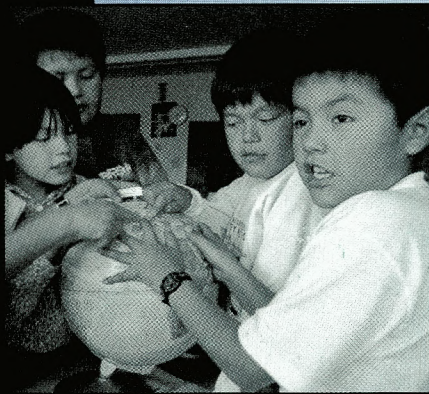


# QUEBEC INDIAN COMMUNITY GUIDE



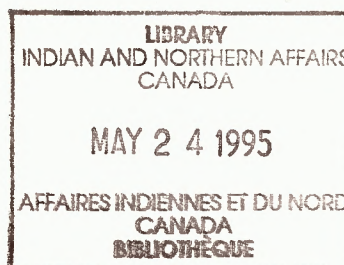
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*Note*  
Although every care was taken in producing this document,  
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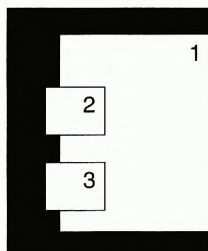
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The Communications Section thanks the following for their co-operation:

The band councils of Quebec;

Mr Marino Argentin, Regional Planning and Evaluation Officer,  
Health Canada.

Photos on cover page:



1- César Nêwashish, of Manawan, in one of the canoes he made.  
(Photo: Serge Jauvin / DIAND)

2- Cree children at Voyageur Memorial School in Mistissini.  
(Photo: Jean-Eudes Schurr / L'Expérience SHIPO)

3- Cree worker in Mistissini.  
(Photo: Jean-Eudes Schurr / L'Expérience SHIPO)

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P.C., M.P., Minister of Indian  
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Government Services Canada 1995

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The first edition of the *Quebec Indian Community Guide* was published in 1990. To our great satisfaction, it was enthusiastically received by Aboriginal people, those working in Aboriginal communities and the general public.

This updated version of the *Quebec Indian Community Guide* responds to a sustained demand from the Department's clients, demonstrating a continued interest in the First Nations. When they consult this guide, readers will be able to see the significant progress made by Indian communities in Quebec, particularly in taking control of community services.

The concept of self-government for the First Nations has begun to take root among Canadians, and the efforts undertaken by the First Nations in the past 20 years have already borne fruit in various fields. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is shrinking as devolution progresses. In the past ten years, there has been a 51 per cent reduction in full-time equivalents allocated to the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, from 4,256 in 1985 to 2,090 in 1995. In the Quebec Region, over 90 per cent of the funds allocated to DIAND are paid directly to organizations to provide community services.

DIAND, in co-operation with the First Nations, is continuing its efforts to ensure that Indian communities have the means they need to take control of their cultural, social, economic and political development.

I hope that this guide will help foster a greater knowledge of the native reality in Quebec and facilitate the dialogue that must inevitably lead to a new relationship between the Aboriginal peoples and the people of Canada, one that is based on a recognition of the inherent Aboriginal right to self-government.



Denis Chatain  
Director General  
Quebec Region  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



---

This guide describes the Indian\* communities of Quebec. It is intended to respond to a sustained demand for information from those working in Aboriginal communities, the general public, and Aboriginal people themselves. A detailed portrait is given of each community, including data on its geographical location, population, economy, community services and local infrastructure.

There are 40 Indian communities representing ten nations in Quebec. The Cree of Oujé-Bougoumou, whose 550 members are from the Mistissini band, have been added to the 39 communities in the previous edition of the guide.

The data come from various sources. We therefore recommend that you consult the explanatory notes to determine the sources, the date the data was recorded and other relevant information. An attempt was made to standardize the data so that it would be easier to make comparisons between communities.

For further information or additional copies of this guide, the reader should contact the DIAND Communications Section, Quebec Regional Office.

We hope this guide will foster a greater knowledge of Indian communities and fertile intercultural exchanges. We appreciate any comments and suggestions for ways to improve this guide.

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Indian and Northern Affairs Canada  
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Quebec City, QC G1K 8Z7

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

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## Explanatory notes

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### Community name

Historically, an Indian community was known as an "Indian band". 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 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 should consult the maps published by Natural Resources Canada for more exact information.

---

### Territory

This section indicates the name and the status of the territory set aside for a band. This name is determined by resolution of the band council.

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.

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

Category 1 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-Québec 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 Indian bands. Under this act, the total area of lands set aside 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."



- *Indian Act* (1876 and subsequent amendments)  
The *Indian Act* established the land regime in Indian reserves.
- *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 area 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, they revert to the Government of Quebec under the Act.
- *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 land regime established under the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* defines the extent of the territory of the Naskapis and the rights attached thereto.

---

**Federal riding**

Federal electoral district in which the territory set aside for the band is located.

---

**Provincial riding**

Provincial electoral district in which the territory set aside for the band is located.

---

**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 set aside for the band 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 DIAND *Indian Register* dated March 1994. The *Indian Register* covers all persons who are status Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*.

The population within the territory does not include residents that are not members of the band.

---

**Principal languages spoken**

The native tongue of the community is given first, followed by 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 occupied by the band.

---

## Band council

A band council subject to the *Indian Act* consists of a chief and councillors elected as representatives of their community. The band councils manage a variety of programs and services offered to their members. Within their areas of jurisdiction, councils may adopt administrative by-laws provided that these are consistent with the *Indian Act* and other government regulations.

Among the Cree and Naskapi, the powers and composition of band councils are defined in the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) 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.

- 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 every 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 councillors. A band council serves for two years.
- The electoral process and term of office of a band council elected in accordance with local custom are not defined by the Act and vary according to the traditions and customs of each community.

The *Cree-Naskapi Act* allows the communities to establish their own rule concerning the election and term of officers of the members of the band council.

---

## Economic activities

The principal economic activities of the community are shown. Unless otherwise indicated, the number of people employed in an occupation was established by a survey that Statistics Canada conducted in Aboriginal communities.

---

## Businesses and services

The businesses and services listed are located within 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. The administration of most of the federal schools has gradually been entrusted to band councils. The schools thus become band schools.

Cree schools are administered by the Cree School Board. The Cree School Board was set up under the JBNQA and is governed by the *Education Act*.

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

Pupils of a community without a school on its territory may attend the school of another Indian community or a school belonging to the provincial school system.

Unless otherwise indicated, the figures have been taken from DIAND lists and indicate the student population for the 1993-1994 school year.

---

## Community services

The principal community 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 and clothing.

---

## Police services

### Amerindian Police Council

Non-profit organization responsible for crime prevention and maintenance of law and order on native territories. Communities are members of the Council on a voluntary basis.

### Sûreté du Québec (*Quebec Police Force*)

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

### **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 security by-laws adopted by the council within the territory of the community. The communities of Village des Hurons Wendake, Kahnawake and Listuguj each have such a police force.

### **Tripartite agreements**

In some communities, the police force is recognized by the federal and provincial governments under a tripartite agreement between the band council, the Quebec Department of Public Security and the Solicitor General of Canada.

---

## **Medical care**

Medical care is provided by Health Canada or by the band councils under agreements with that department.

In Cree and Naskapi communities, medical care is provided by native organizations set up under the JBNQA or the NEQA.

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

### **Transportation service**

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

---

## **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.

#### **— Community well**

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

**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.

**— Storm sewers**

Pipe network to collect surface water.

**— Septic tanks**

Tank in which fecal matter is liquefied through fermentation.

**— Biological disk**

Device used for waste water purification.

**— Aerated pond**

Pond used for waste water purification.

**— 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.

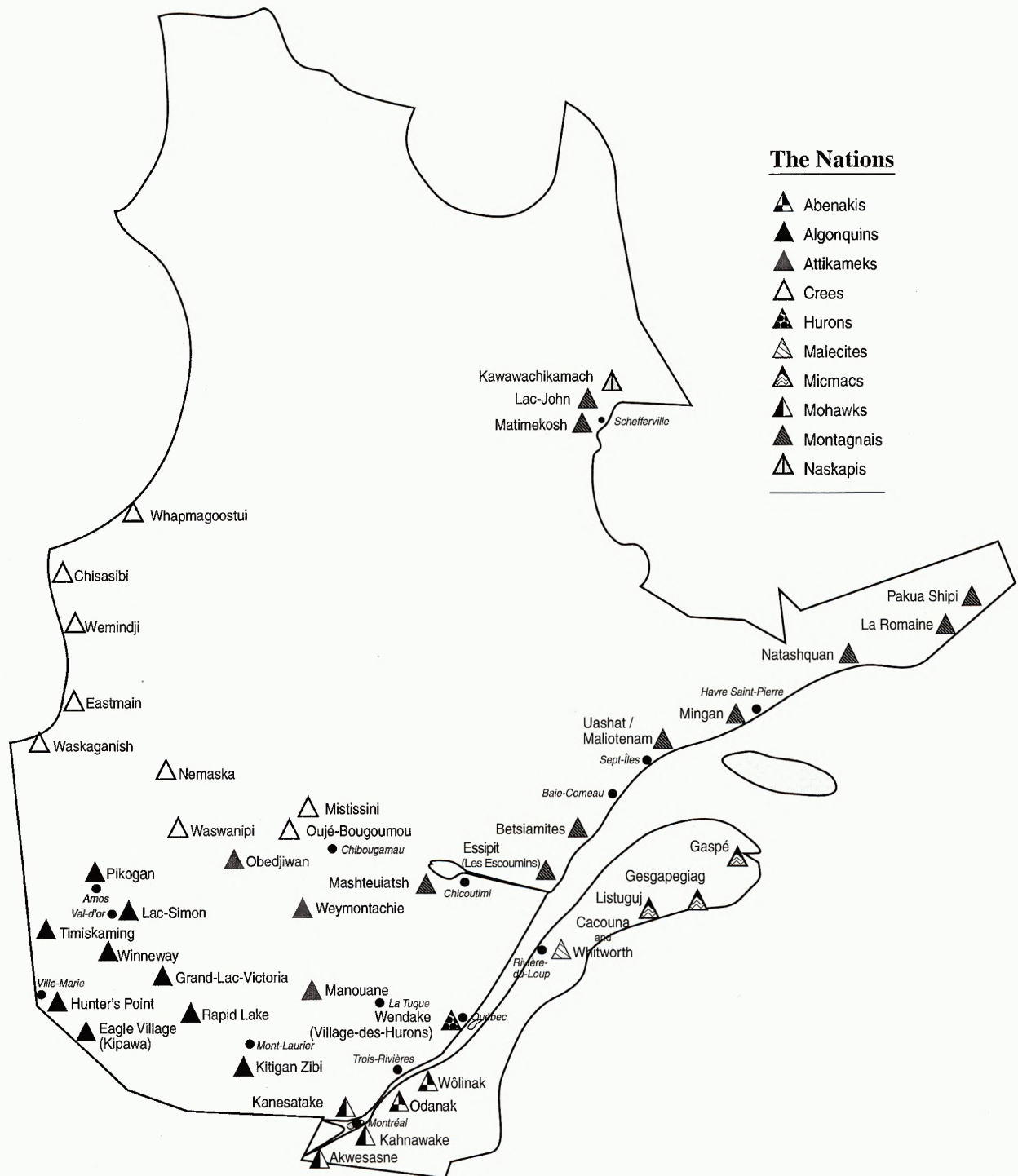
**— Winter road**

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

**— Logging road**

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

# The Indian Nations of Quebec





## General Data on Indian Population

### Status Indian Population of Canada and its Regions (Indian Register, DIAND, March 1994)

	Number of communities	Population
Canada:	607	558 503
Atlantic Provinces:	31	21 744
Quebec:	40	54 720
Ontario:	126	126 626
Manitoba:	61	84 939
Saskatchewan:	70	86 362
Alberta:	43	69 361
British Columbia:	196	94 912
Northwest Territories:	24	12 992
Yukon:	16	6 847

### Indian Population of Quebec (Indian Register, DIAND, March 1994)

Total population:	54 720
Male population:	26 310
Female population:	28 410
Population living within the territory of communities:	38 635
Population living outside the territory of communities:	16 085

### Indian Population of Quebec by Nation (Indian Register, DIAND, March 1994)

Abenakis:	1 769
Algonquins:	7 170
Attikameks:	4 375
Creeps:	11 207
Hurons-Wendat:	2 642
Malecites:	425
Micmacs:	3 992
Mohawks:	9 692
Montagnais:	12 691
Naskapis:	526
Status Indians on the general list (not associated with a nation):	229

# THE ABENAKIS

The Abenakis arrived in Quebec from New England (Maine) and settled in the Sillery region between 1676 and 1680. They lived on the banks of the Chaudière River near the falls for some twenty years before finally settling in Odanak and Wôlinak in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Their name comes from the words *wabun* (the light) and *a'ki* (the earth), and means "people of the morning" or "people of the East".

The Abenakis did not live exclusively by hunting and fishing; they grew corn, beans, squash, potatoes and tobacco. They wove ash and sweet-grass baskets to gather wild berries and boiled maple sap to make syrup.

During the wars against the English, the Abenakis proved faithful allies to the French. It is said that one warrior named Assacumbuit killed more than 140 of the enemies of King Louis XIV, who knighted him.

Although the Abenakis are one of the smallest Indian nations in Quebec, their population has more than doubled over the past decade and reached 1,769 in 1994. However, fewer than 400 people live on the two reserves, which have a total area of a little less than 7 km<sup>2</sup>.

Odanak and Wôlinak are residential reserves near Trois-Rivières and Sorel. The Abenakis are trying to preserve their culture and traditions in this semi-urbanized environment. The Société historique d'Odanak (*Odanak Historical Society*) has managed one of the largest Aboriginal museums in Quebec since 1960. Located only a few miles from the Quebec City - Montreal corridor, the Musée des Abénaquis (*Abenaki Museum*) welcomes over 15,000 visitors each year.

In 1986, the Abenakis bought an outfitting concern in the upper St. Maurice Valley, and they have submitted a claim for exclusive hunting and fishing rights in a territory that includes this concern. Basketry is a traditional activity that continues to generate income for members of the two communities. In Wôlinak, Général Fibre de Verre Enr. employs ten or so Aboriginal people and generates some \$3 million in revenue annually. A forestry and tree-pruning firm provides work for some forty people in Odanak.

Abenaki celebrities include filmmaker Alanis Obomsawin (NFB), singer Sylvie Bernard and former CBC announcer Jean-Paul Nolet. Several Quebecers have also been granted the title of Honourary Chief of the Abenaki Nation, including Francis Reddy (actor) in 1992, Frank Vieni (former RDG of DIAND) in 1986, Manuel Brault (singer) in 1984, Louis Bilodeau (announcer) in 1983, Serge Laprade (announcer) in 1980, and Yves Thériault (writer) in 1962.

## Territory

Reserve of Odanak

## Federal riding

Richelieu

## Provincial riding

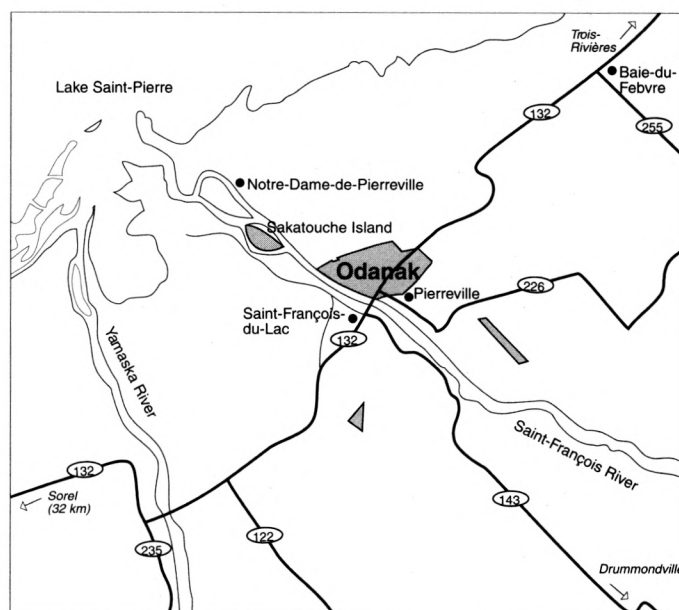
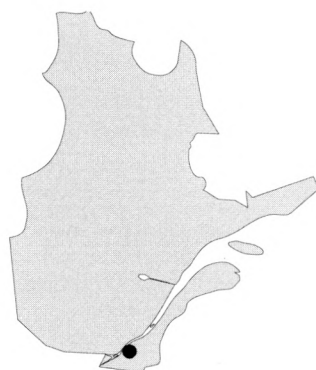
Nicolet-Yamaska

## Geographical location

The reserve is located beside the Saint-François River, 32 km east of Sorel.

## Area

607.02 hectares



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

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

## Population: 1,458

Men:	654
Women:	804
Within the territory:	267
Outside the territory:	1,191

## Principal languages spoken:

Abenaki, French

## Historical overview:

The Abenakis settled in Quebec in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors elected in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande d'Odanak  
102, rue Sibosis  
ODANAK QC  
J0G 1H0

Telephone: (514) 568-2819  
(514) 568-2810  
Facsimile: (514) 568-3553

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Manufacturing sector  
Jobs: 24\*

\*Source: Grand conseil de la nation Waban-Aki, March 1994

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Forestry
Clothing	Furniture
Construction	Post office
Convenience store	Taxi
Food supplier	

## Education:

No school within the territory

Total student population: 101  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 313

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	4	0	0	
Elementary	0	14	0	0	
Secondary	0	25	0	0	
Post-secondary			1		57
Total	0	43	1	0	57

## Community services:

Fire protection:  
Police services:  
Medical care:

provided by the Régie intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac.  
provided by the Amerindian Police Council.  
community health nursing care managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada; use of provincial facilities outside the territory.  
provided by the Régie intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac.  
community hall, swimming pool, recreation hall, church, library, outdoor skating rink, museum.

Waste disposal:  
Principal community facilities:

## Infrastructure:

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

household supply provided by the Régie intermunicipale de Pierreville - Saint-François-du-Lac.  
waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, extended aeration.  
Highway 132, 143 and 226 provide access to the reserve.  
1,330 metres of gravel road and 6,020 metres of paved road.  
172  
supplied by Hydro-Québec.



## Territory

Reserve of Wôlinak

## Federal riding

Richelieu

## Provincial riding

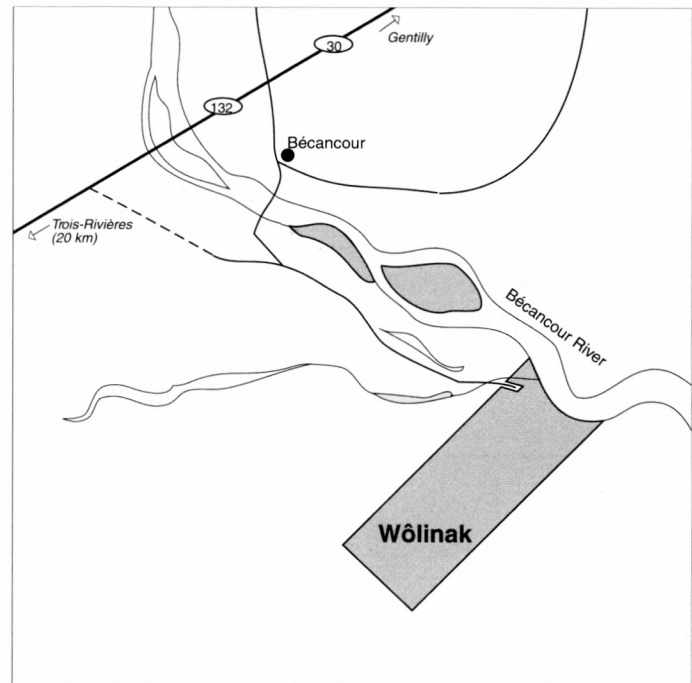
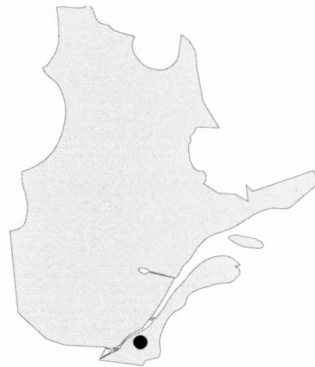
Nicolet-Yamaska

## Geographical location

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

## Area

79 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 311

Men:	133
Women:	178
Within the territory:	114
Outside the territory:	197

## Principal languages spoken:

Abenaki, French

## 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 territory 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 four councillors elected in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

### Mailing address:

Conseil de bande des Abénaquis de Wôlinak  
4670, rue Kolipaio  
BÉCANCOUR QC  
G0X 1B0

Telephone: (819) 294-6696

Facsimile: (819) 294-6697

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Manufacturing sector  
Tourism  
Jobs: 23\*

\*Source: Grand conseil de la nation Waban-Aki, March 1994

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Canoe making  
Construction  
Convenience store  
Fibreglass workshop  
Horticulture  
Outfitter

## Education:

No school within the territory

Total student population: 33  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 86

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	1	0	0	
Elementary	0	8	0	0	
Secondary:	0	7	1	0	
Post-secondary					16
Total	0	16	1	0	16

## Community services:

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

provided by the Municipality of Bécancour.  
managed by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.  
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.  
Highway 132 provides access to the reserve.  
600 metres of gravel road and 1,250 metres of paved road.  
54  
supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# THE ALGONQUINS

The Algonquins usually call themselves *Anishinabeg* which means "the true men". They would seem to be closely related to the Abenakis, whose language greatly resembles their own.

Before settling permanently in the Ottawa River region, the Algonquins lived on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River for almost a century, from 1550 to 1650. They were pushed back into the upper Outaouais region by the Iroquois tribes. Wars with the Iroquois considerably weakened the Algonquins, who were forced to take refuge near French forts. A truce was concluded in 1701.

Although the Algonquins did some farming (a skill learned from the Hurons), they lived primarily by hunting and fishing. They also gathered wild berries, particularly blueberries. A nomadic people, they would store food along their usual routes. The Algonquins also traded with the Hurons, exchanging pelts and game for corn and fishing nets. After the arrival of the Europeans, they traded for tools, utensils and clothes.

The acquisition of firearms and iron traps ushered in an era of prosperity among the Algonquins. Hunting became easier and the fur trade brought in considerable material wealth. Their lifestyle underwent profound changes. Fabric replaced birch bark in tents and pelts in clothing. The Algonquins became dependent on trade with the Europeans.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, forestry operations devastated the Algonquins' hunting grounds along the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers. As a result, they moved farther north. The decline of the fur trade and their dependence on non-Aboriginal people led many to adopt a sedentary lifestyle.

Today, some 4,000 of 6,500 Algonquins live in nine communities in the Outaouais and Abitibi-Témiscamingue regions, of which Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg is the largest. The community has a primary and secondary school, a women's shelter, a youth centre, a workshop for people with handicaps, a cultural centre and several small companies working in the construction, forestry and transportation sectors, among others. The band council administers police services for the community under an agreement signed with Quebec and Canada in 1992.

The Algonquin Council of Western Quebec was formed in 1980 to protect the interests of the Algonquin nation, and disbanded in 1991. The Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat represents the communities of Wolf Lake, Barriere Lake and Timiskaming. The Anishinabeg Algonquin Nation serves the communities of Eagle Village - Kipawa, Lac-Simon, Abitibiwinni, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg and Long Point.

