

ABOUT CHISASIBI..

Chisasibi mean «Great River» in Cree.

Chisasibi is located on the Eastern shore of James Bay and on the south shore of La Grande River (Grand River) and is home to over 6,000 people which include Inuit and non-native people. A 90 km paved road connects Chisasibi to the Route de la Baie James (James Bay Road).

Chisasibi, formerly the island community of Fort George, was the site of a HBC trading post built in 1803. This strategic location favoured the development of trading links between the different Native communities of the North. As a result, the French and the English fought to monopolize the market. During a two-and-half year period at the end of 1978 to 1980, Chisasibi was relocated with its 2,000 inhabitants and about 200 houses to the mainland.

Fort Georges Island is a well-known meeting place and a centre for festivities. Each summer, it hosts a major pow-wow that draws people from everywhere.

(<http://jamesbayroad.com/chisasibi/>, <http://www.chisasibi.org>)

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The Chisasibi land, is part of the Canadian Shield and lies within the Archean Superior geological Province. The Superior Province comprises four geological subprovinces, from North to South: La Grande, Opinaca, Némiscau and Opatica. These subprovinces are mainly composed by volcano-plutonic or metasedimentary groups.

The Chisasibi land comprised the La Grande and the Opinaca subprovince. The La Grande subprovince is composed by volcano-plutonic rocks and the Opinaca subprovince, younger than the previous, is mainly composed by sedimentary rocks thus as paragneiss.

The Archean La Grande sequence is mainly composed by tonalite and volcano-sedimentary rocks. Several ultramafic to felsic intrusions and some Proterozoic gabbroic dikes and quartz-arenite basin are also present. The La Grande sequence is overlain by the volcano sedimentary Guyer and Yasinski Groups composed of iron formation, wacke, paragneiss, basalt to dacite and pyroclastic units.

In the area, principals mineralizations can be especially founded are iron formations such as Duncan deposits, Cr-PGM magmatic mineralization et Cu-Ni-PGM, gold mineralizations and Proterozoic uraniferous and polymetallic mineralization's.

Claude Dion et Jean Gauthier (Géologie Québec), Michel Gauthier (UGAM), 2003



Cree Nation of Chisasibi
1, Aahppisaach
P.O Box 150, Chisasibi, Québec
J0M 1E0

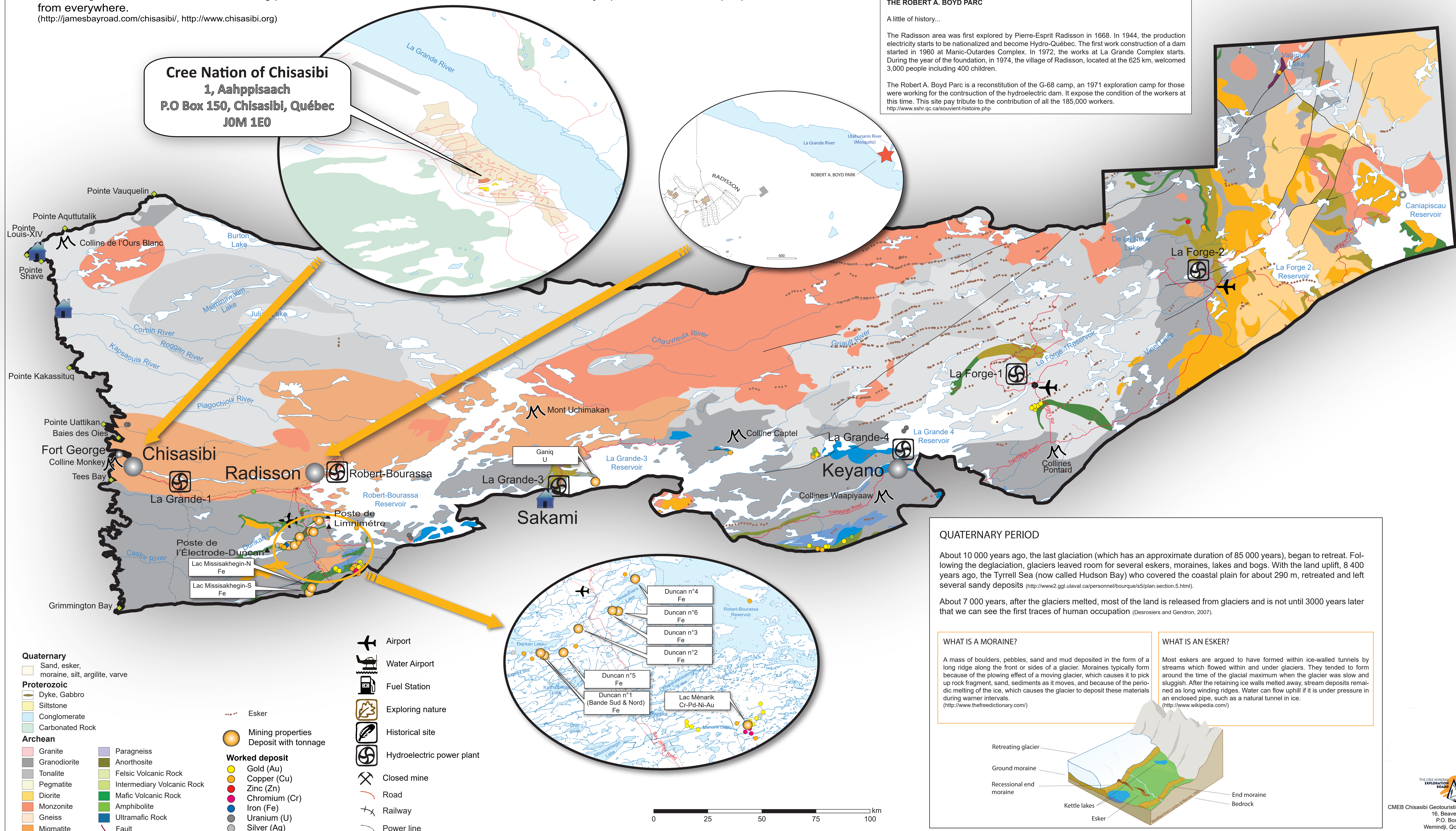
THE ROBERT A. BOYD PARC

A little of history...

