
Secondary	0	39	0	
Post-secondary				—
Total :	0	104	0	—

Services :

Fire protection :

Police service :

Medical care :

Waste disposal :

Principal community facilities :

fire station, firefighting equipment
provided by the Quebec Police Force
dispensary managed by the band council; Fermont Local Community Services Centre
garbage collection and landfill provided by the band council
community hall, recreation centre, parish hall, community radio station, gymnasium

Infrastructure :

Water supply :

Sewers :

Access :

Road network :

Number of houses :

Electricity :

individual wells; individual pumps

individual septic tanks

the reserve can be reached only by train or airplane from Sept-Îles

2,500 metres

72

supplied by Hydro-Québec

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