Since 1991, the Algonquin Development Association has provided financial support and advice to Algonquins who want to undertake projects with economic benefits.

Two Algonquins have made their mark in the National Hockey League: John Chabot and Gino Odjick.



# ABITIBIWINNI

## Territory

Reserve of Pikogan

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

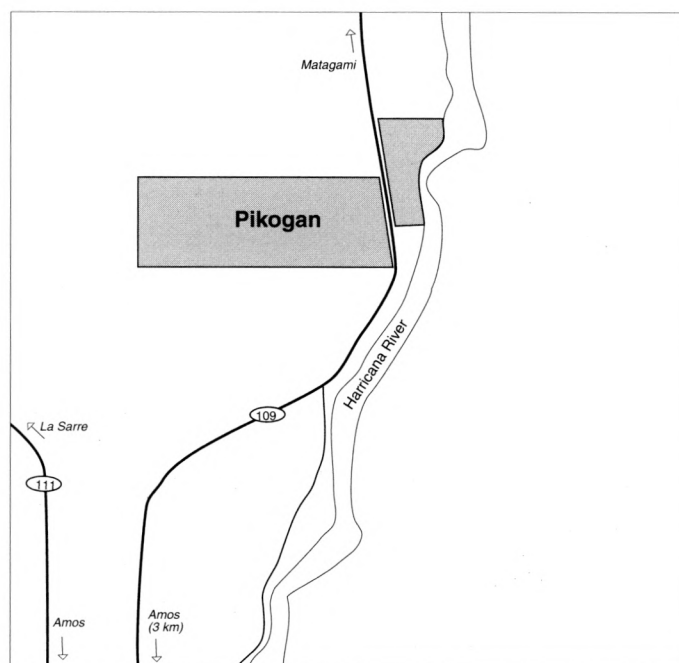
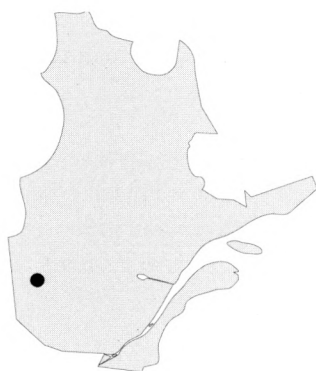
Abitibi West

## Geographical location

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

## Area

90.50 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 672

Men:	319
Women:	353
Within the territory:	388
Outside the territory:	284

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

### Mailing address:

Conseil de bande d'Abitibiwinni  
180, rue Abitibiwinni  
PIKOGAN QC  
J9T 3A3

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

# ABITIBIWINNI

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 50

## Businesses and services:

Snack bar  
Taxi

## Education:

École Migwam  
(preschool, elementary)  
70, rue Migwam  
PIKOGAN PQ  
J9T 3A3

Telephone: (819) 732-5213

Total student population: 168  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 311

### School attendance (1993-1994)\*

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	9	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	9	0	0	0	
Elementary	67	0	0	0	
Secondary	0	53	0	0	
Post-secondary					30*
Total:	85	53	0	0	30

\*Source: Conseil de bande d'Abitibiwinni, August 1994

## Community services:

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

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply provided by the Municipality of Amos.  
Sewers: waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, biological disk.  
Access: Highway 109, which it connects to Highway 117, provides access to the reserve.  
Road network: 2,440 metres of gravel road and 900 metres of paved road.  
Number of houses: 102  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# BARRIERE LAKE

## Territory

Reserve of Rapid Lake (Lac-Rapide)

## Federal riding

Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle

## Provincial riding

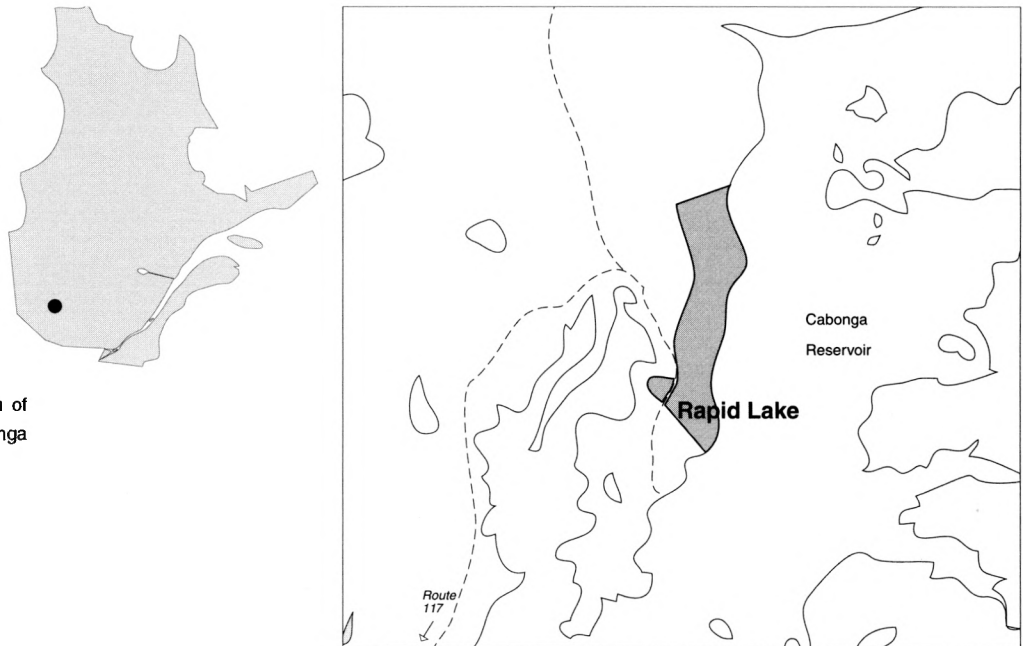
Gatineau

## Geographical location

The reserve is located 134 km north of Maniwaki, on the bank of the Cabonga Reservoir.

## Area

28 hectares



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

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 520

Men:	249
Women:	271
Within the territory:	409
Outside the territory:	111

## Principal languages spoken:

Algonquian, English

## Historical overview:

The reserve of Rapid Lake 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 led by a patriarch, and carried on seasonal activities.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and two councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Algonquins of Barriere Lake  
Rapid Lake  
PARC DE LA VÉRENDRYE QC  
J0W 2C0

Telephone: (819) 824-1734  
Facsimile: (819) 824-1734

# BARRIERE LAKE

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## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Trapping  
Jobs: n/a

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## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Bingo

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## Education:

Rapid Lake School  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
Rapid Lake  
PARC DE LA VÉRENDRYE, QC  
J0W 2C0

Telephone: (819) 824-1711

Total student population: 188

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 245

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	1	0	0	10	
Kindergarten	1	1	0	11	
Elementary	20	17	0	61	
Secondary	21	26	0	6	
Post-secondary					13
Total	43	44	0	88	13

---

## Community services:

Fire protection: small fire station, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by the Sûreté du Québec.  
Medical care: nursing care station managed by Health Canada.  
Waste disposal: landfill site outside the reserve; garbage collection.  
Principal community facilities: no facilities on site.

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## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, community well.  
Sewers: waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, aerated pond.  
Access: Highway 117 and a logging road provide access to the reserve.  
Road network: 7,880 metres of gravel road.  
Number of houses: 65  
Electricity: generators (total 1,200 kW).



# EAGLE VILLAGE - KIPAWA

## Territory

Reserve of Eagle Village First Nation -  
Kipawa

## Federal riding

Témiscamingue

## Provincial riding

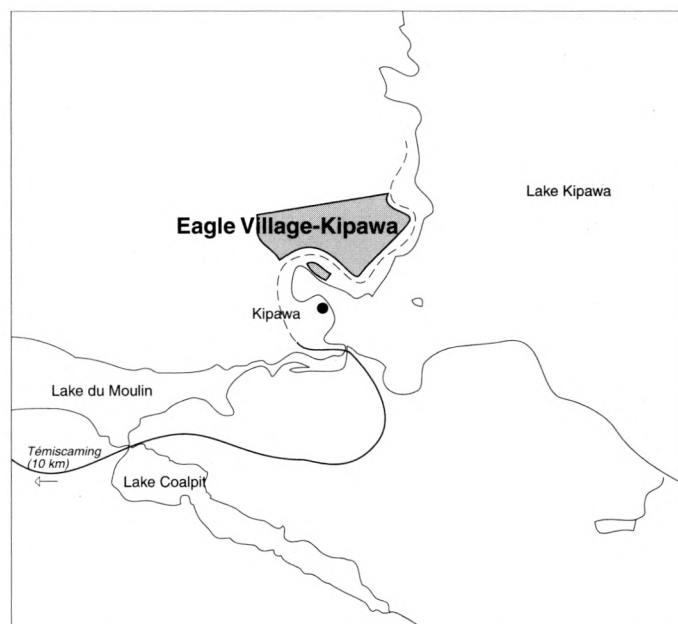
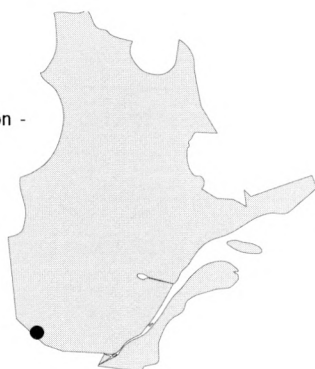
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue

## Geographical location

The reserve is located 10 km west of  
Témiscaming, by the shore of Lake  
Kipawa.

## Area

21.49 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 494

Men:	251
Women:	243
Within the territory:	170
Outside the territory:	324

## 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 in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

### Mailing address:

Eagle Village First Nation - Kipawa

P.O. Box 756

EAGLE VILLAGE FIRST NATION - KIPAWA QC

J0Z 3R0

Telephone: (819) 627-3455

Facsimile: (819) 627-9428

# EAGLE VILLAGE - KIPAWA

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 30

## Businesses and services:

Air transport  
Arts and handicrafts  
Caterer  
Convenience store  
Moccasin making  
Outfitter

## Education:

No school within the territory

Total student population: 80  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 141

School attendance (1993-1994)*					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	5	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	9	0	0	
Elementary	0	18	0	0	
Secondary	0	24	0	0	
Post-secondary					24*
Total	0	56	0	0	24

\*Source: Eagle Village Nation - Kipawa, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: small fire station, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by the Amerindian Police Council.  
Medical care: health centre managed by Health Canada.  
Waste disposal: provided by the regional municipality.  
Principal community facilities: no facilities on site.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, partial water treatment.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, extended aeration.  
Access: the reserve can be reached by Kipawa Road, which crosses Highway 101, five kilometres to the west.  
Road network: 1,200 metres of gravel road.  
Number of houses: 53  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

## Territory

Settlement of Grand-Lac-Victoria

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

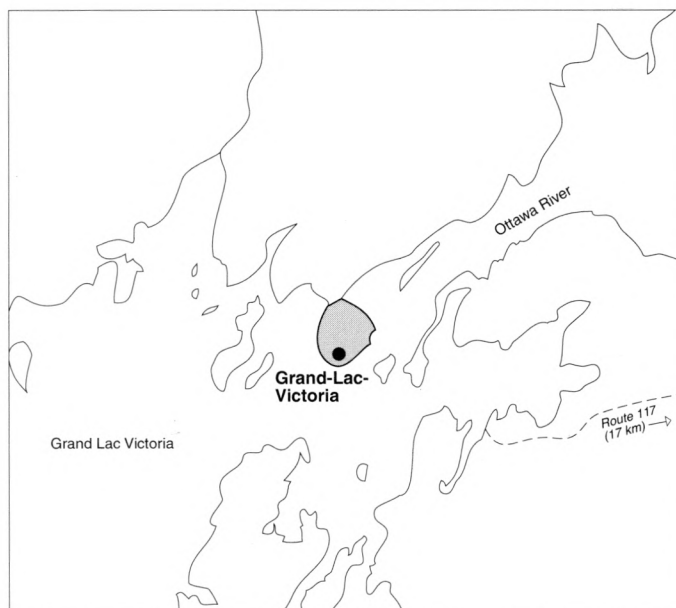
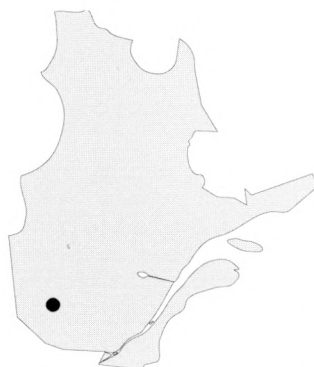
Gatineau

## Geographical location

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

## Area

12.14 hectares



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

**Scale** 0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 302

Men:	145
Women:	157
Within the territory:	272
Outside the territory:	30

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande de Kitcisakik  
C.P. 206  
Via LOUVICOURT QC  
J0Y 1Y0

Telephone: (819) 824-1914  
(819) 825-1466  
Facsimile: (819) 825-5638

## Economic activities:

Businesses and services  
Trapping  
Jobs: n/a

## Businesses and services:

Transport

## Education:

No school within the territory

Total student population: 106

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 147

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	9	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	12	0	0	
Elementary	0	60	0	0	
Secondary	0	22	0	0	
Post-secondary					3
Total	0	103	0	0	3

## Community services:

Fire protection:

no firefighting facilities on site.

Police services:

provided by the Sûreté du Québec.

Medical care:

health centre managed by the band council under an agreement with 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:

community centre.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

no permanent facilities.

Sewers:

no permanent facilities.

Access:

the settlement is located 17 km west of Highway 117, which can be reached by canoe, from the Dozois Reservoir to Grand Lac Victoria.

Road network:

there are no roads suitable for automobiles in the settlement.

Number of houses:

no permanent facilities.

Electricity:

no permanent facilities.

# KITIGAN ZIBI ANISHINABEG

## Territory

Reserve of Kitigan Zibi

## Federal riding

Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle

## Provincial riding

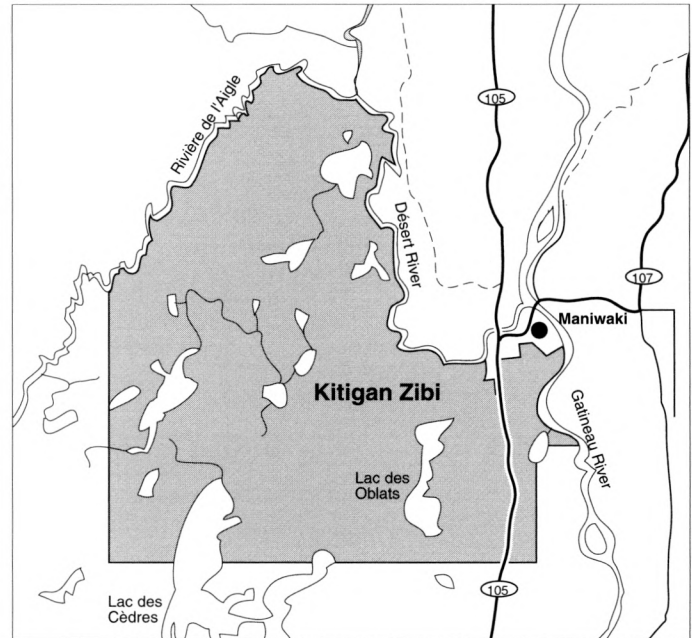
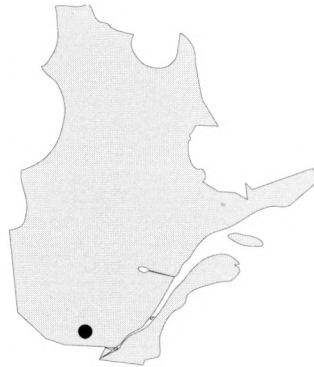
Gatineau

## Geographical location

The reserve is located 130 km north of Hull. It is bounded on the north by the De l'Aigle and Désert rivers.

## Area

11,165.14 hectares



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

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

## Population: 2,094

Men: 993  
Women: 1,101

Within the territory: 1,313  
Outside the territory: 781

## Principal languages spoken:

Algonquian, English

## Historical overview:

The Algonquins settled at Kitigan Zibi in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The territory received the status of a reserve under the *Act of 1851*. Today, it is the largest Algonquin community in Québec.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors elected in accordance with the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:  
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg  
P.O. Box 309  
KITIGAN ZIBI INDIAN RESERVE QC  
J9E 3C9

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



# KITIGAN ZIBI ANISHINABEG

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 135

## Businesses and services:

Ambulance service	Day-care centre	Heavy machinery
Arts and handicrafts	Excavation	Laundry
Cabinetmaking	Food supplier	Passenger transport
Carwash	Forestry	Restaurant
Construction	Goods transport	Soldering
Consultant services	Hairdresser	

## Education:

Congway School  
(preschool)  
Kitigan Zibi Indian Reserve  
MANIWAKI, QC  
J9E 3C9 Telephone: (819) 449-2848

Kitigan Zibi School  
(elementary, secondary I to V)  
P.O. Box 10  
Kitigan Zibi Indian Reserve  
MANIWAKI, QC  
J9E 3B1 Telephone: (819) 449-1798

Total student population: 372

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 656

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	14	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	24	4	0	0	
Elementary	67	33	0	0	
Secondary	68	19	0	0	
Post-secondary					143
Total	173	56	0	0	143

## Community services:

Fire protection:

provided by the Municipality of Maniwaki.

Police services:

provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

Medical care:

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

Waste disposal:

landfill site, 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 Highway 105, which runs to Hull approximately 130 kilometres to the south, or by highways 107 and 117 from Montréal.

Road network:

30,360 metres of gravel road and 24,630 metres of paved road.

Number of houses:

374

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# LAC-SIMON

## Territory

Reserve of Lac-Simon

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

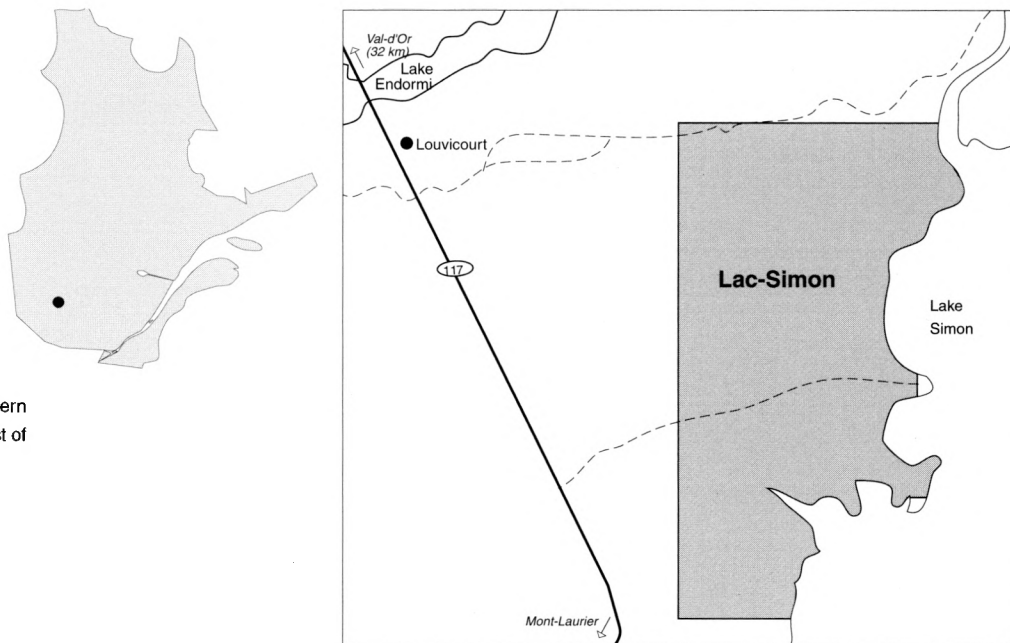
Abitibi East

## Geographical location

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

## Area

275.01 hectares



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

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 1,104

Men: 544  
Women: 560

Within the territory: 874  
Outside the territory: 230

## Principal languages spoken:

Algonquian, French

## Historical overview:

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

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief, a deputy chief and five councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande du Lac-Simon  
LAC-SIMON QC  
J0Y 3M0

Telephone: (819) 736-4501  
(819) 736-4361  
Facsimile: (819) 736-7311

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Construction  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 198\*

\*Source: Conseil de bande du Lac-Simon, November 1992

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Convenience store  
Cultivation of wild rice  
Forestry  
Heavy machinery  
Restaurant  
Taxi

## Education:

École Amik-Wiche  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
LAC-SIMON QC  
JOY 3M0

Telephone: (819) 736-4311

Total student population: n/a

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 531

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	41	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	27	0	0	0	
Elementary	146	2	0	0	
Secondary	87	3	0	0	
Post-secondary					n/a
Total	301	5	0	0	n/a

## Community services:

Fire protection:

small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.

Police services:

provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

Medical care:

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

Waste disposal:

provided by the band council.

Principal community facilities:

educational and cultural centre, community centre, community radio station, church.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply, reservoir, 2 community wells.

Sewers:

waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, aerated pond.

Access:

the reserve can be reached by Highway 117.

Road network:

1,680 metres of gravel road and 5,040 metres of paved road.

