

Appendix F

First Nations Communities in the Ottawa River Watershed

There are 9 communities of the Algonquin Nation in Quebec in the Ottawa River watershed. Proceeding from northwest to southeast, these are the Abitibiwinni, Timiskaming, Eagle Village (Kebaouek), Wolf Lake, Long Point (Winneway), Kitcisakik (Grand Lac), Lac Simon, Mitcikinabik Inik (Algonquins of Barriere Lake) and Kitigan Zibi (River Desert) First Nations. In Ontario, members of the Pikwakanagan (at Golden Lake) First Nation make up the only recognized Algonquin community.

Abitibiwinni (Picogan)

The 90,500 hectare reserve is located three kilometres from Amos, Quebec on the shores of the Harricana River. There are just over 400 people living on the reserve.

The main languages spoken at Pikogan are Algonquin and French.

Like the other Algonquin bands, the people of Abitibiwinni were traditionally nomadic but constraints on traditional land use has meant that the people were settled on one spot rather than spread out through their traditional hunting territories.

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

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/pikogan.html#>

Timiskaming

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

There are 1,511 members of this Band, 536 live within the territory and 975 outside the territory.

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

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/timiskaming.html>

Eagle Village (Kebaouek)

The territory of this Algonquin community goes by the name of Eagle Village First Nation-Kipawa. Also known by the name of Kebaouek, the community is located near the shores of Kipawa Lake, about 10 kilometres from Temiskaming, Quebec. The surface area of the reserve is 21 hectares. It is estimated that 580 people live in Eagle Village-Kipawa.

The name Kipawa comes from the Cree word "kipakowé" and the Algonquin word "kébaouek", which both mean "enclosed" or "locked up", and refers to the name of a lake.

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/eagle.html>

Wolf Lake

The Algonquins of Wolf Lake are the smallest of the Algonquin communities. They have been working towards obtaining a reserve for most of this century. The community is derived from the Algonquins of Hunter's Point, Quebec. The site is located 37 kilometres northeast of Temiscamingue, Quebec, on Hunter's Point Lake.

The community is made up of 217 people, most of whom live in the region of Temiscamingue, Quebec. The principle languages spoken are English and Algonquin.

Economically the community is involved in the pulp and paper business and the Band operates a tourism/crafts store.

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

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/wolf.html>

Long Point (Winneway)

The name "Long Point" was used in the late 19th century by the Hudson Bay Company when they had a trading post under the french form "Longue Pointe" and by the Fathers Oblats who had a mission there. The name Winneway could mean "running water" but some believe that it is a malformation of the Algonquin word "winnewash" which means "the bay of troubled waters". The inhabitants of Long Point First Nation called themselves "Winnewayinini" in Algonquin. The church that preceded the actual establishment of the territory was near the trading post. When the three small villages were joined in the 1950's, the church (mission) was relocated under the name Winneway. The primary languages used by the community members are Algonquin and English. The communities' local administration is operated by the Long Point First Nation Council of Winneway, and is currently under Chief Steve Mathias' leadership.

The Community of Long Point First Nation carries the name of Winneway. It is situated on the south shore of the Winneway River, 114 kilometres east from Ville-Marie, a small town in the region of Témiscamingue. The coverage of the territory is approximately 38 hectares.

The community offers certain services to its members including a elementary school, a secondary school, a youth centre, an elder centre, a community centre and both a fire and a police department.

Source: http://www.anishinabestation.ca/eng/comm_longpoint_en.htm

Kitcisakik (Grand Lac)

There are just over 330 Algonquins living in the area where the Ottawa River flows into Grand Lac Victoria. The area is roughly 66 kilometres south of Val-d'Or, Quebec. The Algonquins of Kitcisakik are the only Algonquin band to still live a nomadic existence. The families spend much of the season out on

their hunting territories. The only permanent buildings at the site at Kitcisakik are a health centre and the church. It is the oldest church in the region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

The Algonquins of Kitcisakik do not have the legal status of a reserve.

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

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/grandlac.html>

Lac Simon

The reserve of Lac Simon is located on west bank of Lac Simon, 32 kilometres southwest of Val D'Or, in Abitibi.

The population is 1223, with 984 resident and 239 non-resident.

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.

The principle languages spoken are French and Algonquin.

The Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon consists of a chief, a deputy chief and three councillors elected in accordance with local custom.

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/lacsimon.html>

Mitikinabik Inik (Algonquins of Barriere Lake)

The Algonquins of Barriere Lake live on the shores of Rapid Lake, Quebec, 134 kilometres north of Maniwaki, on the bank of the Cabonga Reservoir.

The community has over 500 members living on the 28-hectare reserve.

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.

The principal languages are Algonquin and English.

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

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/barriere.html>

Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (River Desert)

Kitigan Zibi is located 130 kilometres north of Hull. The reserve was founded in 1851 and many of the families that settled here were Algonquins displaced by European encroachments along the Ottawa River.

Kitigan Zibi is the largest Algonquin community, both in terms of land mass (18,465 hectares) and in terms of population (2,350 people). Of this population, 1,400 live on the reserve. The community is located near the town of Maniwaki, Quebec. The main languages on the reserve are English and Algonquin.

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

Source: <http://www.algonquinnation.ca/ancom/kitigan.html>

Pikwakanagan (at Golden Lake)

Pikwàkanagàn is situated on the beautiful shores of the Bonnechere River and Golden Lake. Located off Highway 60, the community is 1 ½ hours west of Ottawa and 1 ½ hours south of Algonquin Park, nestled in cottage country in the Ottawa Valley.

Pikwàkanagàn means "beautiful hilly country covered in evergreens." The community is full of history, including the origin of the world's largest birch bark canoe, the first Algonquin woman chief in all of Canada, and Algonquin actor Paul Benoit. Numerous accomplishments and interesting people have had their beginnings in Pikwàkanagàn.

The community infrastructure includes the Administration Office, Council House, Health Centre, Day Care Centre, Tennisco Manor, Museum, Community Hall, Harvest Department, Fire Hall, church, ball field, park, cemetery and a number of private businesses.

Source: <http://www.algonquinsofpikwakanagan.com/>