Number of houses:

136

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# LONG POINT

## Territory

Settlement of Winneway

## Federal riding

Témiscamingue

## Provincial riding

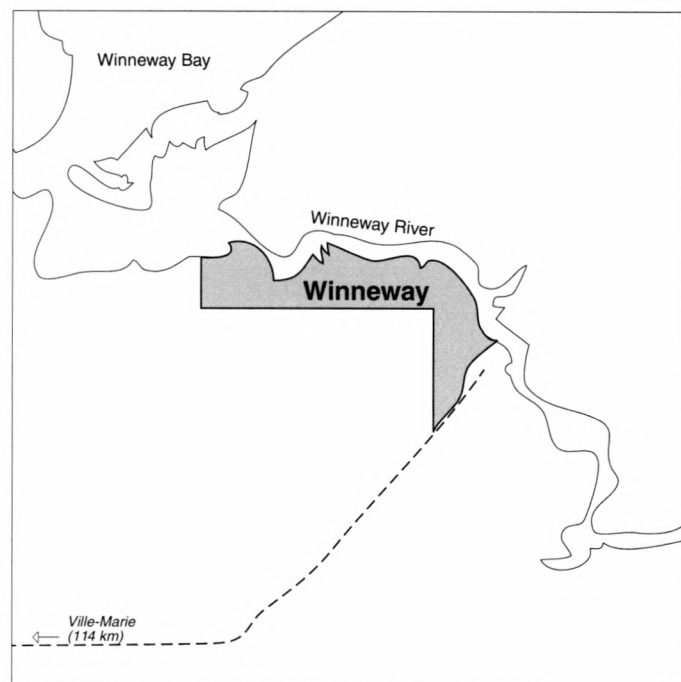
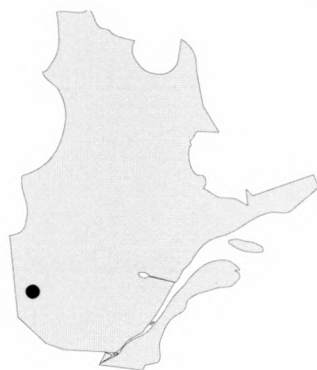
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue

## Geographical location

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

## Area

37.84 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 558

Men:	265
Women:	293
Within the territory:	273
Outside the territory:	285

## Principal languages spoken:

Algonquian, English

## Historical overview:

The territory does not have the status of an Indian reserve. From 1960 to 1980, it was rented from the Oblate Fathers.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and five councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Long Point First Nations  
P.O. Box 1  
WINNEWAY RIVER QC  
J0Z 2J0

Telephone: (819) 722-2441  
Facsimile: (819) 722-2579

# LONG POINT

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## Economic activities:

Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 35

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## Businesses and services:

Convenience store  
Outfitter  
Restaurant  
Taxi

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## Education:

Amo Osowan School  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I)  
Community of Winneway  
Winneway River  
via LAFORCE QC  
J0Z 2J0

Telephone: (819) 722-2026

Total student population: 151

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 256

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	4	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	7	0	0	0	
Elementary	45	0	0	0	
Secondary	37	13	0	0	
Post-secondary					45
Total	93	13	0	0	45

---

## Community services:

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

---

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, community wells, water treatment.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, biological disk.  
Access: Winneway can be reached by highways 101 and 382 and a logging road.  
Road network: 2,400 metres of gravel road.  
Number of houses: 66  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# TIMISKAMING

## Territory

Reserve of Timiskaming

## Federal riding

Témiscamingue

## Provincial riding

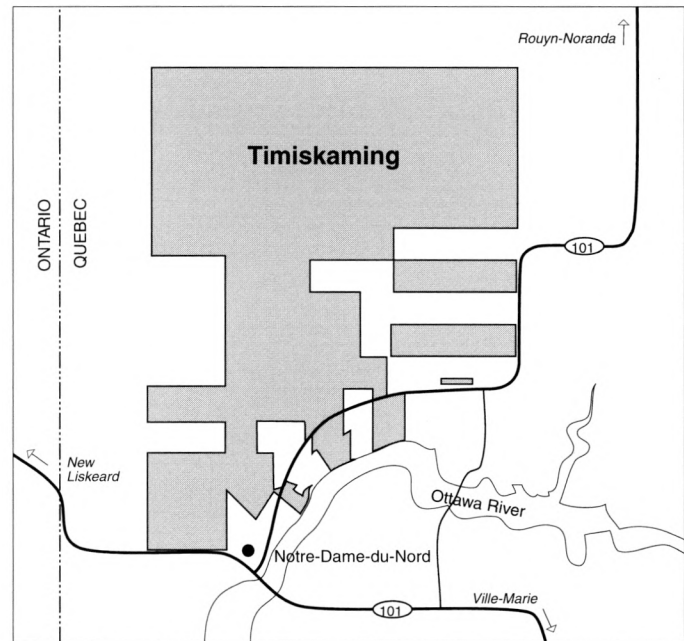
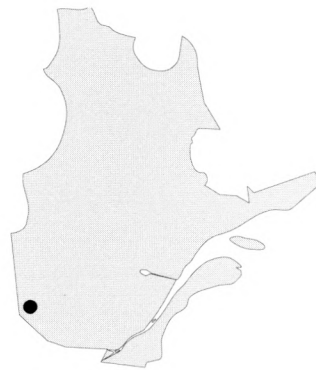
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue

## Geographical location

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

## Area

2,428.08 hectares



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

## Scale

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

## Population: 1,241

Men:	566
Women:	675
Within the territory:	473
Outside the territory:	768

## 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 in accordance with the procedure specified in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:  
Timiskaming Band Council  
P.O. Box 336  
NOTRE-DAME-DU-NORD QC  
J0Z 3B0

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

# TIMISKAMING

## Economic activities:

Agriculture  
Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 45

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Construction  
Convenience store  
Forestry co-operative  
Heavy machinery  
Taxi

## Education:

Kivetin School  
(preschool, elementary)  
P.O. Box 428  
NOTRE-DAME-DU-NORD QC  
J0Z 3B0

Telephone: (819) 723-2533

Total student population: 232

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 439

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	11	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	8	0	0	0	
Elementary	57	20	0	0	
Secondary	23	46	0	0	
Post-secondary					67
Total	99	66	0	0	67

## Community services:

Fire protection: provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord.  
Police services: provided by the Amerindian Police Council.  
Medical care: health centre managed by Health Canada.  
Waste disposal: provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord.  
Principal community facilities: community centre, drug and alcohol counselling centre.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, waste water purification provided by the Municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord.  
Access: Timiskaming can be reached by Highway 101.  
Road network: 4,070 metres of gravel road and 5,860 metres of paved road.  
Number of houses: 92  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# WOLF LAKE

## Territory

Settlement of Hunter's Point

## Federal riding

Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle

## Provincial riding

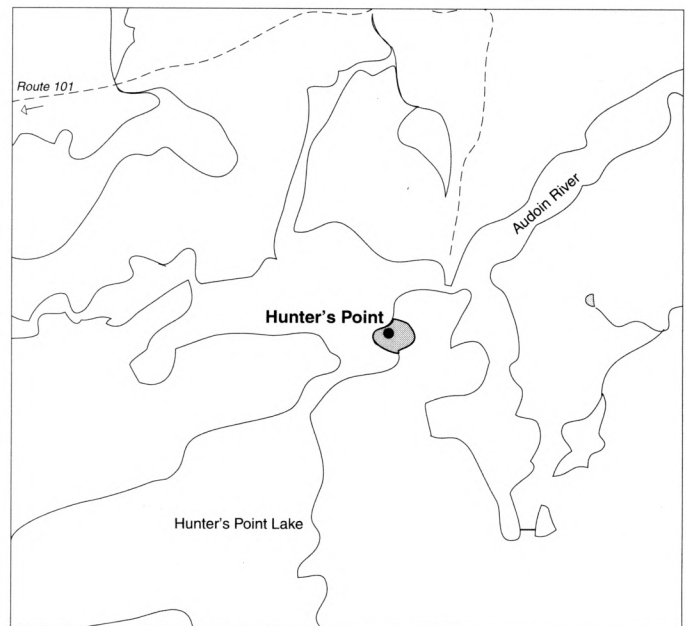
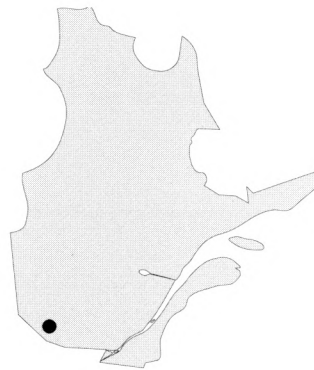
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue

## Geographical location

The territory is located 37 km northeast of Temiscaming, on Hunter's Point Lake.

## Area

4 hectares



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

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 185

Men:	87
Women:	98
Within the territory:	7
Outside the territory:	178

## Principal languages spoken:

Algonquian, English

## Historical overview:

Hunter's Point is a territory on 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 in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Wolf Lake Band Council  
P.O. Box 998  
TEMISCAMING QC  
J0Z 3R0

Telephone: (819) 627-3628  
Facsimile: (819) 627-1109

# WOLF LAKE

## Economic activities:

Businesses and services  
Pulp and paper  
Trapping  
Jobs: n/a

## Businesses and services:

Fast food  
Taxi  
Video rental

## Education:

No school within the territory

Total student population: 69

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 71

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	1	0	0	
Elementary	0	15	0	0	
Secondary	0	31	0	0	
Post-secondary					22
Total	0	47	0	0	22

## Community services:

Fire protection: no facilities on site.  
Police services: provided by the Sûreté du Québec.  
Medical care: no facilities within the territory; patients may use the Eagle Village First Nation-Kipawa health centre.  
Waste disposal: no facilities on site.  
Principal community facilities: no facilities on site.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: no permanent facilities.  
Sewers: no permanent facilities.  
Access: Hunter's Point Lake can be reached by a logging road leading from Highway 101.  
Road network: logging roads.  
Number of houses: no permanent facilities.  
Electricity: no permanent facilities.

# THE ATTIKAMEKS

Around 1650, there were 500 to 600 Attikameks. They occupied an area crisscrossed by navigable rivers and located at the crossroads of Cree, Algonquin and Montagnais communities, a situation that favoured barter. The Attikameks supplemented their diet of game and fish by acquiring agricultural products such as corn. In spring, the Attikameks would boil maple sap to make sugar and syrup.

Between 1670 and 1680, a smallpox epidemic struck the Attikameks. The few survivors were driven away by the Iroquois. Some twenty years later, a group of Amerindians settled on Attikamek territory; they were known as the Têtes-de-Boules. Most historians now believe that this group consisted of a handful of Attikamek survivors together with other Amerindian nomads. The name "Attikamek" would not be used again until the 1970s.

The arrival of the Europeans transformed the lives of the Têtes-de-Boules. Under the influence of Christianity, they gave up polygamy. They married and had their children baptised. In 1774, the Hudson's Bay Company opened the first trading posts in the region. With the intensification of trade relations, non-native values began to take the place of traditions.

In 1831, forestry companies began working in the area and introduced paid work. Têtes-de-Boules workers knew the forest well and were easily satisfied. The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the beginning of a new era, that of hydroelectric projects. The Obedjiwan community had to relocate twice because of floods resulting from the creation of the Gouin Reservoir in 1918. All these activities had an adverse effect on the wildlife. Log drives and the flooding of the woods by the Gouin Reservoir produced mercury poisoning in the fish. It became impossible to maintain the traditional way of life.

Today, forestry is the main source of employment. Craft work provides an extra source of income, particularly for the women who make bark baskets. In recent years, efforts have been made to develop the region's tourism potential. In 1993, snowmobilers inaugurated the Triangle du Nord (*Northern Triangle*), a 1,300 km trail that goes through Obedjiwan.

In May 1993, the Conseil de la Nation Atikamekw (CNA) signed an agreement with the federal and provincial governments on the construction and repair of roads providing access to the three communities. Roads that provide year-round access will allow the Attikamek to make an active contribution to the region's economic development and to obtain adequate services.



## Territory

Reserve of Manouane

## Federal riding

Berthier-Montcalm

## Provincial riding

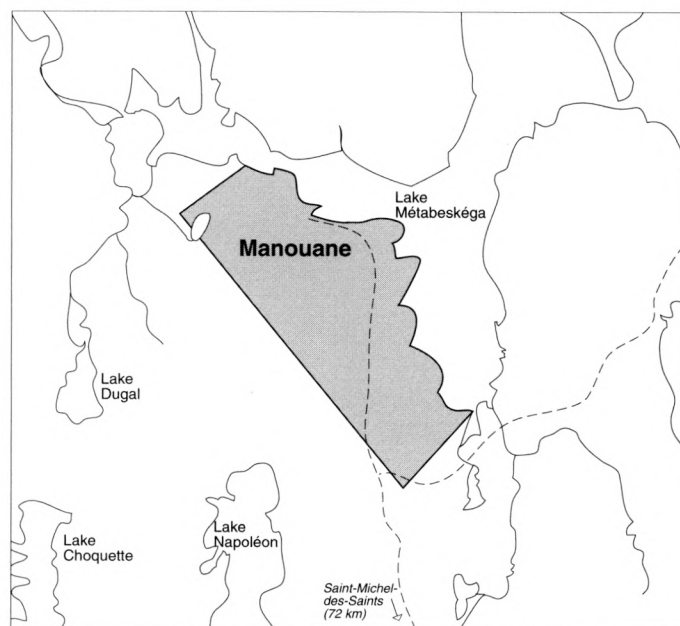
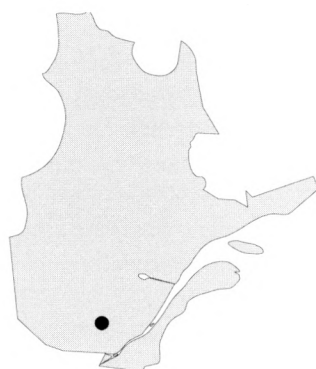
Berthier

## Geographical location

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

## Area

771.36 hectares



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

## Scale

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

## Population: 1,600

Men:	788
Women:	812
Within the territory:	1,378
Outside the territory:	222

## 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 twelve councillors elected in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

### Mailing address:

Conseil de bande des Atikamekw de Manawan  
135, rue Kicik  
MANAWAN QC  
J0K 1M0

Telephone: (819) 971-8813

Facsimile: (819) 971-8848

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 125

## Businesses and services:

Construction  
Food supplier  
Gasoline  
Video rental

## Education:

École indienne de Manouane  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
150, rue Wapaoc  
MANOUANE QC  
J0K 1M0

Telephone: (819) 971-8817

Total student population: 558

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 743

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	44	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	35	0	0	0	
Elementary	247	1	0	0	
Secondary	166	7	0	0	
Post-secondary					58
Total	492	8	0	0	58

## Community services:

Fire protection:

small fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.

Police services:

provided by the Amerindian Police Council.

Medical care:

nursing care station managed by the band council under an agreement with Health 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 wells.

Sewers:

waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, aerated pond.

Access:

a logging road accessible by automobile leads to the reserve from Saint-Michel-des-Saints (Highway 131).

Road network:

11,680 metres of gravel road.

Number of houses:

193

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# OBEDJIWAN

## Territory

Reserve of Obedjiwan

## Federal riding

Champlain

## Provincial riding

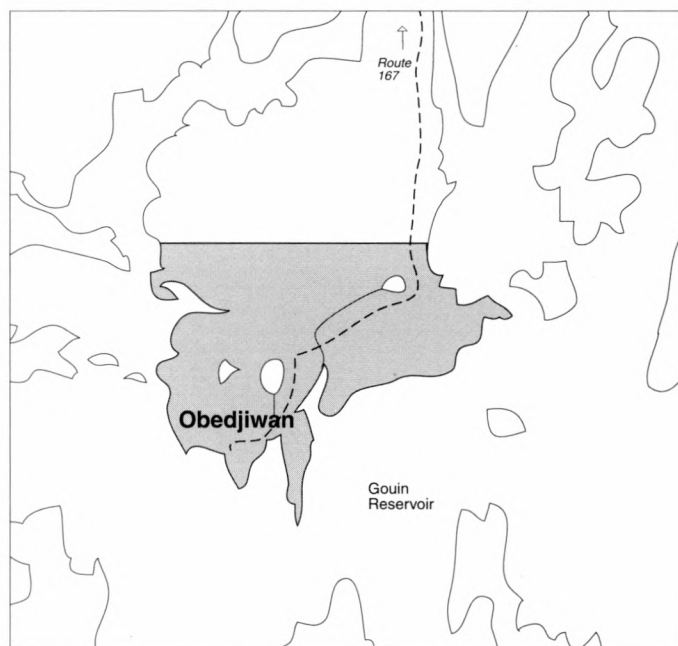
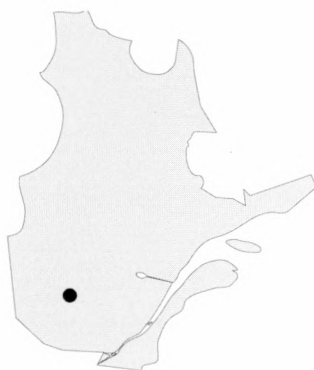
Laviolette

## Geographical location

The reserve is located 134 km south of Chibougamau, on the north shore of the Gouin Reservoir.

## Area

926.76 hectares



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

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

## Population: 1,719

Men: 904

Women: 815

Within the territory: 1,536

Outside the territory: 183

## Principal languages spoken:

Attikamek, French

## Historical overview:

The territory received reserve status in 1950.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and ten councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande d'Obedjiwan  
Réserve d'Obedjiwan  
Via ROBERVAL QC  
G0W 3B0

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

# OBEDJIWAN

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 130

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Forestry
Convenience store	Restaurant
Food supplier	Transportation

## Education:

École Niska (elementary) OPITCIWAN via ROBERVAL QC G0W 3B0	École Mikisiw (secondary) OPITCIWAN via ROBERVAL QC G0W 3B0
Telephone: (819) 974-1336	Telephone: (819) 974-1221

Total student population: 553

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 785

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	38	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	44	0	0	0	
Elementary	239	0	0	0	
Secondary	147	24	0	0	
Post-secondary					61
Total	468	24	0	0	61

## Community services:

Fire protection:

fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.

Police services:

managed by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

Medical care:

nursing care station managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.

Waste disposal:

landfill site, garbage collection.

Principal community facilities:

community radio station, youth centre, community hall, church, outdoor skating rink, library.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply, reservoir, 2 community wells, partial water treatment.

Sewers:

waste water sewer system, aerated pond.

Access:

a logging road of more than 100 km connects Obedjiwan to Highway 167 at Lake Saint-Jean (Highway 131). The reserve is also accessible by logging road, from Saint-Michel-des-Saints (Highway 131) and via La Tuque (Highway 155).

Road network:

7,690 metres of gravel road.

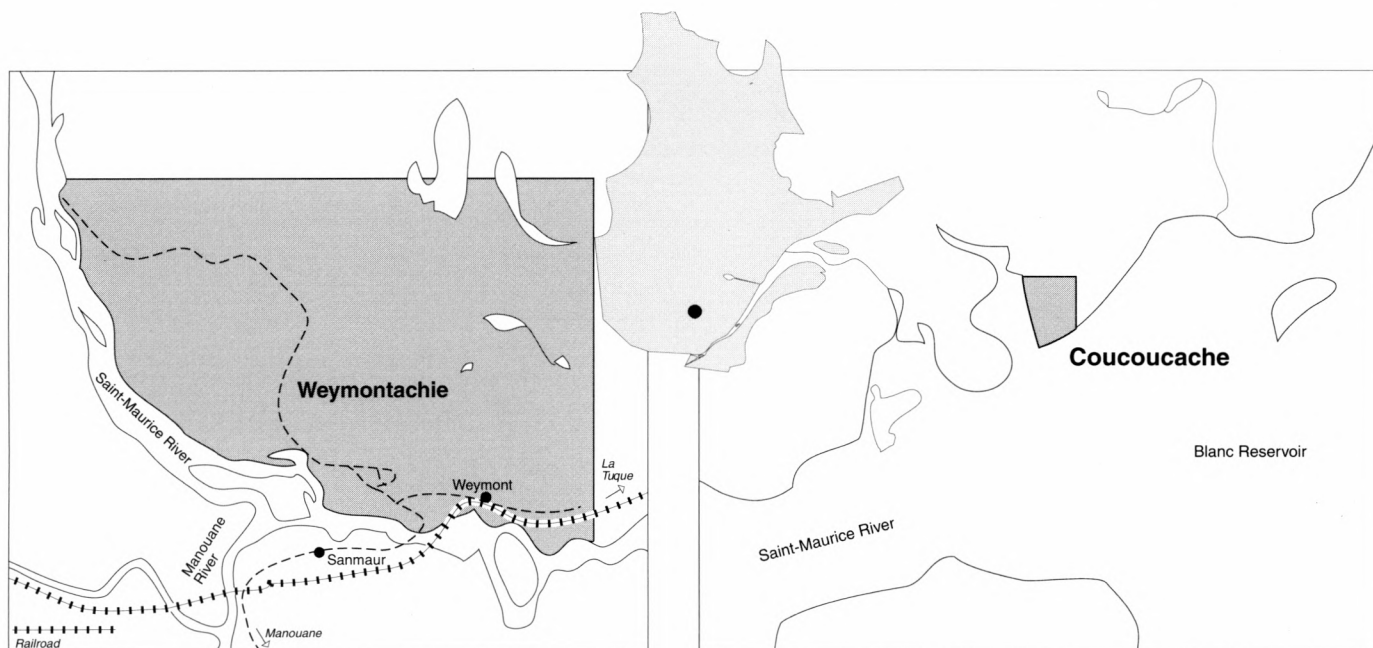
Number of houses:

233

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

## Provincial riding

Laviolette

## Area

Weymontachie: 2,978 hectares  
Coucoucache: 4.8 hectares

## Geographical location

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

## Population: 1,056

Men:	530
Women:	526
Within the territory:	866
Outside the territory:	190

## Principal languages spoken:

Attikamek, French

## Historical overview:

In 1820, the Attikameks settled at Weymontachie, near the Hudson's Bay Company trading post. In 1851, a law was passed to set aside 230,000 acres of land for the use of the Indians of Lower Canada. This land was divided up in 1853 by an order-in-council and the Weymontachie reserve was surveyed in 1895.

The Weymontachie Attikameks also have rights in the Coucoucache reserve, an area which is not inhabited year-round.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande de Weymontachie  
C.P. 37  
WEYMONTACHIE QC  
G0X 3R0

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



# WEYMONTACHIE

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 135

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Gasoline
Automobile repairs	General store
Construction	Post office
Dairy	Restaurant
Day-care centre	Transportation

## Education:

École indienne de Weymontachie  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I and II)  
WEYMONTACHIE QC  
G0X 3R0

Telephone: (819) 666-2230

Total student population: 386  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 476

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	35	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	25	0	0	0	
Elementary	150	0	0	0	
Secondary	120	5	0	0	
Post-secondary					51
Total	330	5	0	0	51

## Community services:

Fire protection:	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.
Police services:	provided by the Amerindian Police Council.
Medical care:	nursing care station managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.
Waste disposal:	landfill site, incinerator.
Principal community facilities:	library, church, recreation centre, outdoor skating rink, community radio station, youth centre.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household supply, reservoir, partial water treatment.
Sewers:	waste water sewer and storm sewer systems.
Access:	two logging roads, route 25 West (100 km) and route 10 North (200 km), reach Weymontachie from La Tuque. The reserve can also be reached by airplane and by train.
Road network:	11,980 metres of gravel road.
Number of houses:	141
Electricity:	generators (total output: 2,635 kW) managed by Hydro-Québec.

# THE CREES

The Crees are the largest group in the Algonkian language family in Canada. Although they can be found in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the majority of Crees live in Ontario (over 13,000) and Quebec (over 11,000).

The Crees have lived here for over 4,000 years. At that time, they were one of the small nomadic groups living primarily off game (moose, caribou, wild goose) and fish. In Quebec, they lived in the James Bay basin. The area's unfertile soil and rigorous climate were not well suited to agriculture; however, birch trees and game abounded. Because of the intense cold, the furs were of exceptional quality and quickly attracted European merchants, despite the distance.

The first contacts with the Europeans occurred in 1610, during the explorations of Henry Hudson. The fur trade boomed with the creation of the Hudson's Bay Company, which obtained a monopoly on 13 million km<sup>2</sup> of land in 1670. The French traders provided fierce competition for the English. They established themselves upstream of the major waterways and bought the furs before they reached the Company posts, which were near the coast. The rivalry does not appear to have affected the Crees, who dealt with both the English and the French.

The second wave of contacts was the missionaries who settled in during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They had come to convert the Crees and to bring them education and medical care. The federal government took over these services during the 1950s. Until then, the Cree way of life remained almost unchanged; but with the introduction of mandatory schooling, the construction of permanent housing and the decline in the price of furs, the Crees gradually resigned themselves to a sedentary life.

The most important changes for the Cree communities occurred in the 1970s. In 1975, as a result of the Government of Quebec's large-scale hydroelectric projects, the Crees obtained compensation of \$225 million and the rights and powers conferred by the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA). The JBNQA was signed by the Grand Council of the Crees (of Québec), the Cree bands, Hydro-Québec, and the provincial and federal governments.

The Agreement establishes the system of Category I (villages) and Category II (exclusive hunting grounds) lands. It grants significant powers and defines the institutions authorized to exercise them, such as the Cree Regional Authority, the Cree Board of Health and Social Services, the Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris (*Cree hunters and trappers income security office*) and the Cree School Board. The 1984 federal *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* grants the communities considerable authority in administering Category 1 lands.

The Grand Council of the Crees (of Québec), which was established before the JBNQA, is still the political organization which represents the Crees in dealings with the various governments. The Cree Regional Authority manages the services and programs offered to the communities, such as housing and environment.

The federal government recently began discussions on provisions of the JBNQA that have not yet been implemented. The Government of Quebec has concluded twelve complementary agreements since the signing of the JBNQA, in 1975.

# THE CREES

Despite the problems connected with its implementation, the JBNQA provides a degree of autonomy that is unique in Aboriginal communities. This autonomy has produced an economic boom, particularly in the transportation and construction sectors. And yet it has not meant the loss of traditions. The JBNQA promotes traditional activities by protecting the hunting grounds and instituting an income security program for Cree hunters and trappers. This in part explains the number of people still living from hunting, fishing and trapping. In 1992, 1312 Cree families (29 percent of the population) benefited from this program.

## Territory

Chisasibi (Category I Land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

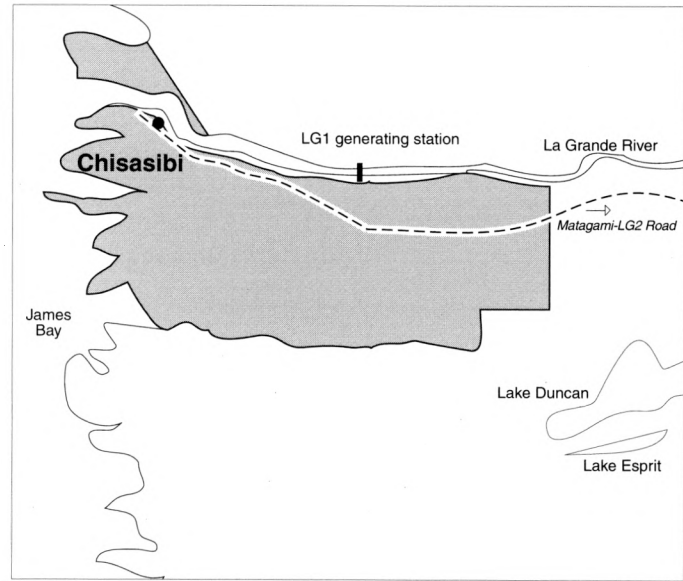
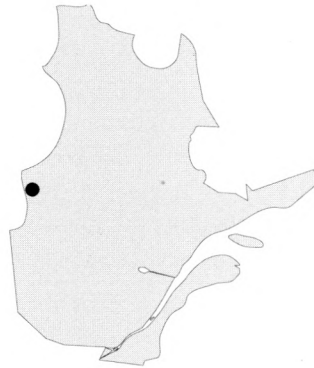
Ungava

## Geographical location

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

## Area

1,309.56 square kilometres



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

## Scale

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

## Population: 2,715

Men:	1,335
Women:	1,380
Within the territory:	2,624
Outside the territory:	91

## Principal languages spoken:

Cree, English

## Historical overview:

The first trading post was opened at Fort George (Chisasibi) at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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, a deputy chief and 11 councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Cree Nation of Chisasibi  
P.O. Box 150  
CHISASIBI QC  
J0M 1E0

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

## Economic activities:

Businesses and services  
Construction  
Tourism  
Trapping  
Jobs: 580  
Trappers: 1,068\*  
\*Source: Cree Trappers Association, March 1994

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Beauty salon	Department store	Restaurant
Air and road transport	Boat engines dealership	Food supplier	Skidoo dealership
Audio-visual production	Canoe repairs	Gasoline	Sporting goods
Automobile repairs	Construction	Hotel	Taxi
Bakery	Convenience stores	Outfitter	Travel agency
Banking services	Day-care centre	Post office	Video Rental

## Education:

James Bay Eeyou School  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
CHISASIBI QC  
JOM 1E0

Telephone: (819) 855-2833

Total student population: 881  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 1,210

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	75	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	61	0	0	
Elementary	0	411	0	0	
Secondary	0	278	0	0	
Post-secondary					56*
Total	0	825	0	0	56

\*Source: Cree Nation of Chisasibi, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.  
Medical care: regional hospital (32 beds) managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services.  
Waste disposal: landfill site, garbage collection.  
Principal community facilities: church, community radio station, community centre, arena, youth centre, office building.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, water treatment.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, individual septic tanks.  
Access: Chisasibi is accessible year-round by the Chisasibi-LG2 Road, which connects with the paved road leading to Mistissini, 800 km to the south. An airline provides connections between Eastmain, Chisasibi and Val d'Or.  
  
Road network: data unavailable.  
Number of houses: 365  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.



## Territory

Eastmain (Category I Land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

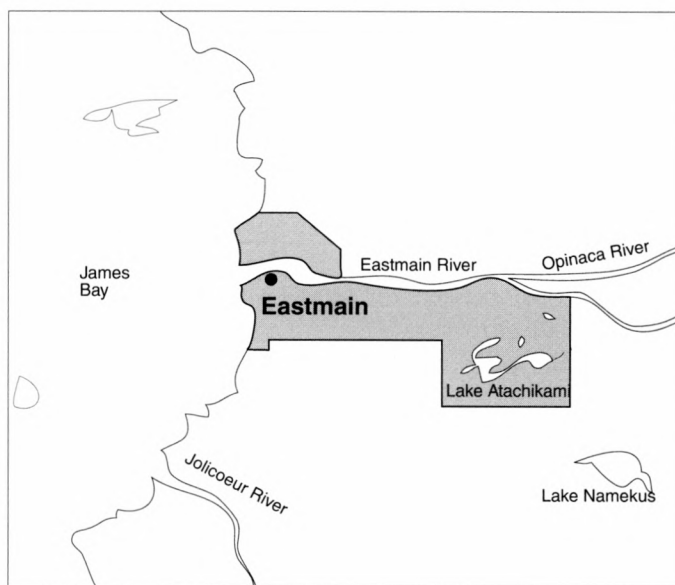
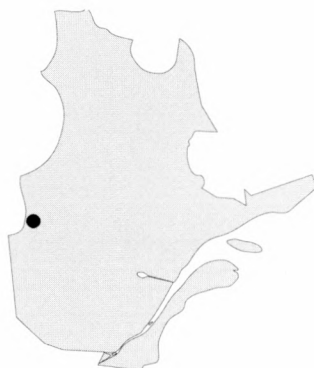
Ungava

## Geographical location

The territory is located where the Eastmain River flows into James Bay.

## Area

489.53 square kilometres



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

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

## Population: 483

Men: 249

Women: 234

Within the territory: 432

Outside the territory: 51

## Principal languages spoken:

Cree, English

## Historical overview:

A trading post was opened at Eastmain in 1709. A number of Crees settled there, but the population declined sharply in 1766 when another post was opened at Waskaganish. The Eastmain territory was reserved for the use of the Crees 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, a deputy chief and three councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:

Eastmain Band Council

EASTMAIN QC

J0M 1W0

Telephone: (819) 977-0211

(819) 977-0266

Facsimile: (819) 977-0281

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
 Businesses and services  
 Tourism  
 Trapping  
 Jobs: 105  
 Trappers: 102\*  
 \*Source: Cree Trappers Association, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Air transport	Gasoline	Post office
Arts and handicrafts	General delivery	Restaurant
Cable system	General store	Spring water
Caterer	Hotel	Taxi
Fabric	Outfitter	Video arcade

## Education:

Wabannutao Eeyou School  
 (preschool, elementary, secondary I and II)  
 EASTMAIN QC  
 J0M 1W0

Telephone: (819) 977-0244

Total student population: 121  
 Student-age population  
 (between the ages of 5 and 24): 198

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	2	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	9	0	0	
Elementary	0	68	0	0	
Secondary	0	39	0	0	
Post-secondary					3
Total	0	118	0	0	3

Source: Wabannutao Eeyou School, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: small fire station, firefighting equipment.  
 Police services: provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.  
 Medical care: dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services.  
 Waste disposal: landfill site, garbage collection.  
 Principal community facilities: church, community radio station, community hall.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, water treatment.  
 Sewers: waste water sewer system, biological disk.  
 Access: Eastmain is accessible by a winter road, passable during February and March, that connects with the highway running between Chisasibi and Matagami. An airline connects Eastmain, Chisasibi and Val d'Or.  
 Road network: data unavailable.  
 Number of houses: 90  
 Electricity: generators (total output: 1,750 kW).

## Territory

Mistissini (Category I land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

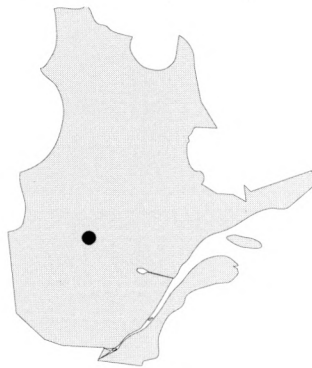
Ungava

## Geographical location

The territory is located 130 km northeast of Chibougamau, on the shore of Lake Mistassini.

## Area

1,380.43 square kilometres



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

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

## Population: 2,445

Men:	1,195
Women:	1,250
Within the territory:	2,295
Outside the territory:	150

## 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, a deputy chief and eight councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Mistissini Band Council  
Mistassini Lake, Baie-du-Poste  
Via CHIBOUGAMAU QC  
G0W 1C0

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

## Economic activities:

Businesses and services

Logging

Tourism

Trapping

Jobs: n/a

Trappers: 621\*

\*Source: Cree Trappers Association, March 1994

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts

Convenience store

Laundry

Road and air transport

Banking services

Day-care centre

Oil exploration

Secretarial services

Canoes

Food supplier

Post office

Tackle shop

Cleaner

Forestry

Real estate services

Taxi

Clothing

Furniture

Restaurant

Video rental

Construction

Gasoline

## Education:

Voyageur Memorial School

(preschool to secondary III)

MISTASSINI LAKE QC

G0W 1C0

Telephone: (819) 923-3353

Total student population: n/a

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): n/a

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	41	0	0	
Elementary	0	284	0	0	
Secondary	0	225	0	0	
Post-secondary					n/a
Total	0	550	0	0	n/a

Source: Voyageur Memorial School, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:

fire station, firefighting equipment.

Police services:

provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

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, arena.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply, reservoir, water treatment.

Sewers:

waste water sewer system, aerated pond.

Access:

Mistissini is accessible by automobile throughout the year by the gravel road from Chibougamau (Highway 167). An airline connects the reserve with Chibougamau, 100 km to the south.

Road network:

data unavailable.

Number of houses:

412

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

## Territory

Nemaska (Category I land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

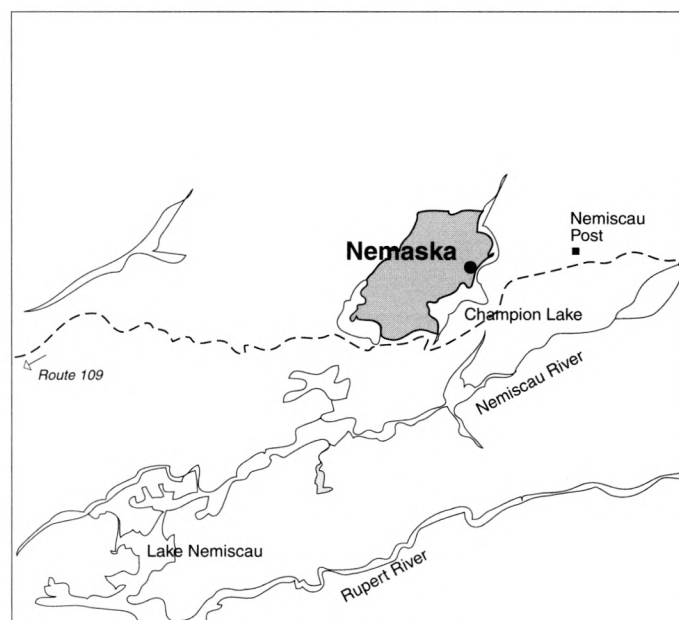
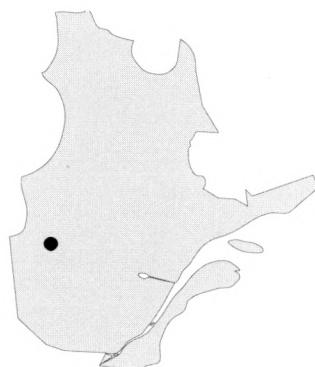
Ungava

## Geographical location

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

## Area

152.80 square kilometres



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

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

## Population: 306

Men:	153
Women:	153
Within the territory:	293
Outside the territory:	13

## 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 left Nemiscau for good 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, a deputy chief and four councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:

Nemaska Band Council  
Champion Lake  
NEMISCAU QC  
J0Y 3B0

Telephone: (819) 673-2512  
(819) 673-2566  
Facsimile: (819) 673-2542



## Economic activities:

Businesses and services

Trapping

Jobs: 135

Trappers: 52\*

\* Source: Cree Trappers Association, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Construction

Gasoline

General store

Hotel

Post office

Restaurant

Video arcade

## Education:

Luke Mettaweskum School

(preschool, elementary and secondary)

NEMISCAU QC

J0Y 3B0

Telephone: (819) 673-2536

Total student population: n/a

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 139

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	8	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	10	0	0	
Elementary	0	76	0	0	
Secondary	0	68	0	0	
Post-secondary					n/a
Total	0	162	0	0	n/a

Source: Luke Mettaweskum School, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:

small fire station, firefighting equipment.

Police services:

provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

Medical care:

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

Waste disposal:

landfill site, garbage collection.

Principal community facilities:

church, community radio station, community hall.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply, reservoir, water treatment.

Sewers:

waste water sewer system, individual septic tanks.

Access:

Nemaska is accessible by automobile throughout the year by the road that connects Nemaska, Chisasibi and Matagami. Hydro-Québec built an airport to serve Nemaska. data unavailable.

Road network:

Number of houses:

124

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# Oujé-Bougoumou

## Territory

Oujé-Bougoumou Village  
(Provincial lands)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

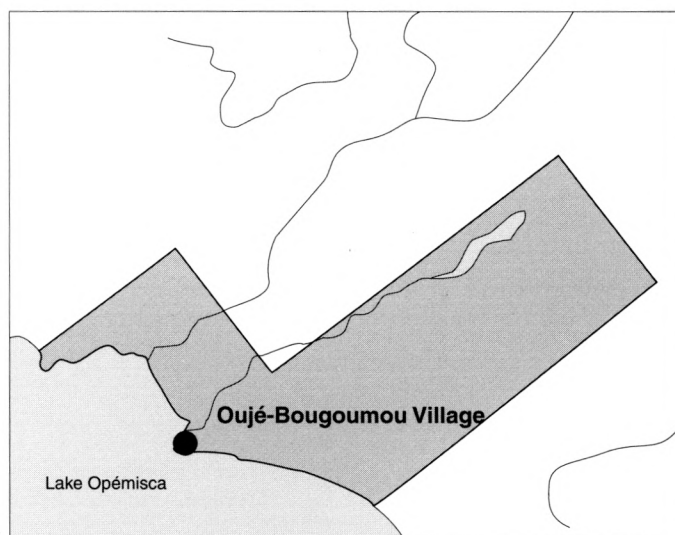
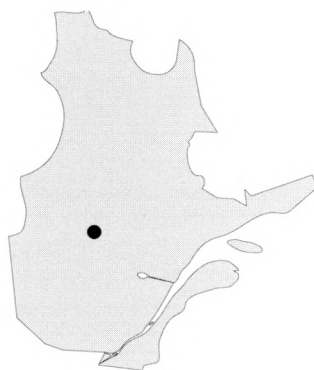
Ungava

## Geographical location

The Oujé-Bougoumou Village is located on the northeastern shore of Lake Opémisca, 26 km north of Chapais.

## Area

no official delimitation  
See "Historical overview"



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

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

## Population: 559\*

Men: 284  
Women: 275

Within the territory: 390  
Outside the territory: 169

\*Source: Oujé-Bougoumou Cree Nation, June 1994

## Principal languages spoken:

Cree, English

## Historical overview:

Scattered in small camps, the Crees of Oujé-Bougoumou were considered part of the band of Mistissini at the time of the signing of the JBNQA, in 1975. After negotiations initiated by the Crees, the Government of Quebec agreed to help fund the construction of a permanent village on the northeastern shore of Lake Opémisca. The agreement also provides for the delimitation of the territory in exchange for lands to be retroceded by the band of Mistissini.

In May 1992, the federal government signed an agreement on funding of the construction of the village, on a procedure to recognize the Oujé-Bougoumou Cree Nation as a band under the terms of the *Cree - Naskapis Act*, and on the designation of the village as part of the category I lands.

## Band Council:

The band council (to be recognized under the *Cree - Naskapis Act*) consists of a chief, a deputy chief and five councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Oujé-Bougoumou Cree Nation  
Headquarters Office  
207 Opémiska Street  
Oujé-BOUGOUMOU QC  
G0W 1H0

Telephone: (418) 745-3228  
Facsimile: (418) 745-2510

# OIJÉ-BOUGOUMOU

## Economic activities:

Tourism  
Trapping  
Mineral exploration  
Trappers: 46\*  
\*Source: Cree Trappers Association, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Convenience store  
Gasoline  
Motel  
Outfitter  
Post office  
Restaurant

## Education:

Waadihiwewan School  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I and II)  
OIJÉ-BOUGOUMOU QC  
GOW 1H0

Total student population: 129

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): n/a

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	12	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	21	0	0	
Elementary	0	72	0	0	
Secondary	0	24	0	0	
Post-secondary					0
Total	0	129	0	0	0

Source: Waadihiwewan School, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: small fire station, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by a band council 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: meeting place, community heating system, outdoor skating rink.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, community well.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, aerated pond.  
Access: Oujé-Bougoumou can be reached by a logging road (route 209) that joins Highway 113 between Chapais and Chibougamau, 26 km to the south.  
Road network: gravel road.  
Number of houses: 85  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# WASKAGANISH

## Territory

Waskaganish (Category I land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

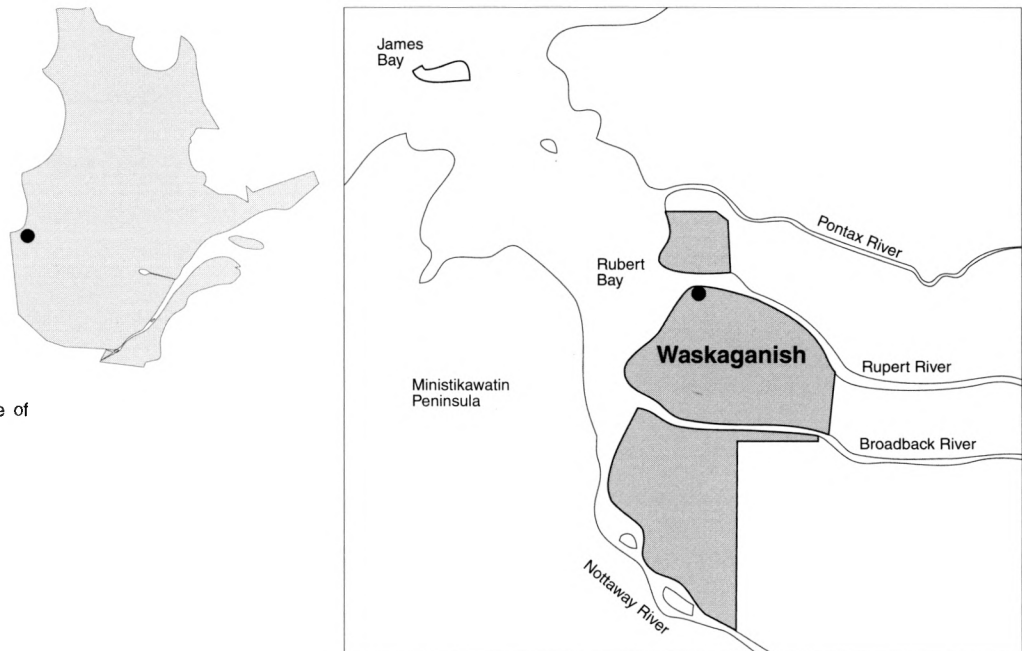
Ungava

## Geographical location

The territory is located on the shore of Rupert Bay, south of James Bay.

## Area

784.76 square kilometres



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

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

## Population: 1,832

Men:	930
Women:	902
Within the territory:	1,364
Outside the territory:	468

## 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 Nemaska 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, a deputy chief and eight councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Waskaganish Band Council  
P.O. Box 60  
WASKAGANISH QC  
J0M 1R0

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

# WASKAGANISH

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Trapping  
Jobs: 265  
Trappers: 165\*

\*Source: Cree Trappers Association, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Air and road transport	Clothing	Hardware store	Outfitter
Arts and handicrafts	Consulting services	Hotel	Restaurant
Banking services	Furniture	Household appliances	Shopping centre
Bingo	Gasoline	Housing construction	Taxi
Boat building	General store	Outboard motors	

## Education:

Waskaganish School  
(preschool, elementary and secondary I to III)  
WASKAGANISH QC  
J0M 1W0

Telephone: (819) 673-2536

Total student population: n/a

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 810

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	30	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	38	0	0	
Elementary	0	212	0	0	
Secondary	0	188	0	0	
Post-secondary					n/a
Total	0	468	0	0	n/a

Source: Waskaganish School, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, firefighting equipment.

Police services: provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

Medical care: dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services.

Waste disposal: landfill site, garbage collection.

Principal community facilities: church, community radio station, community hall, arena.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, water treatment.

Sewers: waste water sewer system, aerated pond.

Access: Waskaganish is accessible by a winter road, passable in February and March, that connects with the road that runs between Chisasibi and Matagami (Highway 109). An airline connects Waskaganish, Val-d'Or and Chisasibi.

Road network: data unavailable.

Number of houses: 207

Electricity: generators operated by DIAND (total output: 2,950 kW).



## Territory

Waswanipi (Category I land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

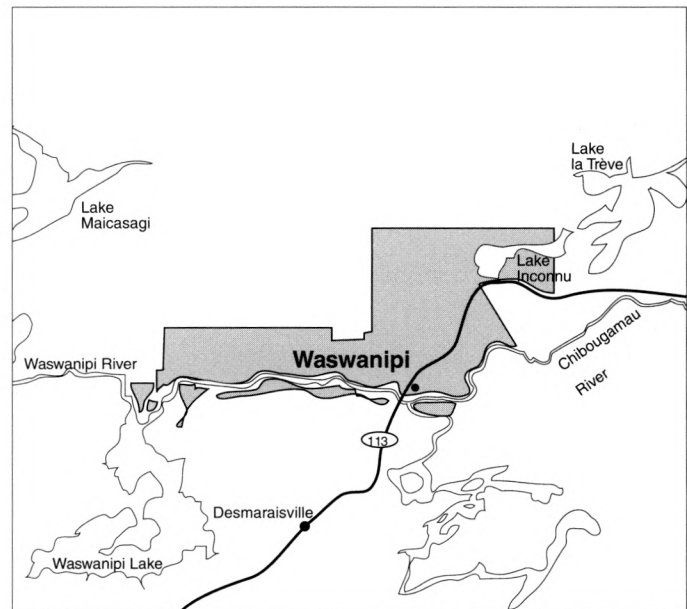
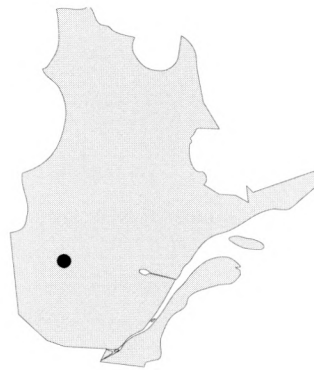
Ungava

## Geographical location

This territory is located 154 km west of Chibougamau, on the banks of the Waswanipi and Chibougamau rivers.

## Area

598.5 square kilometres



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

## Scale

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

## Population: 1,249

Men:	622
Women:	627
Within the territory:	864
Outside the territory:	385

## Principal languages spoken:

Cree, English

## Historical overview:

The Crees settled at Waswanipi in the late 18<sup>th</sup> 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, a deputy chief and seven councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Waswanipi Band Council  
Waswanipi River  
WASWANAPI QC  
J0Y 3C0

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

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts      Forestry  
 Businesses and services      Tourism  
 Fisheries      Trapping  
 Jobs: n/a  
 Trappers: 152\*  
 \* Source: Cree Trappers Association, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Ambulance service	Construction	General store	Restaurant
Automobile repairs	Distilled water	Logging	Road transport
Banking services	Fish processing plant	Outfitter	Video arcade
Camping site	Forestry	Post office	Video rental
Communication services	Gasoline		

## Education:

Waswanipi School  
 (preschool, elementary and secondary I and II)  
 WASWANAPI QC  
 JOY 3C0

Telephone: (819) 753-2512

Total student population: n/a  
 Student-age population  
 (between the ages of 5 and 24): 547

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	21	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	18	0	0	
Elementary	0	122	0	0	
Secondary	0	112	0	0	
Post-secondary					n/a
Total	0	273	0	0	n/a

Source: Waswanipi School, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, firefighting equipment.  
 Police services: provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.  
 Medical care: dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services.  
 Waste disposal: landfill site.  
 Principal community facilities: church, community radio station, community hall, arena.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, water treatment.  
 Sewers: waste water sewer system, aerated pond.  
 Access: Waswanipi is accessible by automobile throughout the year by Highway 113, which runs from Chapais in the east to Senneterre in the west.  
 Road network: data unavailable.  
 Number of houses: 146  
 Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

## Territory

Wemindji (Category I land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

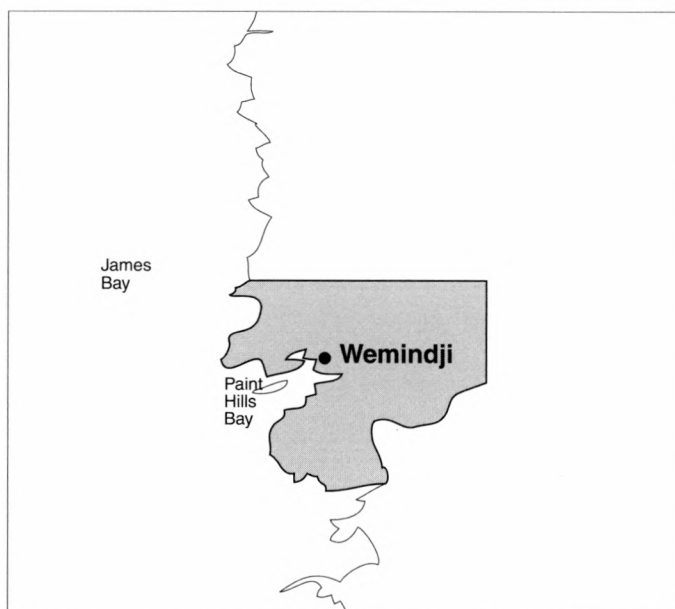
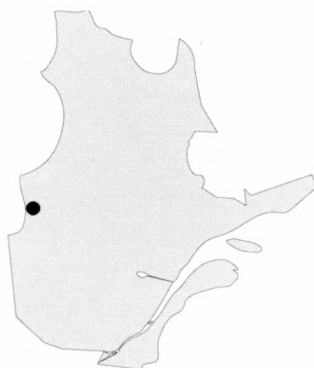
Ungava

## Geographical location

The territory is located on the eastern shore of James Bay, 50 km south of Chisasibi.

## Area

512.82 square kilometres



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

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

## Population: 1,048

Men:	500
Women:	548
Within the territory:	925
Outside the territory:	123

## 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, a deputy chief and five councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Cree Nation of Wemindji  
WEMINDJI QC  
J0M 1L0

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

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Jobs: 185\*  
Trappers: 45\*  
\*Source: Tawich Development Corporation, June 1994

Tourism  
Trapping

## Businesses and services:

Air transport	Construction	Hotel
Arts and handicrafts	Electronic appliances	Post office
Bakery	Food supplier	Restaurant
Bus transport	Gasoline	Shopping centre
Canoe repairs	General delivery	Skidoos
Clothing	General store	

## Education:

Maquatua Eeyou School  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
WEMINDJI QC  
J0M 1L0

Telephone: (819) 978-0270

Total student population: 309  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 475

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	24	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	17	0	0	
Elementary	0	131	0	0	
Secondary	0	120	1	0	
Post-secondary					16
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: Tawich Development Corporation, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.  
Medical care: dispensary managed by the James Bay Cree Board of Health and Social Services.  
Waste disposal: landfill site, garbage collection.  
Principal community facilities: church, community radio station, community hall, arena.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, water treatment.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, biological disk.  
Access: Wemindji is accessible by a winter road, passable during February and March, that connects with the road that runs between Chisasibi and Matagami (Highway 109). An airline connects Wemindji with Chisasibi and Val-d'Or.  
  
Road network: data unavailable.  
Number of houses: 172  
Electricity: generators, mini hydro-electric dam.

# WHAPMAGOOSTUI

## Territory

Whapmagoostui (Category I land)

## Federal riding

Abitibi

## Provincial riding

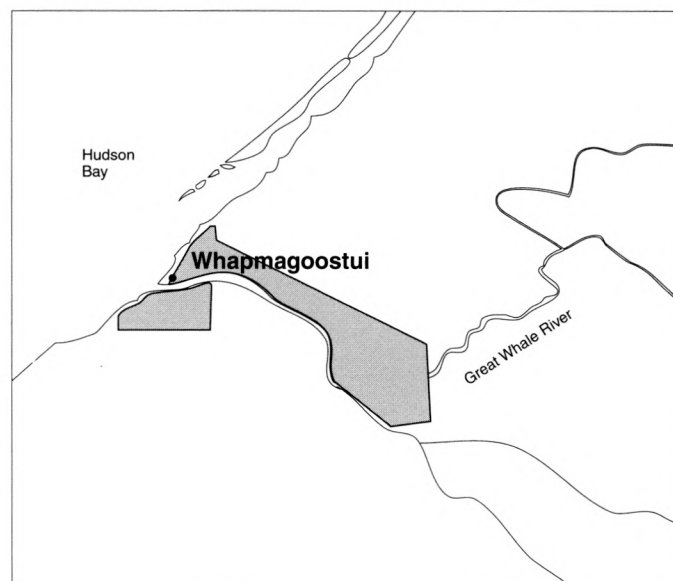
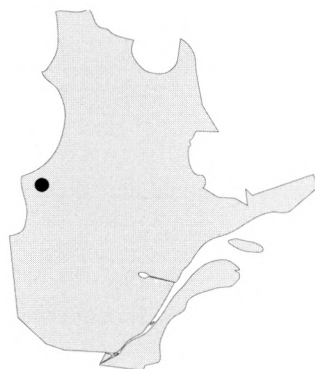
Ungava

## Geographical location

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

## Area

316.20 square kilometres



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

## Scale

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

## Population: 581

Men:	297
Women:	284

Within the territory:	563
Outside the territory:	18

## Principal languages spoken:

Cree, English

## Historical overview:

A permanent trading post was established at Whapmagoostui in 1901. Crees regularly came there to sell their furs. They settled permanently in 1956, following the opening of a military base at Whapmagoostui. 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 and six councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Whapmagoostui First Nation Council  
P.O. Box 390  
WHAPMAGOOSTUI QC  
J0M 1G0

Telephone: (819) 929-3384  
Facsimile: (819) 929-3203



# WHAPMAGOOSTUI

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Trapping  
Jobs: n/a  
Trappers: 257\*  
\* Source: Cree Trappers Association, March 1994

## Businesses and services:

Air transport	Convenience store	Spring water
Arts and handicrafts	Food supplier	Taxi
Clothing	Laundry	Video arcade
Construction	Plumber	Video rental
Consultant services	Restaurant	

## Education:

Badabin Eeyou School  
(preschool, elementary and secondary I to V)  
WHAPMAGOOSTUI QC  
J0M 1G0

Telephone: (819) 929-3428

Total student population: n/a  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 210

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	22	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	20	0	0	
Elementary	0	71	0	0	
Secondary	0	55	0	0	
Post-secondary					n/a
Total	0	168	0	0	n/a

Source: Quebec Department of Education, March 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:	equipment shared with the Inuit of Kuujjuarapik.
Police services:	provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.
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, arena.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household supply, reservoir, water treatment.
Sewers:	waste water sewer system.
Access:	no road access. An airline connects the village with Val-d'Or, LG2 and Montréal.
Road network:	data unavailable.
Number of houses:	113
Electricity:	generators.

# THE HURONS-WENDAT

At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were between 16,000 and 30,000 Hurons (depending on the source) living in eighteen villages in southeastern Ontario. Agriculture and trade made the Hurons one of the most prosperous and stable nations in North America at the time. The Hurons had a monopoly on corn and tobacco, which they traded for furs with other Aboriginal nations. Their trading area took in the Great Lakes region, the St. Maurice Valley, the Saguenay region and even Hudson Bay. According to Marguerite Vincent, author of the book *La Nation Huronne*, "the Hurons were very much aware of the perfection of their trading system and very proud of the influence they enjoyed among other Indians, to the point that they refused to learn any dialect other than their own, forcing the Indians that traded with them to learn Huron."

When Jacques Cartier arrived in 1534, the Hurons were at war with the Iroquois. The two nations were fighting over the fur trade in the Ohio valley and along the Mississippi. The situation worsened once the Europeans brought in firearms. Soon the war imported by the English and French was superimposed on the war between the Iroquois and Hurons, adding further violence to the hostilities.

The Hurons were severely defeated. In 1649, pursued by the Iroquois, the survivors took refuge in Quebec City, where they were welcomed by the Ursulines, Hospitalers and Jesuits.

"Holy sisters, you see poor corpses, the remnants of a nation that flourished and is now no more. In the country of the Hurons, we were devoured and gnawed to the bone by war and famine. These corpses stand up only because you support them." (Taiearonk's speech to the Ursulines, 1651).

In 1651, the Hurons settled on Île d'Orléans. They lived there until the Iroquois began to harass them again. The survivors took refuge close to the fort at Quebec City until 1673. They then moved, first to Ancienne-Lorette, and finally to Loretteville in 1697. It was an ideal location. The sandy soil was suitable for growing corn and the area was surrounded by a bend of the Cabir-Coubat (St.-Charles) River, which provided natural protection against enemies.

The bloody wars against the Iroquois and the illnesses caused by contact with Europeans ravaged the Huron population. By 1740, all that was left of what had been a stable and populous nation at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century was 400 to 1,000 individuals living in Loretteville and along the shore of Lake Erie. In 1829, there were only 179 people in Loretteville. Today, there are 2,641 people, including 1,025 living on the Wendake reserve.

Although their numbers have dwindled, the Hurons are still a prosperous community. The economy of Wendake provides work for more than 300 non-Aboriginal people. The snowshoes, moccasins and canoes built by the Hurons enjoy an international reputation. The Musée Aroûane (*Aroûane Museum*), the Notre Dame de Lorette church and the restored traditional village attract many tourists during the summer. But only a few people can now speak Huron, which was once the language of trade. Efforts are under way to revive the Huron language.

# THE HURONS-WENDAT

Famous Hurons include Degandawida, the father of the Five Nations Confederacy that was one of the models for the American constitution; Chief Kondiaronk, who was famous for his skill as a diplomat and his role in the conclusion of the 1701 peace treaty, to which all the Indian nations of New France adhered; Prosper Vincent (1842-1915), the first Huron to be ordained a priest; Chief Ludger Bastien (1879-1948), the first Huron elected to the Quebec National Assembly and a prosperous business man; Oscar Bastien, the first Huron radio announcer (1927-1942); and Léon Gros-Louis, the first Huron doctor to graduate from Laval University.

# HURONS-WENDAT

## Territory

Village-des-Hurons Wendake

## Federal riding

Charlesbourg

## Provincial riding

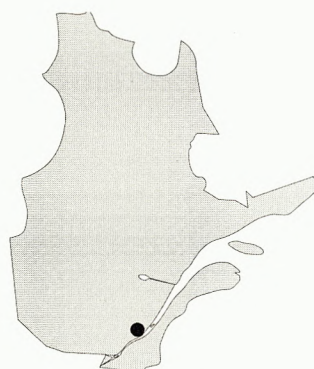
Chauveau

## Geographical location

Village-des-Hurons Wendake is located eight kilometres north of Quebec City, on the eastern bank of the St.-Charles River.

## Area

112.21 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 2,642

Men:	1,183
Women:	1,459
Within the territory:	1,025
Outside the territory:	1,617

## Principal languages spoken:

French (Huron is not spoken anymore)

## Historical overview:

The Hurons left Huronia, in southeastern Ontario, and moved to Beauport and Île d'Orléans. They finally 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 grand chief and six delegated chiefs elected in accordance with the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

### Mailing address:

Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat  
255, rue Chef-Michel-Laveau  
VILLAGE-DES-HURONS WENDAKE QC  
G0A 4V0

Telephone: (418) 843-3767

Facsimile: (418) 842-1108

# HURONS-WENDAT

## Economic activities:

Secondary sector: 22 %  
Tertiary sector: 78 %  
Jobs: 365 Indians and 348 non-Indians  
Source: Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Acupuncture	Canoes	Electricians	High fashion	Photography	Small engine sales, rentals
Advertising	Car dealership	Engineering consultants	Hot stamping	Plumber	and repairs
Arts and handicrafts	Caretaking services	Excavation and landscaping	Insurance	Pottery	Snowshoes
Automobile body shop	Carports	Firewood	Kitchen cabinets	Real estate services	Sporting goods
Automobile parts	Caterer	Fitness centre	Ladders	Refrigeration	Tannery
Automobile repairs	Clothing	Floor coverings	Massotherapy	Restaurants	Tanning salons
Bakery	Communication services	Food supplier	Moccasins	Road transport	Tire services
Banking services	Computer services	Furniture	Mufflers	School bus service	Tourist accomodation
Beauty salon	Construction	Gasoline	Naturopathy	Sheds	Translation services
Bookbinding	Construction material	Hairdressing	Painter	Shoes	Video rental
Building restoration	Convenience stores	Hairpieces	Party organizers	Sleighs	Wood frameworks
Bulk wood chips	Day-care centre	Hardware store	Pet beauty parlour		

## Education:

École indienne de Lorette (Tsoutaï)  
(preschool, elementary)  
20, rue de l'Ours  
VILLAGE-DES-HURONS WENDAKE QC  
G0A 4V0

Telephone: (418) 842-3740

Total student population: 462  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 616

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	18	0	1	0	
Kindergarten	21	0	6	0	
Elementary	82	9	32	0	
Secondary	3	45	59	0	
Post-secondary					186*
Total	124	54	98	0	186*

\*Source: Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:	provided by the Municipality of Loretteville.
Police services:	provided by a band council police force.
Medical care:	nursing care station managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.
Waste disposal:	provided by the Quebec City Urban Community.
Principal community facilities:	administrative centre, educational services, prevention centre, athletic centre, community hall, social and cultural centre, legal office, church, community radio station, elders' residence, museum.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	water provided by the Municipality of Quebec City, household supply provided by the band council.
Sewers:	waste water sewer and storm sewer systems (Municipality of Quebec City).
Access:	Wendake can be reached by Highway 369, which connects with Henry IV Boulevard a few kilometres to the west, or by the Laurentian Highway to the east.
Road network:	2,090 metres of gravel road and 7,510 metres of paved road.
Number of houses:	496
Electricity:	supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# THE MALECITES

The Malecites lived in New Brunswick; their territory extended west from the St. John River. They were members of the Wabanaki Confederation, which also included the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maine Abenakis and Micmacs.

They lived primarily by hunting and fishing, but they also grew corn. The main Malecite community, Médotec, was along the banks of the St. John River. In 1694, a plague killed some 120 Micmacs, and the rest of the community was forced to flee the village temporarily.

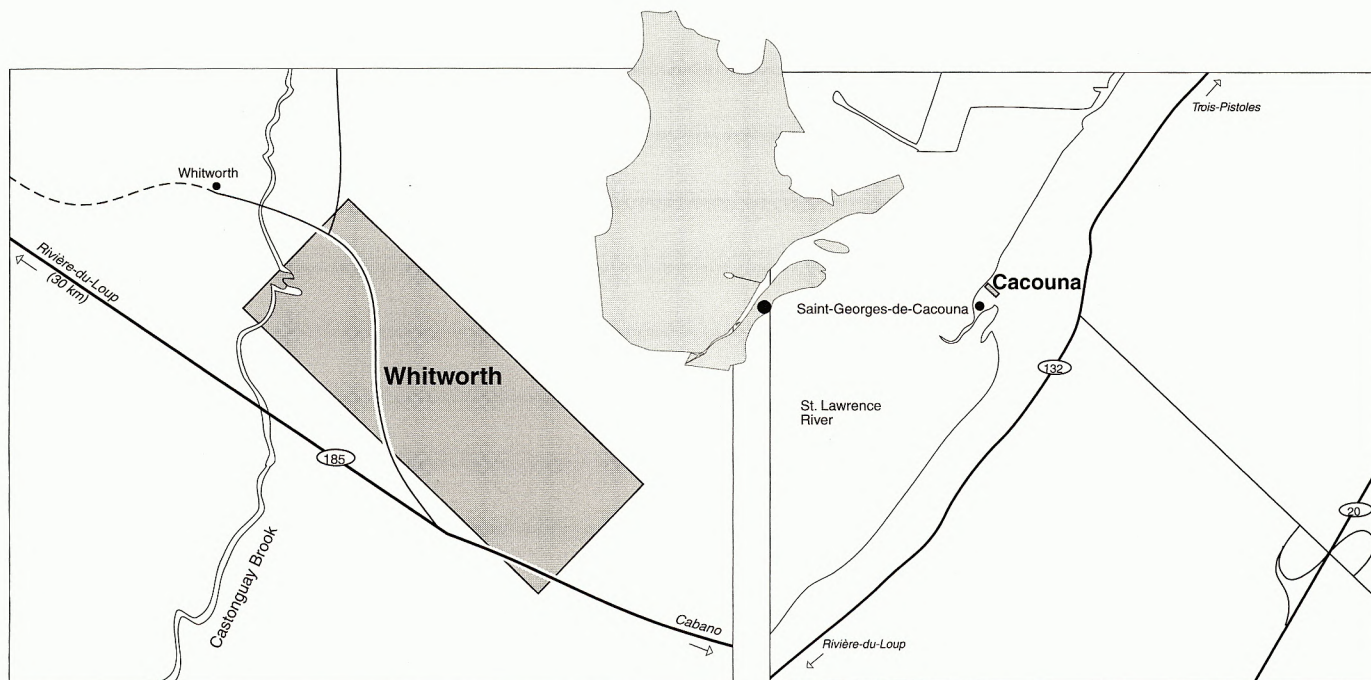
The Malecites proved to be faithful allies of the French. In 1687, when war broke out with the English, they stood by the French. They were soon considered a key element in the French defence. In 1728, however, the Malecites ratified the peace treaty concluded in Boston with the English. Under this treaty, the Indians of New England and Nova Scotia recognized British sovereignty over Nova Scotia. Malecite resentment of the English continued, however, until the surrender of Quebec City in 1763.

In 1828, some thirty families established a settlement in Viger close to rivière Verte in the Gaspé. This was a concession of 3,000 acres of land divided into 100-acre lots. To encourage the Malecites to settle there, the government gave them seeds and provisions. But because of the lack of jobs and pressure exerted by colonists interested in the fertile land, Viger was retroceded in 1869. In 1876, the federal government created the Whitworth reserve; and in 1891, the Cacouna reserve. The government also had houses built for them. The Malecites, however, resisted a sedentary way of life for a long time. The presence of this nation in Quebec was almost forgotten because the members were so spread out across the province.

The band never ceased to exist in the federal government's registers, however. In 1975, some hundred individuals were deemed to be part of the Viger band. After Bill C-31 was adopted in 1985, many Malecites recovered registered Indian status. In 1987, some 130 of them gathered in Rivière du Loup to elect a band council. Two years later, the Government of Quebec officially recognized the Malecite First Nation.

At present, the band has 425 members. Of that number, more than 170 were registered following the amendments to the *Indian Act* in 1985 (Bill C-31). Faithful to their ancestors, they still refuse to be confined to a reserve. No one lives permanently on either the Whitworth or Cacouna reserves.

# MALECITES 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 riging

Kamouraska - Rivière-du-Loup

## Provincial riding

Rivière-du-Loup

## Area

Whitworth: 173.01  
Cacouna: 0.17 hectare

## Geographical location

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

## Population: 425

Men:	197
Women:	228
Within the territory:	0
Outside the territory:	425

## Principal languages spoken:

French (Malecite is no longer spoken)

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

### Mailing address:

Conseil de la Première Nation Malécite de Viger  
5805, rue Chauveau  
MONTREAL QC  
H1N 1H5

Telephone: (514) 251-1454  
Facsimile: (514) 251-8114

# MALECITES OF VIGER

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## Economic activities:

data unavailable

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## Businesses and services:

no business within the territories

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## Education:

No school within the territories

Total student population: n/a

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 67

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Kindergarten	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Elementary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Post-secondary					29
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29

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## Community services:

Fire protection:

no facilities on site.

Police services:

provided by the Sûreté du Québec and the municipal police.

Medical care:

no facilities on site.

Waste disposal:

no facilities on site.

Principal community facilities:

no permanent facilities.

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## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

no permanent facilities.

Sewers:

no permanent facilities.

Access:

Cacouna can be reached by Highway 20; Whitworth can be reached by Highway 185.

Road network:

no permanent facilities.

Number of houses:

no permanent facilities.

Electricity:

no permanent facilities.

# THE MICMACS

Members of the Wabanaki Confederation, the Souriquois, now called the Micmacs, occupied Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the southern portion of the Gaspé peninsula. In 1611, Father Pierre Biard estimated their population at 3,000 in these areas.

A nomadic people, the Micmacs lived primarily by hunting and fishing. This patriarchal society turned to gathering as a stopgap solution when the hunting was not good. Because of their nomadic lifestyle, they built their wigwams so that they could be easily moved from one place to another. In summer, the Micmacs would set up their camps near rivers; in winter, they would move inland to hunt.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Micmacs were one of the first peoples to encounter Europeans. They tried to profit from the fur trade between the Europeans and the tribes further to the west by acting as middlemen. As a result of this contact with Europeans, the Micmacs contracted diseases such as measles, smallpox and tuberculosis.

The arrival of European missionaries at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century transformed the Micmac way of life. The Grand Chief of the Micmacs was baptised in 1624. From that point on, the people began to discard their traditional beliefs and rituals, including their legendary hero, Glouspak, in favour of the Catholic God.

Following their victory over the French in 1763, the English from New England moved into the Atlantic region in large numbers. The British government tried to turn the Micmacs into farmers. Its efforts failed and instead the Micmacs became workers in the forestry and transportation sectors, which also produced significant sociocultural changes.

Today there are 15,000 Micmacs in the Maritimes. In Quebec, almost 4,000 Micmacs live in Listuguj (Restigouche), Gesgapegiag (Maria) and in the Gaspé region.

The Micmacs are fishermen by tradition and continue to fish salmon. In 1982, the community of Gesgapegiag and the owners of riverfront property joined forces to form the Société de gestion du saumon de la Grande rivière Cascapédia (*Casapédia River Salmon Management Society*), which organizes fishing trips for anglers. There is also the Micmac Crafts Co-operative, which exports its products to the United States.

The Micmacs have built several facilities to deal with problems in their communities, including the addiction centre in Gesgapegiag, and the youth centre and battered women's shelter in Listuguj.

## Territory

None

## Federal riding

Gaspé

## Provincial riding

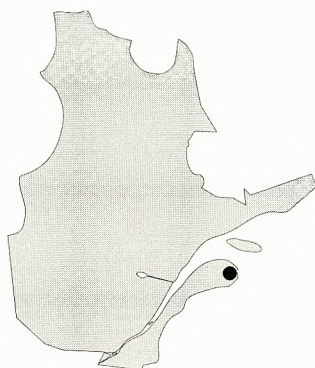
Gaspé

## Geographical location

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

## Area

not applicable



## Population: 435

Men:	195
Women:	240
Within the territory:	0
Outside the territory:	435

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande de Gaspé  
C.P. 69 - Fontenelle  
GASPÉ QC  
G0E 1H0

Telephone: (418) 368-6005  
Facsimile: (418) 368-1272



## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Job: n/a

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts

## Education:

Not applicable

Total student population: 124

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 135

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	5	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	7	0	0	
Elementary	0	48	0	0	
Secondary	0	31	0	0	
Post-secondary					33
Total	0	91	0	0	33

## Community services:

Fire protection: not applicable.  
Police services: provided by the Sûreté du Québec and the 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: Highway 132 leads to Gaspé.  
Road network: not applicable.  
Number of houses: not applicable.  
Electricity: not applicable.



# GESGAPEGIAG

## Territory

Reserve of Gesgapegiag

## Federal riding

Bonaventure - Îles-de-la-Madeleine

## Provincial riding

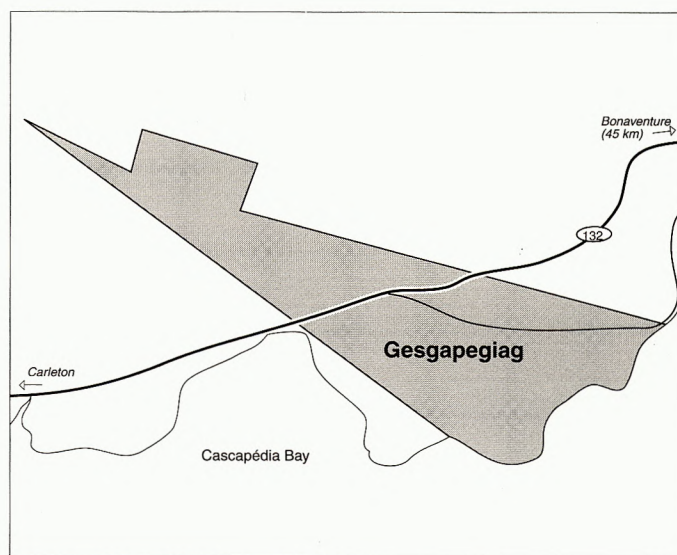
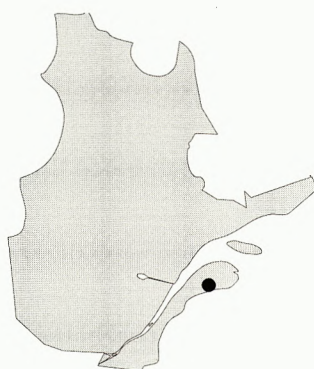
Bonaventure

## Geographical location

Gesgapegiag is located 45 km west of Bonaventure, on the north shore of Cascapédia Bay.

## Area

182.26 hectares



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

**Scale**  
0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 936

Men: 456  
Women: 480

Within the territory: 432  
Outside the territory: 504

## Principal languages spoken:

Micmac, English

## Historical overview:

Gesgapegiag consists of land purchased by the federal government and other lands occupied before 1860.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and eight councillors elected in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:  
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag Band Council  
Maria Indian Reserve  
P.O. Box 1280  
MARIA QC  
G0C 1Y0

Telephone: (418) 759-3441  
Facsimile: (418) 759-5856

# GESGAPEGIAG

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Tourism  
Jobs: 35

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Clothing  
Food supplier  
Gasoline  
Outfitter  
Restaurant  
Sporting goods

## Education:

Wejgwapniag School  
(preschool, elementary)  
Community of Gesgapegiag  
P.O. Box 1280  
GESGAPEGIAG QC  
G0C 1Y0

Telephone: (418) 759-3422

Total student population: 189  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 336

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	14	1	0	0	
Kindergarten	9	5	0	0	
Elementary	30	30	0	0	
Secondary	2	75	0	0	
Post-secondary					23
Total	55	111	0	0	23

## Community services:

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

provided by the Municipality of Maria.  
provided by the Amerindian Police Council.  
health centre managed by Health Canada.  
provided by the Municipality of New Richmond.  
recreation centre, arena, church, parish hall, outdoor skating rink.

## Infrastructure:

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

household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment.  
individual septic tanks, storm sewer system.  
Gesgapegiag can be reached by Highway 132.  
1,490 metres of gravel road and 4,490 metres of paved road.  
136  
supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# LISTUGUJ

## Territory

Reserve of Listuguj

## Federal riding

Bonaventure - Îles-de-la-Madeleine

## Provincial riding

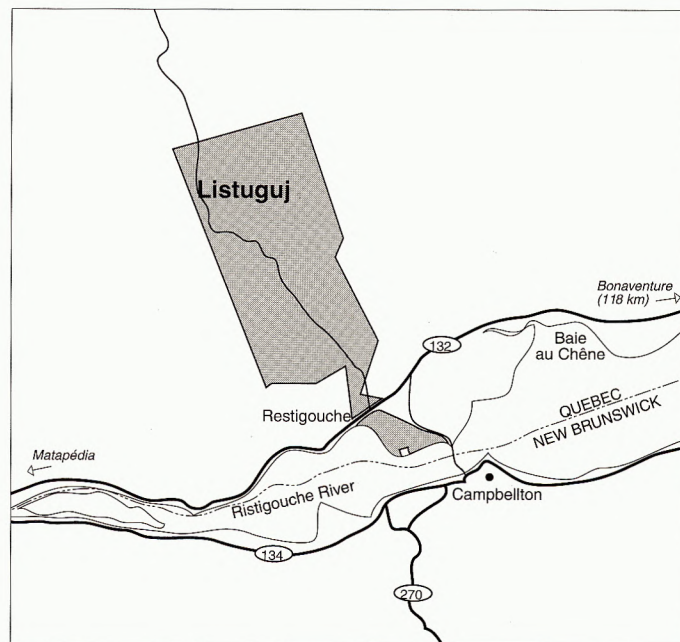
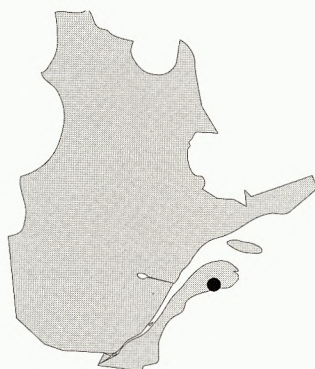
Bonaventure

## Geographical location

Listuguj is located 118 km southwest of Bonaventure, on the north shore of the Restigouche River.

## Area

3,663.22 hectares



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

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

## Population: 2,621

Men:	1,256
Women:	1,365
Within the territory:	1,641
Outside the territory:	980

## Principal languages spoken:

Micmac, English

## Historical overview:

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

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and twelve councillors elected in accordance with the procedures specified in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:  
Listuguj Mi'gmaq First Nation Council  
17 Riverside West  
P.O. Box 298  
LISTUGUJ (Restigouche) QC  
G0C 2R0

Telephone: (418) 788-2904  
Facsimile: (418) 788-2058

# LISTUGUJ

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Tourism  
Jobs: 135

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Gasoline
Clothing	Hardware store
Construction	Interior decoration and landscaping
Consultant services	Plumbers
Electricians	Post office
Florist	Smoke shop
Food supplier	Transport

## Education:

Listuguj Education Complex  
(preschool)  
1 Riverside West Street  
P.O. Box 298  
LISTUGUJ (RESTIGOUCHE) QC  
G0C 2R0

Telephone: (418) 788-2248

Total student population: 554

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 818

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	34	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	32	1	0	0	
Elementary	0	221	0	0	
Secondary	0	143	0	0	
Post-secondary					123
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>

## Community services:

Fire protection:	provided by the Fire Service Band Council.
Police services:	provided by a band council police force.
Medical care:	health centre managed by Health Canada.
Waste disposal:	landfill site.
Principal community facilities:	community radio station, parish hall and museum.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household supply, reservoir, community wells.
Sewers:	waste water sewer and storm sewer systems.
Access:	Listuguj can be reached by Highway 132.
Road network:	5,890 metres of gravel road and 4,540 metres of paved road.
Number of houses:	416
Electricity:	supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# THE MOHAWKS

Members of the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee), the Mohawks lived primarily by farming and supplemented their diet by hunting, fishing and trapping. They also bartered.

The territory of the Confederacy in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, along the St. Lawrence River and the Mohawk River, is estimated to be 35,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

Contact with Europeans in the 17<sup>th</sup> century gradually began to change the Mohawk way of life. Encouraged by the French, who had established a trading post at Montreal, the Mohawks quickly became veritable fur brokers. At the same time, under the influence of the many Jesuits from Europe, the Mohawks were converting to Catholicism.

Although the Mohawks maintained close relations with the French and English for the fur trade, they categorically refused to pledge allegiance to either of the two groups. The Mohawks felt that their need for freedom and independence could only be satisfied within the Five Nations Confederacy.

In 1667, a group of Catholic Mohawks settled in Kentake (now known as La Prairie). After several moves, they settled, in 1717, in what is now Kahnawake. A group of Mohawks from the village moved again, in 1721, to an Algonquin village, which they renamed Kanesatake in 1755.

Beginning in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Mohawks, with their ability to brave rapids and navigate rough waters, distinguished themselves as oarsmen with several shipping companies. In 1884, they proved their mettle by leading a British expedition up the Nile to Khartoum in Sudan. Other Mohawks were hired by construction companies because of their exceptional ability to climb the highest scaffolding. In Montreal, the Mohawks helped build the Victoria Bridge in 1860. In 1899, they worked on the Quebec City bridge. On August 29, 1907, the bridge collapsed, killing 96 people, including 33 Kahnawake Mohawks.

Because they live on both sides of the Canada - US border, the Mohawks are claiming the right of free circulation. In May 1968, they blocked the international bridge joining the two countries, in Cornwall. They are asking the Canadian government to recognize the Jay treaty, which they interpret as giving them the right to carry merchandise over the Canada-US border duty-free.

The summer of 1990 remains a sadly well-known event in relations between the Mohawks and non-Native people. The Mohawks were upset by the expansion of the Oka golf course; they felt the work was encroaching on their ancestral land. The conflict, in which the army had to intervene, was one of the worst episodes in the history of relations between Native people and Quebecers. It was only after 78 days of hostilities and talks that a fragile peace was re-established in the communities of Kahnawake, Oka and Kanesatake.



# THE MOHAWKS

Today, the Six Nations Confederacy - it changed its name in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the Tuscaroras joined - has more than 20,000 members in Quebec, Ontario and New York State. In Quebec, almost 6,500 Mohawks live on 53 km<sup>2</sup> in Kahnawake. The reserve has four schools, including two high schools. There is also a radio station, a newspaper (The Eastern Door), a hospital managed entirely by the community and a credit union with assets of \$40.6 million in March 1993.

Kanesatake has some 1,100 inhabitants living on 10 km<sup>2</sup>. They obtain educational and medical services in the surrounding towns.

The Mohawks aspire to a great deal of control over their own affairs. Kahnawake signed a framework agreement with the federal government in December 1991 in order to negotiate greater autonomy than provided for in the *Indian Act*.

Tripartite negotiations are under way in Kanesatake to definitively settle this community's grievances.

# KAHNAWAKE

## Territory

Reserves of Kahnawake and Doncaster

## Federal riding

Kahnawake: Châteauguay  
Doncaster: Laurentides

## Provincial riding

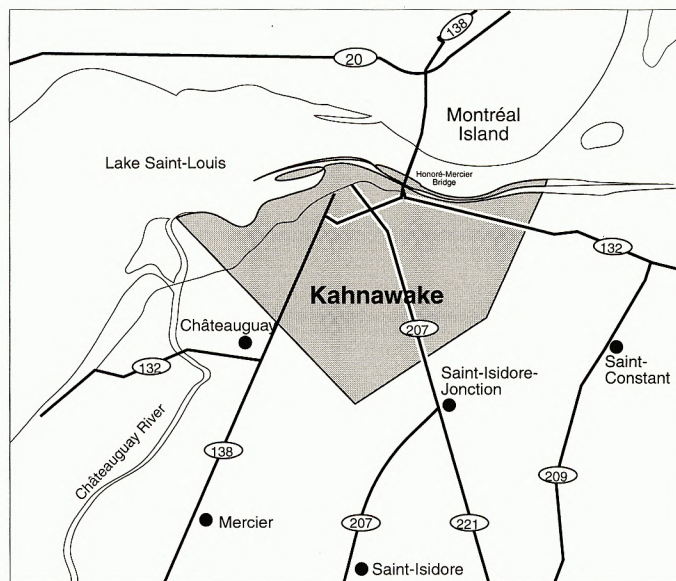
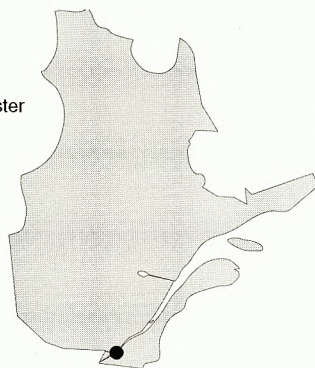
Kahnawake: Châteauguay  
Doncaster: Bertrand

## Geographical location

The reserve of Kahnawake is located 10 km southwest of Montréal on the southern shore of Lake Saint-Louis. The reserve of Doncaster is located northwest of Lac des Îles, 14 km from Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts; it is inhabited. (A map of the Doncaster reserve is included with the profile of Kanesatake.)

## Area

Kahnawake: 5,059.17 hectares  
Doncaster: 7,896.2 hectares



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

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

## Population: 7,924

Men:	3,772
Women:	4,152
Within the territory:	6,527
Outside the territory:	1,397

## Principal languages spoken:

Mohawk, English

## Historical overview:

In 1667, a mission was established at La Prairie to accommodate Mohawks converts to Catholicism. After several moves, the mission was finally located 4.8 km 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. The Mohawks subsequently waged a long legal battle, which 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 grand chief and eleven chiefs elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Mohawk Council of Kahnawake  
P.O. Box 720  
KAHNAWAKE QC  
J0L 1B0

Telephone: (514) 632-7500  
Facsimile: (514) 638-5958

# KAHNAWAKE

## Economic activities:

Businesses and services

Jobs: 620

Source: Mohawk Council of Kahnawake, Nov. 92

## Businesses and services:

Ambulance service	Cabinets	Dry cleaning/Shoe repair	Home decorating/interior design	Painting	Road transport
Arts and handicrafts	Candy	Electricians	Horseback riding/stables	Paving	Sandblasting
Athletic centre	Carwash	Excavation	Household appliances	Pharmacy	Satellite dishes
Automobiles	Carpenters	Florists	Hunting and fishing supplies	Photo finishing	Sporting goods
Automobile parts	Carpet cleaning	Food supplier	Ice cream parlour	Photographer	Spring water
Bakery	Caterer	Forestry	Jewellery	Plumbing	Steel erectors
Banking services	Cemetery	Foundations	Landscaping/maintenance	Pools	Taxis
Beauty salons	Ceramics	Funeral parlour	Laundry	Post office	Toys
Beauty treatments	Cleaning products and services	Furniture	Livestock	Printing	Travel agency
Bingo	Clothing	Garden centre	Marina	Quarry	Typing services
Boats	Computer services	Gardening	Masonry	Record store	Video rental
Bookstore	Consultant services	Gasoline	Newspaper: "The Eastern Door"	Recording studios	Welding
Building contractors	Convenience stores	Gifts	Office equipment	Restaurant	
Building materials	Cosmetics	Golf	Oil products		
Butcher	Day-care centres	Hardware store	Outboard motors		

## Education:

Karonhianonha School  
(preschool and elementary)  
P.O. Box 100  
KAHNAWAKE QC J0L 1B0  
Telephone: (514) 638-2970

Kahnawake Survival School  
(secondary III to V)  
P.O. Box 1978  
KAHNAWAKE QC J0L 1B0  
Telephone: (514) 632-8831

Kateri-Kawennanoron School  
(preschool and elementary)  
P.O. Box 100  
KAHNAWAKE QC J0L 1B0  
Telephone: (514) 632-3350

Indian Way School  
(elementary and secondary)  
P.O. Box 732  
KAHNAWAKE QC J0L 1B0  
Telephone: (514) 632-3258

Kahnawake Middle School  
(secondary I and II)  
P.O. Box 1978  
KAHNAWAKE QC J0L 1B0  
Telephone: (514) 632-8831

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	85	12	0	0	
Kindergarten	84	10	1	0	
Elementary	460	76	16	0	
Secondary	159	153	84	0	
Post-secondary					185*
Total	788	251	101	0	185*

Total student population: 1,325

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 2,124

\* Source: Mohawk Council of Kahnawake, June 94

## Community services:

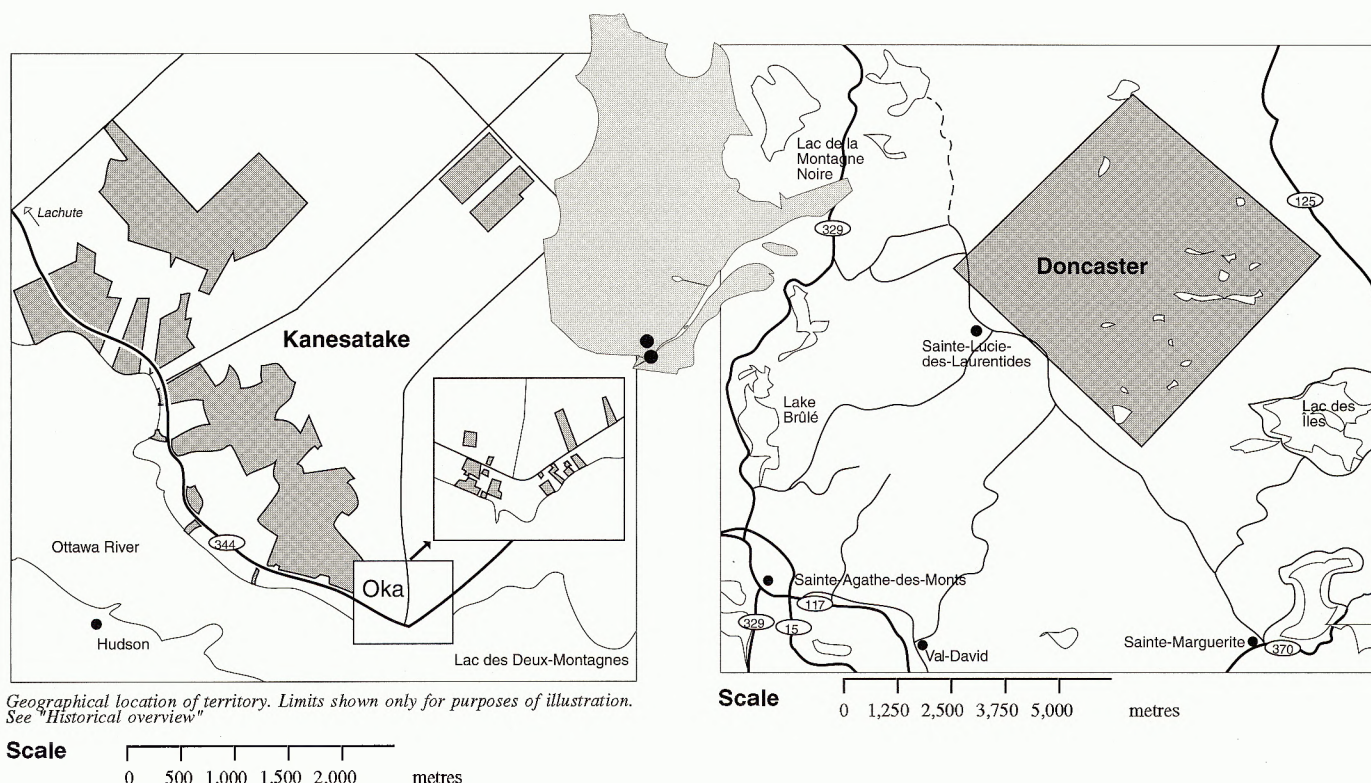
Fire protection:	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.
Police services:	provided by a band council police force.
Medical care:	Kateri Memorial Hospital (Mohawk institution).
Waste disposal:	landfill site, garbage collection.
Principal community facilities:	educational centre, cultural centre, youth centre, arena, swimming pool, gymnasium, museum, library, community radio station.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household supply, reservoir, water treatment.
Sewers:	waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, extended aeration.
Access:	Kahnawake can be reached by highways 132, 138 and 207.
Road access:	31,610 metres of gravel road and 52,780 metres of paved road.
Number of houses:	1,714
Electricity:	supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# KANESATAKE



## Territory

Settlement of Kanesatake and reserve of Doncaster

## Federal riding

Kanesatake: Argenteuil-Papineau  
Doncaster: Laurentides

## Provincial riding

Kanesatake: Deux-Montagnes  
Doncaster: Bertrand

## Area

Kanesatake: 958.05 hectares  
Doncaster: 7,896.2 hectares

## Geographical location

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

## Population: 1,768

Men:	804
Women:	964
Within the territory:	1,130
Outside the territory:	638

## Principal languages spoken:

Mohawk, English

## Historical overview:

In 1945, the federal government acquired the lands on which the Mohawks of Kanesatake live. New acquisitions are currently in progress in Oka in order to establish a new land base for the Kanesatake Mohawks. The territory on the above map does not include lands acquired by the federal government since 1990.

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 grand chief and six chiefs elected in accordance with a specific electoral procedure.

Mailing address:  
Mohawk Council of Kanesatake  
681 Ste. Philomene  
KANESATAKE QC  
J0N 1E0

Telephone: (514) 479-8373  
Facsimile: (514) 479-8249

# KANESATAKE

## Economic activities:

Agriculture  
Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Jobs: 137  
Source: Mohawk Council of Kanesatake, June 1994

## Businesses and services:

Ambulance service	Fishing equipment - sales and rental
Arts and handicrafts	Forestry
Automobile repairs	Gasoline
Cabinet making	General contractor
Camp ground	Office equipment
Clothing manufacturing	Orchard
Convenience stores	Small engine repair

## Education:

Kanesatake Federal Indian school  
(preschool, elementary, Mohawk immersion)  
Highway 344  
KANESATAKE QC  
JON 1E0

Telephone: (514) 479-6395

Total student population: 369  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 400

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	25	
Kindergarten	0	3	0	16	
Elementary	0	34	2	83	
Secondary	15	78	9	0	
Special needs		33			
Post-secondary					71
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>71</b>

Source: Mohawk Council of Kanesatake, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:	provided by the Municipality of Oka.
Police services:	provided by the Sûreté du Québec.
Medical care:	community health services managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada; use of provincial facilities outside the territory.
Waste disposal:	provided by the Municipality of Oka.
Principal community facilities:	gymnasium, church, outdoor skating rink, lacrosse field, baseball field, community centre, community radio station, prevention centre, treatment centre, educational and cultural centre, resource centre, alternative school, community bus.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household wells.
Sewers:	individual septic tanks.
Access:	Kanesatake can be reached by Highway 344.
Road network:	4,680 metres of gravel road and 4,620 metres of paved road.
Number of houses:	327
Electricity:	supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# THE MONTAGNAIS

The Montagnais form the most populous Indian nation in Quebec. Before colonization, they occupied a vast area along the North Shore and in the Saguenay region and inland as far as Schefferville. According to oral tradition, the Montagnais lived side by side with the Inuit in a relatively harmonious manner until the Inuit moved farther north in 1760.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Montagnais established the first contacts with French whalers and cod fishermen. They quickly developed relations with the Europeans based on the fur trade. The Montagnais abandoned a number of traditional practices to devote themselves almost exclusively to trapping fur-bearing animals.

Montagnais oral tradition preserves many details about the impact of the Europeans' arrival. It is said that the Montagnais and the French concluded an agreement to allow the French to occupy certain areas in exchange for flour to protect the Montagnais against the periodic famines. The tales thus refer frequently to the "pre-flour" era.

In the "pre-flour" era, the Montagnais lived on game (caribou, duck, goose, hare, grouse, beaver, seal), fish (salmon, trout, carp), eggs and wild fruit. They used the pelts and bones to make clothes and weapons. In the "post-flour" era, they traded their furs for lard, tea, butter, cloth and weapons. The clergy quickly established themselves near the trading posts in order to increase the size of the Christian family. As early as 1632, the Jesuits opened their first mission among the Montagnais. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Hudson's Bay Company was operating several trading posts on Montagnais territory.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, forestry operations replaced the fur trade. This new activity, combined with the movement of people into the St. Lawrence Valley, deprived the Montagnais of many hunting grounds. They thus moved farther north, but in vain, because colonization soon reached as far as the Lake Saint-Jean region. It was at this time that the government created the first villages: Mashteuiatsh, Les Escoumins and Betsiamites.

In the early part of this century, mining operations and the construction of hydro-electric dams further transformed the rest of the Montagnais's traditional territory. Private clubs occupied the best sites for hunting and fishing on the salmon rivers, with the result that the Montagnais had trouble gaining access to the resources that had previously provided their livelihood.

Around the 1950s, the federal government created new reserves: Uashat and Maliotenam, Natashquan, La Romaine, Matimekosh and Mingan. The Montagnais also settled in Pakua Shipi, although the area does not have reserve status.

In recent decades, the Montagnais have recovered some of the outfitting operations that had belonged to big companies. The economy of the communities of Mingan, La Romaine and Natashquan is closely linked to the salmon fishery. The Montagnais are aware of the economic potential of the tourism industry on their land. To get the most out of it, the Atikamekw and the Montagnais are negotiating with the federal and provincial governments for an equitable share of the resources they used to have and for a new division of powers on their ancestral land.

# BETSIAMITES

## Territory

Reserve of Betsiamites

## Federal riding

Charl voix

## Provincial ridin

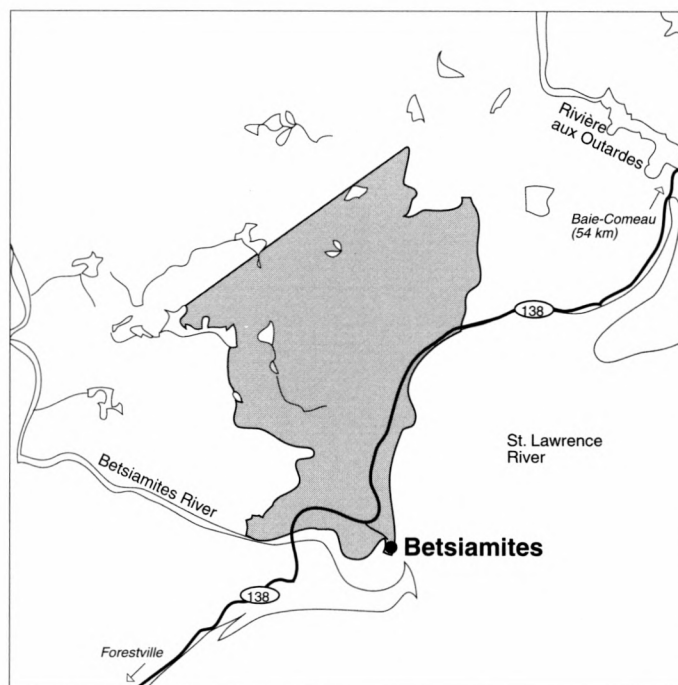
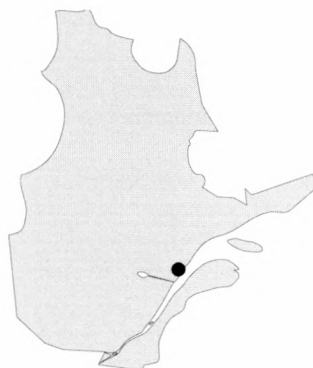
Saguenay

## Geographical location

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

## Area

25,536.57 hectares



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

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

## Population: 2,752

Men: 1,335  
Women: 1,417

Within the territory: 2,352  
Outside the territory: 400

## 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 Betsiamites.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and twelve councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande de Betsiamites  
2, rue Ashini  
C.P. 40  
BETSIAMITES QC  
G0H 1B0

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

# BETSIAMITES

## Economic activities:

Businesses and services  
Fishery  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 260

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	General store
Bar	Hardware store
Clothing	Heavy machinery
Construction	Pharmacy
Convenience stores	Post office
Food supplier	Restaurant
Forestry development	Transport

## Education:

École Nussim (preschool, elementary) 4, rue Pulis BETSIAMITES QC G0H 1B0 Telephone: (418) 567-2215	École Uashkaikan (secondary I to V) 63, rue Messek BETSIAMITES QC G0H 1B0 Telephone: (418) 567-2271
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Total student population: 794

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 1,124

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	60	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	36	0	0	0	
Elementary	295	0	1	0	
Secondary	239	24	4	0	
Post-secondary					135
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135</b>

Source: Conseil de bande de Betsiamites, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:  
Police services:

fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.  
provided by the band council under an agreement with the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.  
dispensary managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.  
landfill site, garbage collection.  
community radio station, church, outdoor skating rink, community hall, cable system.

## Infrastructure:

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

household supply, reservoir, partial water treatment.  
waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, aerated pond.  
the reserve can be reached by Highway 138.  
8,480 metres of gravel road and 4,530 metres of paved road.  
462  
supplied by Hydro-Québec.

## Territory

Reserve of Essipit

## Federal riding

Charlevoix

## Provincial riding

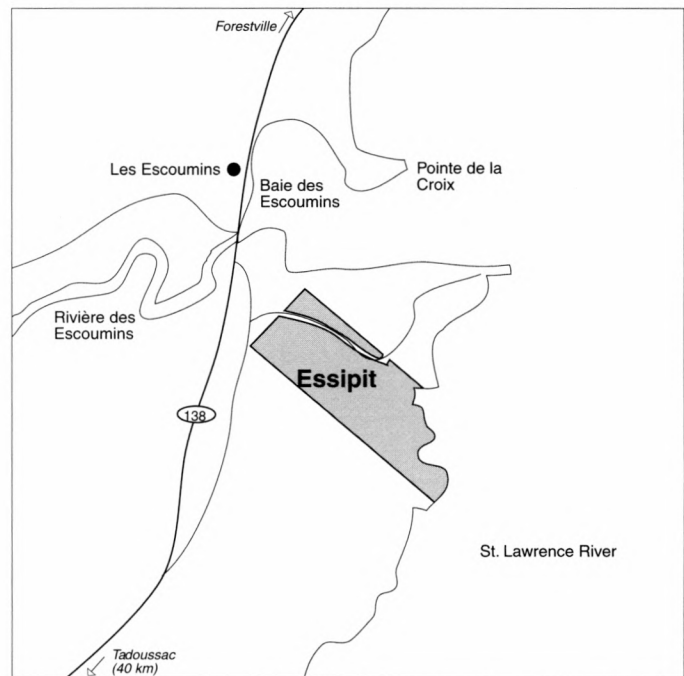
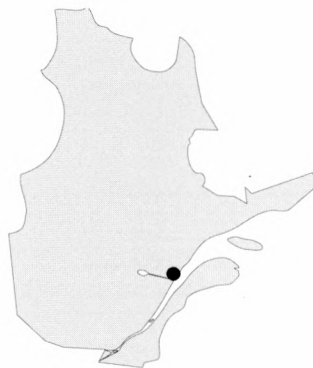
Saguenay

## Geographical location

The reserve is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River near Les Escoumins Bay, 40 km northeast of Tadoussac.

## Area

38.50 hectares



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

**Scale**  
0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 366

Men:	170
Women:	196
Within the territory:	184
Outside the territory:	182

## Principal languages spoken:

Montagnais, French

## Historical overview:

In 1892, the federal government purchased the territory for the use of the Indians of Les Escoumins. In 1994, both the community and the reserve were renamed Essipit.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and three councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil de bande des Montagnais d'Essipit  
27, rue de la Réserve  
C.P. 820  
LES ESCOUMINS QC  
G0T 1K0

Telephone: (418) 233-2509  
Facsimile: (418) 233-2888

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Tourism  
Jobs: 65

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Gasoline
Camping	Hotel
Caterer	Outfitter
Convenience store	Restaurant
Forestry	Whale watching

## Education:

No school within the territory

Total student population: 74

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 112

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	2	0	0	
Elementary	0	21	0	0	
Secondary	1	25	0	0	
Post-secondary					25
Total	1	48	0	0	25

## Community services:

Fire protection:  
Police services:  
Medical care:

provided by the Municipality of Les Escoumins.

provided by the Amerindian Police Council.

nursing care and community health services managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada; the band council provides transportation by ambulance to the provincial hospital in the Municipality of Les Escoumins.

Waste disposal:

provided by the regional county municipality.

Principal community facilities:

community radio station, community hall, bowling alley, pool hall, recreation centre.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply provided by the Municipality of Les Escoumins.

Sewers:

waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, individual septic tanks, drainage field.

Access:

the reserve can be reached by Highway 138.

Road network:

150 metres of gravel road and 3,340 metres of paved road.

Number of houses:

90

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# LA ROMAINE

## Territory

Reserve of La Romaine

## Federal riding

Manicouagan

## Provincial riding

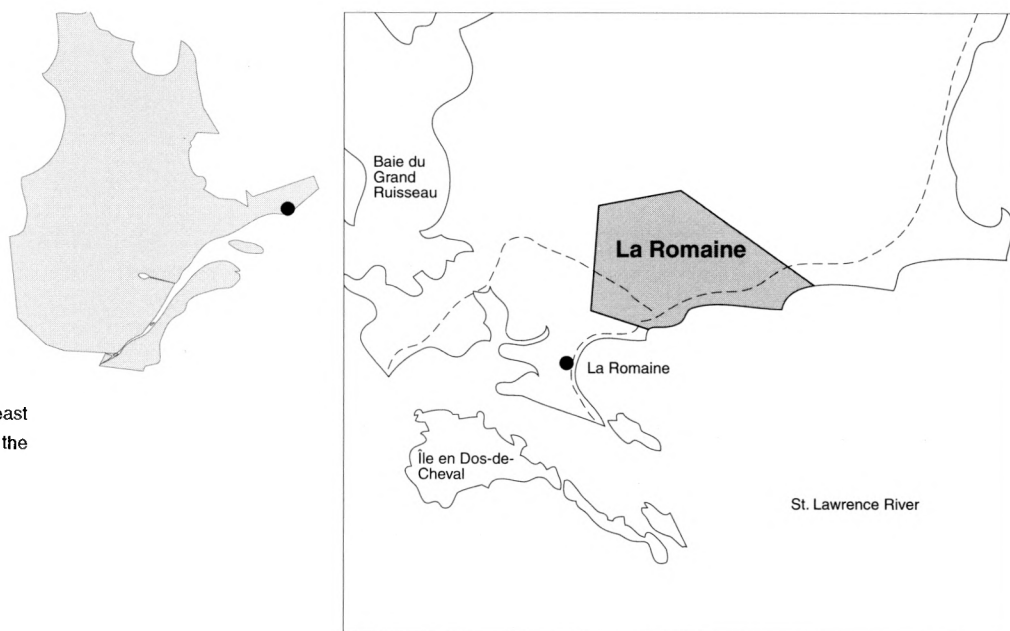
Duplessis

## Geographical location

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

## Area

40.47 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 823

Men:	419
Women:	404
Within the territory:	812
Outside the territory:	11

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

### Mailing address:

Conseil des Montagnais de la Romaine  
La ROMAINE QC  
G0G 1M0

Telephone: (418) 229-2917

Facsimile: (418) 229-2921

# LA ROMAINE

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Tourism  
Trapping  
Jobs: 320

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Convenience stores  
Hairdresser  
Outfitter  
Transport

## Education:

École Olamen  
(preschool, elementary and secondary I, II and III)  
LA ROMAINE QC  
G0G 1M0

Telephone: (418) 229-2450

Total student population: 260

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 339

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	19	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	16	0	0	0	
Elementary	125	0	0	4	
Secondary	80	0	0	1	
Post-secondary					15
Total	240	0	0	5	15

## Community services:

Fire protection:

fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.

Police services:

provided by the Amerindian Police Council.

Medical care:

nursing care station managed by the Regroupement Mamit Innuat under an agreement with Health Canada.

Waste disposal:

landfill site three kilometres from the reserve; garbage collection.

Principal community facilities:

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

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply provided by the Municipality of La Romaine.

Sewers:

waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, biological disk.

Access:

the reserve can be reached by airplane and boat.

Road network:

4,120 metres of gravel road.

Number of houses:

155

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# LAC-SAINT-JEAN

## Territory

Reserve of Mashteuiatsh

## Federal riding

Roberval

## Provincial riding

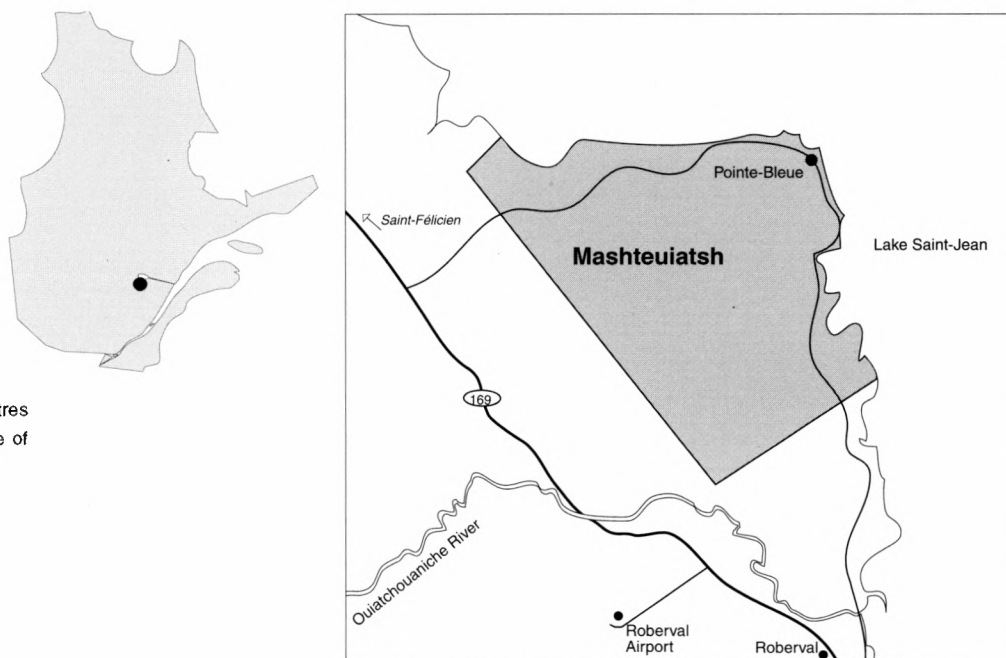
Roberval

## Geographical location

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

## Area

3,150.99 hectares



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

## Scale

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

## Population: 4,016

Men:	1,839
Women:	2,177
Within the territory:	1,708
Outside the territory:	2,308

## Principal languages spoken:

Montagnais, French

## Historical overview:

The Montagnais first settled in two territories, one near the Péribonca River and the other near the Métabetchouan River. In 1856, however, they gathered together in a single territory - that of Pointe-Bleue, originally called the reserve of Ouïatchouan. The name of the reserve was changed to Mashteuiatsh in 1983.

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and six councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

### Mailing address:

Conseil des Montagnais du Lac-Saint-Jean  
Réserve indienne de Mashteuiatsh  
151, rue Ouïatchouan  
MASHTEUIATSH QC  
G0W 2H0

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

# LAC-SAINT-JEAN

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Tourism  
Jobs: 335

## Businesses and services:

Air and road transport	Electricians	Hardware store	Restaurant
Arts and handicrafts	Excavation and trucking	Hotel	Sawmill
Automobile repairs	Food supplier	Household appliances	Taxi
Camping sites	Forestry	Photography	Taxidermist
Construction	Furrier	Plumber	Trailer manufacturing
Convenience stores	Gasoline	Post office	Translation
Editing and publishing			

## Education:

École Amishk (preschool, elementary) 401, rue Amishk MASHTEUIATSH QC G0W 2H0 Telephone: (418) 275-1243	École Kassinu Mamu (special needs and traditional crafts) 400, rue Amishk MASHTEUIATSH QC G0W 2H0 Telephone: (418) 275-2473
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Total student population: 734

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 1,192

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	39	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	37	0	0	0	
Elementary	184	0	0	0	
Secondary		117	17	0	
Special needs	66				
Post-secondary					274
Total	326	117	17	0	274

Source: Conseil des Montagnais du Lac-Saint-Jean, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.

Police services: provided by the Amerindian Police Council.

Medical care: dispensary managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.

Waste disposal: landfill site; garbage collection.

Principal community facilities: skating arena, youth centre, museum, community radio station, library, community hall, social and sports centre, friendship centre, social health centre, cultural centre.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, water treatment.

Sewers: waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, aerated pond.

Access: the reserve can be reached by Highway 169, which runs through Roberval.

Road network: 4,160 metres of gravel road and 16,560 metres of paved road.

Number of houses: 414

Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# MINGAN

## Territory

Reserve of Mingan

## Federal riding

Manicouagan

## Provincial riding

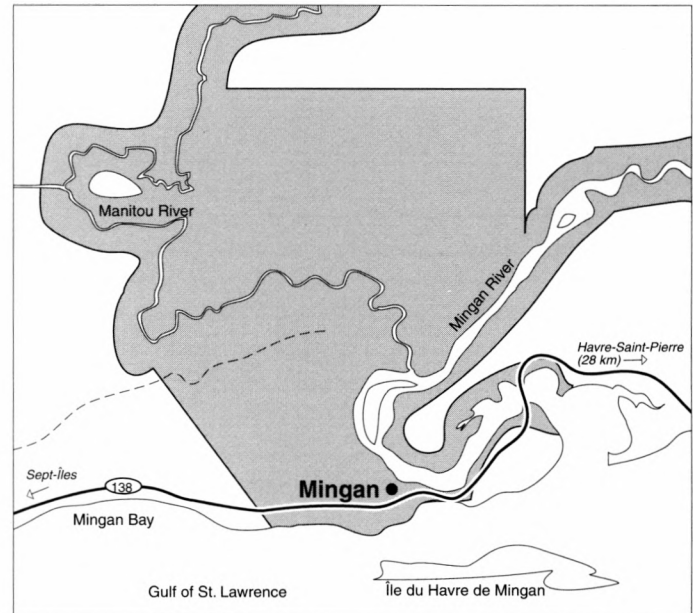
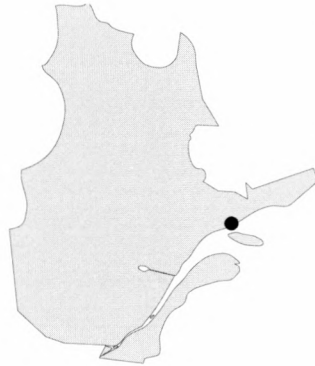
Duplessis

## Geographical location

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

## Area

3,887.82 hectares



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

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

## Population: 416

Men:	192
Women:	224
Within the territory:	398
Outside the territory:	18

## Principal languages spoken:

Montagnais, French

## Historical overview:

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

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

### Mailing address:

Conseil de bande de Mingan  
C.P. 319  
MINGAN QC  
G0G 1V0

Telephone: (418) 949-2234  
(418) 949-2235  
(418) 949-2406  
Facsimile: (418) 949-2085



## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Tourism  
Trapping  
Jobs: 65

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Camping equipment  
Caterer  
Community store  
Fishery  
Outfitter

## Education:

École Teuaikan  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I and II)  
C.P. 90  
LONGUE-POINTE-DE-MINGAN QC  
G0G 1V0

Telephone: (418) 949-2113

Total student population: 137  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 163

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	11	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	11	0	0	0	
Elementary	61	0	0	0	
Secondary	46	0	0	0	
Post-secondary					8
Total	129	0	0	0	8

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by the Amerindian Police Council.  
Medical care: dispensary managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.  
Waste disposal: provided by the Municipality of Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan.  
Principal community facilities: community radio station, church, outdoor skating rink, library, Montagnais culture interpretation centre.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, reservoir, community wells, partial water treatment.  
Sewers: waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, individual septic tanks, drainage fields.  
Access: the reserve can be reached by Highway 138.  
Road network: 4,900 metres of gravel road and 800 metres of paved road.  
Number of houses: 91  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# NATASHQUAN

## Territory

Reserve of Natashquan

## Federal riding

Manicouagan

## Provincial riding

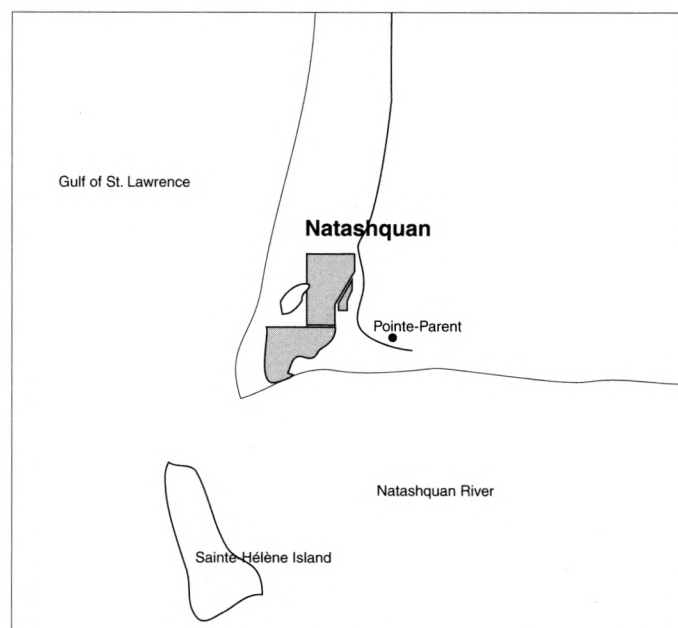
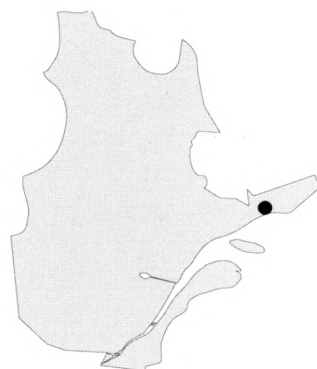
Duplessis

## Geographical location

The reserve is located where the Natashquan River flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 336 km east of Sept-Îles.

## Area

20.63 hectares



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

**Scale** 0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 690

Men: 334  
Women: 356

Within the territory: 616  
Outside the territory: 74

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil des Montagnais de Natashquan  
NATASHQUAN QC  
G0G 2E0

Telephone: (418) 726-3529  
Facsimile: (418) 726-3606

# NATASHQUAN

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Tourism  
Trapping  
Jobs: 70

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Construction
Camping equipment	Heavy machinery
Caterer	Outfitter
Community store	Taxi and ambulance

## Education:

École Uauitshitun  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
Pointe-Parent  
NATASHQUAN QC  
G0G 2E0

Telephone: (418) 726-3368

Total student population: 271  
  
Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 301

School attendance (1993-1994)					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	19	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	24	0	0	0	
Elementary	125	15	0	0	
Secondary	60	3	1	0	
Post-secondary					24
Total	228	18	1	0	24

Source: Conseil de bande des Montagnais de Natashquan, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection:	fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.
Police services:	provided by the Amerindian Police Council.
Medical care:	nursing care station managed by the Regroupement Mamit Innuat under an agreement with Health Canada.
Waste disposal:	provided by the Municipality of Natashquan.
Principal community facilities:	community radio station, community hall, recreation centre, church.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household supply provided by the Municipality of Natashquan.
Sewers:	waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, individual septic tanks and drainage fields, aerated pond.
Access:	Natashquan can be reached by Highway 138 and by boat.
Road network:	6,100 metres of gravel road.
Number of houses:	122
Electricity:	supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# PAKUA SHIPI

## Territory

Settlement of Saint-Augustin

## Federal riding

Manicouagan

## Provincial riding

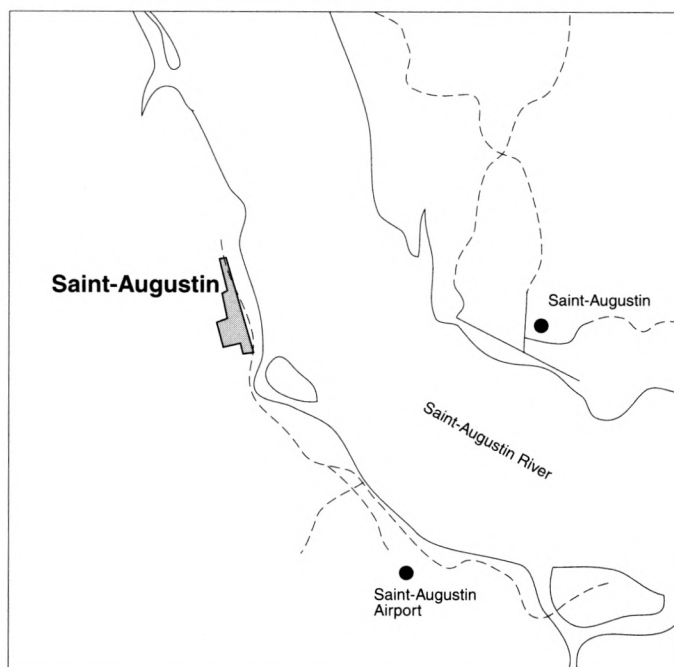
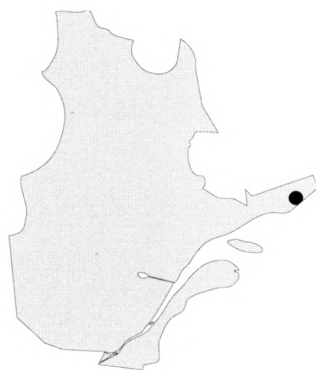
Duplessis

## Geographical location

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

## Area

4.47 hectares



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

## Scale

0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 217

Men: 111  
Women: 106

Within the territory: 216  
Outside the territory: 1

## Principal languages spoken:

Montagnais, French

## Historical overview:

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

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

### Mailing address:

Conseil des Montagnais de Pakua Shipi  
SAINT-AUGUSTIN QC  
G0G 2R0

Telephone: (418) 947-2253

Facsimile: (418) 947-2622

# PAKUA SHIPI

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Trapping  
Jobs: 45

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts  
Community store

## Education:

École Pakuashipish  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I and II)  
C.P. 68  
RIVIÈRE SAINT-AUGUSTIN QC  
G0G 2R0

Telephone: (418) 947-2729

Total student population: 98

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 94

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	9	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	9	0	0	0	
Elementary	46	0	0	0	
Secondary	34	0	0	0	
Post-secondary					0
Total	98	0	0	0	0

## Community services:

Fire protection: fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.  
Police services: provided by the Amerindian Police Council.  
Medical care: dispensary managed by the Regroupement Mamit Innuat under an agreement with Health Canada.  
Waste disposal: landfill site, garbage collection.  
Principal community facilities: community radio station, community centre, church.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, partial water treatment.  
Sewers: waste water sewer system, biological disk.  
Access: Saint-Augustin can be reached by airplane and boat.  
Road network: 280 metres of gravel road and 2,310 metres of paved road.  
Number of houses: 41  
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.



# SCHEFFERVILLE

## Territory

Reserves of Matimekosh and Lac-John

## Federal riding

Manicouagan

## Provincial riding

Duplessis

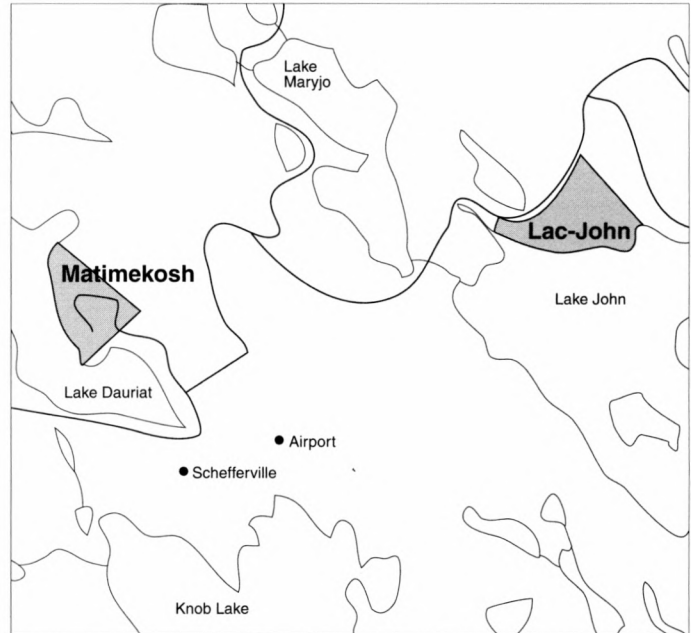
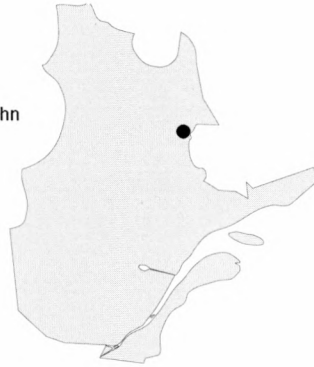
## Geographical location

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

## Area

15.91 hectares (Matimekosh)

23.5 hectares (Lac-John)



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

Scale 0 200 400 600 800 metres

## Population: 660

Men: 327  
Women: 333

Within the territory: 608  
Outside the territory: 52

## 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 in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Conseil des Montagnais de Schefferville  
C.P. 1390  
SCHEFFERVILLE QC  
G0G 2T0

Telephone: (418) 585-2601  
Facsimile: (418) 585-3856

# SCHEFFERVILLE

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Construction  
Trapping  
Jobs: 85

## Businesses and services:

Arts and handicrafts	Heavy machinery
Automobile repairs	Outfitter
Camping equipment	Pharmacy
Convenience store	Plumber
Food supplier	Transport
Gasoline	Video rental

## Education:

École de Kanatamat Tshitipetitamunu  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
C.P. 1000  
SCHEFFERVILLE QC  
G0G 2T0

Telephone: (418) 585-2116

Total student population: 236

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 286

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	10	3	0	0	
Kindergarten	13	3	0	0	
Elementary	71	19	0	0	
Secondary	71	11	0	0	
Post-secondary					35
Total	165	36	0	0	35

## Community services:

Fire protection: provided by the Municipality of Schefferville.

Police services: provided by the Amerindian Police Council.

Medical care: dispensary managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.

Waste disposal: landfill site, garbage collection.

Principal community facilities: community radio station, community centre, church, arena, youth centre, gymnasium, library.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: household supply, partial water treatment.

Sewers: waste water sewer and storm sewer systems.

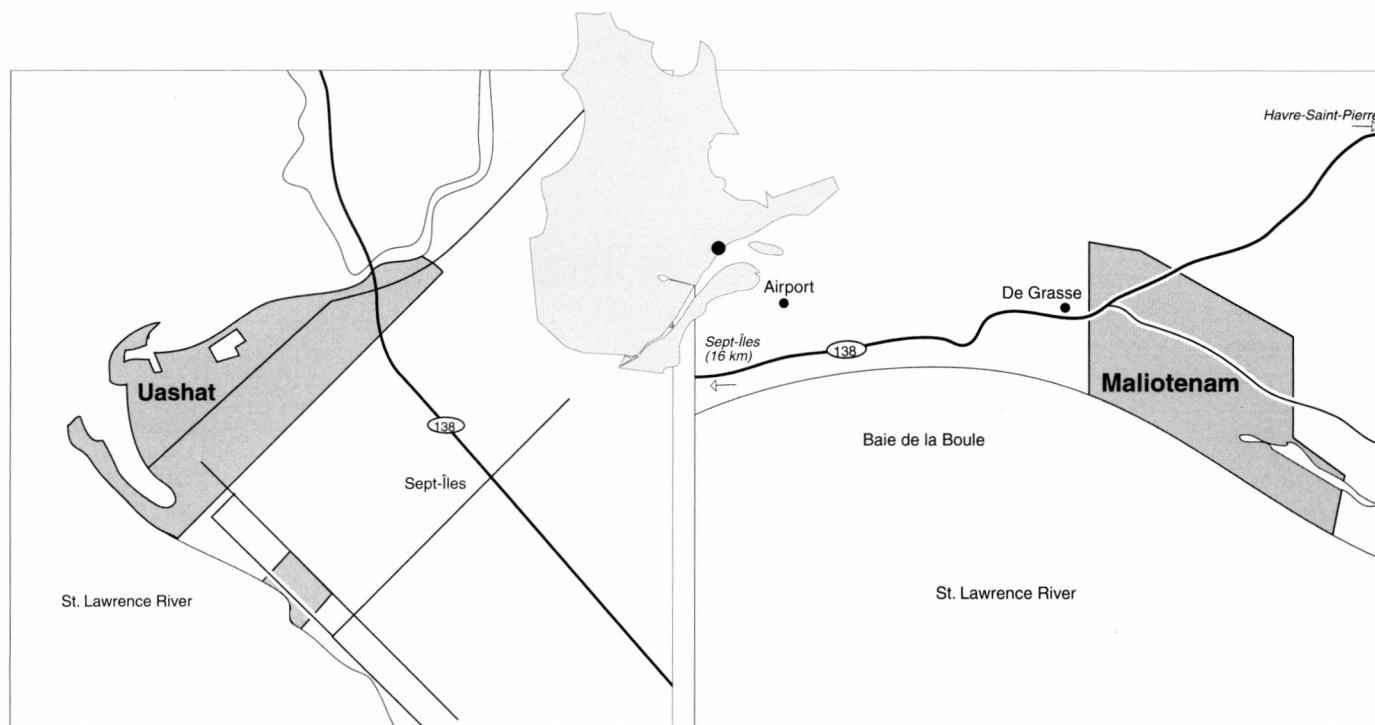
Access: the reserve can be reached by airplane or train from Sept-Îles.

Road network: 550 metres of paved road.

Number of houses: 140

Electricity: supplied by the Schefferville Power Company.

# UASHAT MAK MANI-ÜTENAM



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

## Provincial riding

Duplessis

## Area

Uashat: 108.31 hectares  
Maliotenam: 499.28 hectares

## Geographical location

The reserve of Uashat is located on the western outskirts of Sept-Îles. The reserve of Maliotenam is 16 km east of Sept-Îles.

## Population: 2,758

Men:	1,338
Women:	1,420
Within the territory:	2,221
Outside the territory:	537

## Principal languages spoken:

Montagnais, French

## Historical overview:

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

## Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and nine councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Mailing address:  
Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam  
1089, rue Dequen  
C.P. 8 000  
SEPT-ÎLES QC  
G4R 4L9

Telephone: (418) 962-0327  
Facsimile: (418) 968-0937

# UASHAT MAK MANI-UTENAM

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Businesses and services  
Forestry  
Trapping  
Jobs: 110

## Businesses and services:

Air and road transport	Construction	Gasoline	Restaurant
Arts and handicrafts	Convenience stores	Heavy machinery	Shopping centre
Beauty treatments	Electricians	Landscaping	Translation
Camping site	Fashion	Management services	Video arcade
Canoe making	Food supplier	Oil products	Wood stoves
Caterer	Forestry	Outfitter	

## Education:

École Tshishteshinu (preschool, elementary) C.P. 430 MOISIE QC G0G 2B0 Telephone: (418) 949-2113	École Johnny Pilot mak Manikanetish (elementary, secondary I to V) 1, rue Ukuiss C.P. 8 000 SEPT-ÎLES QC G4R 4L9 Telephone: (418) 968-1550	École Ukuiss (preschool) 1034, rue Brochu SEPT-ÎLES QC Telephone: (418) 968-3769
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### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	58	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	54	11	0	0	
Elementary	221	68	0	0	
Secondary	162	42	31	0	
Post-secondary					138
Total	495	121	31	0	138

Total student population: 785

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 1,071

Source: Innu Takuaitan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam, June 1994

## Community services:

Fire protection: Uashat: provided by the Municipality of Sept-Îles. Maliotenam: fire station, fire engine, firefighting equipment.

Police services: provided by the band council under an agreement between the Solicitor General of Canada and the Quebec Department of Public Security.

Medical care: health centres managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.

Waste disposal: Uashat: provided by the Municipality of Sept-Îles. Maliotenam: provided by a native enterprise.

Principal community facilities: Uashat: community hall, outdoor theatre, senior citizens residence, outdoor skating rink, church. Maliotenam: outdoor skating rink, church, community radio station, community hall, multi-purpose hall.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply: Uashat: household supply provided by the Municipality of Sept-Îles. Maliotenam: household supply, reservoir, community well, partial water treatment.

Sewers: Uashat: waste water sewers system connected with the Municipality of Sept-Îles. Maliotenam: waste water sewers and storm sewers systems, biological disk.

Access: Uashat and Maliotenam: reached by Route 138.

Road network: Uashat: 5,730 metres of paved road. Maliotenam: 690 metres of gravel road and 13,140 metres of paved road.

Number of houses: Uashat: 188. Maliotenam: 238

Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.

# THE NASKAPIS

A small nomadic tribe of 1,500 Indians, the Naskapis lived south of Ungava Bay, between the Labrador coast and Hudson Bay, until the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Since agriculture was impractical in these northern lands, the Naskapis lived by hunting and fishing.

They hunted mainly caribou, and they followed the migration of the game. Hunting required families to split up during the winter when game was scarce and to regroup in the spring to hunt the herds of caribou returning from the south. These reunions were a cause for celebration and prayer. The Naskapis believed in a caribou god and dedicated many rituals to this animal, fearing that the god would stop sending them game.

The women prepared the pelts used to make clothes, bags, tents and strips for the snowshoes and drums.

The Naskapis preserved this way of life for a long time, because non-Aboriginal people only became interested in northern Quebec after 1821.

It was the quality of the furs brought in by the Inuit that encouraged European merchants to set up trading posts at James Bay, Hamilton Inlet and Kuujuaq. The Naskapis rarely went to these posts though, because they were dissatisfied with the price paid for caribou skins.

When a post opened in the Schefferville region at Fort Nascopie in 1838, however, it disrupted the Naskapi way of life. Because the trading post was close to their encampment, they were encouraged to abandon the caribou hunt to trap small animals whose pelts fetched a good price.

The Naskapis quickly became dependent on the trading posts. This dependence cut ties among families frequenting different posts. The lack of communication meant the hunters did not know what path the herds of caribou were taking, and a lack of caribou meat caused a famine among the Naskapis that threatened the community's existence.

In 1949, the federal government, concerned by the fate of the Naskapis in Fort Chimo, sent food rations and provided health care. In 1956, the federal government decided to move the Naskapi community to Schefferville. Over the course of twenty-five years, the Naskapis established good relations with the neighbouring Montagnais in the village of Matimekoshe.

The signing of the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement*, in January 1978, marked a new turning point in the life of the Naskapis. In addition to receiving \$9 million in compensation for their aboriginal rights, they were given 41.1 km<sup>2</sup> of (1A-N) land that the federal government transferred to them for their exclusive use. They have full ownership of 284.9 km<sup>2</sup> of (1B-N) land and exclusive hunting and fishing rights on 4,144 km<sup>2</sup>. In the fall of 1984, they moved into their new village, Kawawachikamach, 20 km north of Schefferville. The Naskapis now enjoy considerable administrative autonomy and the band council manages all the community's services.



# THE NASKAPIS

Today, 526 Naskapis live in Kawawachikamach and run their own affairs. Recently, the Naskapis and the Montagnais obtained a maintenance contract for the Schefferville airport and now plan to acquire the Iron Ore Company's dam. They also have a hunting and fishing camp, called Turktu, and a northern travel agency, the Naskapi Adventure Club.

Although their way of life has greatly changed, the Naskapis are trying to reconcile a modern lifestyle with their traditional values so as to pass on to future generations the history of a people who were able to adapt without abandoning their deepest beliefs.

# NASKAPIS OF QUEBEC

## Territory

Kawawachikamach (category I land)

## Federal riding

Manicouagan

## Provincial riding

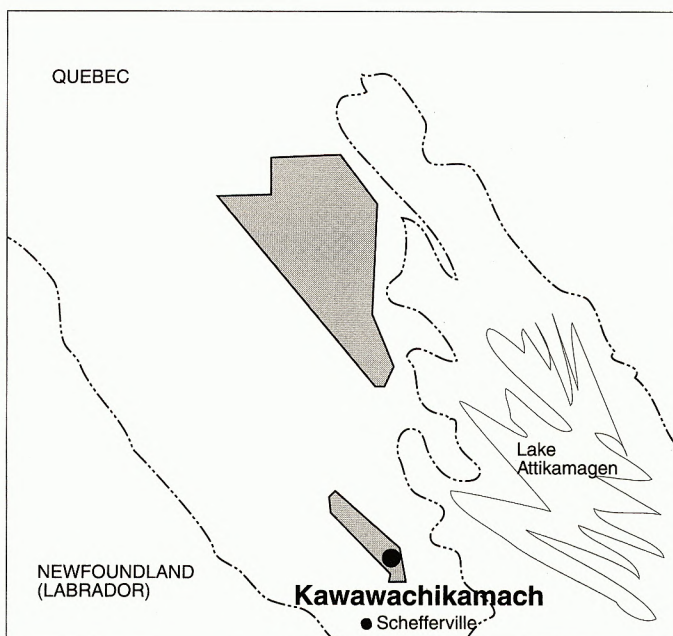
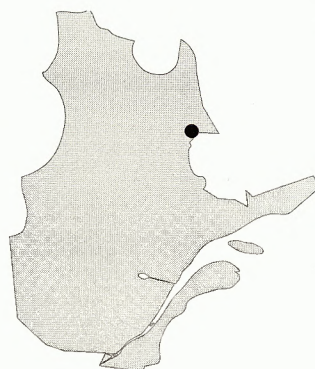
Duplessis

## Geographical location

The territory is located 15 km northeast of Schefferville, near Lake Matemace.

## Area

326.34 squares kilometres



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

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

## Population: 526

Men:	274
Women:	252
Within the territory:	456
Outside the territory:	70

## Principal languages spoken:

Naskapi, English

## Historical overview:

Before 1956, the Naskapis lived a nomadic life, roaming over a vast territory. Starting in 1956, they shared the reserve of Lac-John with the Montagnais. In 1972, both groups moved on to the reserve of Matimekosh. After the signing of the *Northeastern Quebec Agreement* (in 1978), the Naskapis settled at Kawawachikamach in 1982. 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 five councillors elected in accordance with local by-laws.

Mailing address:  
Naskapi Band of Quebec  
P.O. Box 5111  
KAWAWACHIKAMACH QC  
G0G 2Z0

Telephone: (418) 585-2686  
Facsimile: (418) 585-3130

# NASKAPIS OF QUEBEC

## Economic activities:

Arts and handicrafts  
Tourism  
Trapping  
Jobs: 80

## Businesses and services:

Gasoline	Restaurant
General store	Video arcade
Post Office	Video rental
Outfitter	

## Education:

Jimmy Sandy Memorial School  
(preschool, elementary, secondary I to V)  
P.O. Box 5115  
SCHEFFERVILLE QC  
G0G 2Z0

Telephone: (418) 585-3811

Total student population: 165

Student-age population  
(between the ages of 5 and 24): 202

### School attendance (1993-1994)

	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	14	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	15	0	0	
Elementary	0	80	0	0	
Secondary	0	41	0	0	
Post-secondary					15
Total	0	150	0	0	15

## Community services:

Fire protection:	fire station, firefighting equipment.
Police services:	native police program of the Sûreté du Québec.
Medical care:	dispensary managed by the band council; Fermont Local Community Services Centre.
Waste disposal:	garbage collection and landfill provided by the band council, at the municipal dump of Schefferville.
Principal community facilities:	community radio station, recreation centre, parish hall, gymnasium, playground.

## Infrastructure:

Water supply:	household supply, two community wells, pumping station.
Sewers:	community septic tank, lagoon.
Access:	the reserve can be reached only by train or airplane from Sept-Îles.
Road network:	2,880 metres.
Number of houses:	93
Electricity:	supplied by the Schefferville Power Company.

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