The Radisson area was first explored by Pierre-Esprit Radisson in 1668. In 1944, the production electricity starts to be nationalized and become Hydro-Québec. The first work construction of a dam started in 1960 at Manic-Outardes Complex. In 1972, the works at La Grande Complex starts. During the year of the foundation, in 1974, the village of Radisson, located at the 625 km, welcomed 3,000 people including 400 children.

The Robert A. Boyd Parc is a reconstitution of the G-68 camp, an 1971 exploration camp for those were working for the construction of the hydroelectric dam. It expose the condition of the workers at this time. This site pay tribute to the contribution of all the 185,000 workers.

<http://www.sshr.qc.ca/souvenir-histoire.php>



QUATERNARY PERIOD

About 10 000 years ago, the last glaciation (which has an approximate duration of 85 000 years), began to retreat. Following the deglaciation, glaciers leaved room for several eskers, moraines, lakes and bogs. With the land uplift, 8 400 years ago, the Tyrrell Sea (now called Hudson Bay) who covered the coastal plain for about 290 m, retreated and left several sandy deposits (http://www2.ggl.ulaval.ca/personnel/bourques/5/plan_section_5.html).

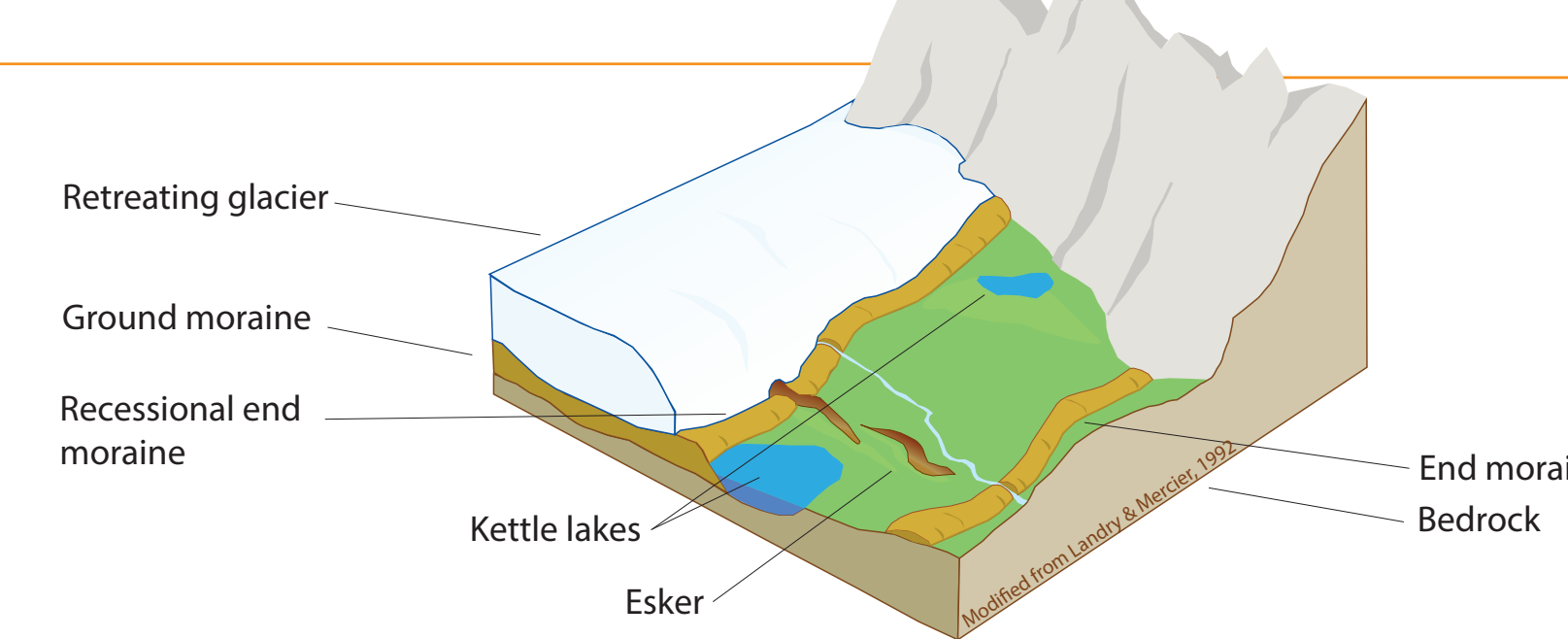
About 7 000 years, after the glaciers melted, most of the land is released from glaciers and is not until 3000 years later that we can see the first traces of human occupation (Desrosiers and Gendron, 2007).

WHAT IS A MORAINE?

A mass of boulders, pebbles, sand and mud deposited in the form of a long ridge along the front or sides of a glacier. Moraines typically form because of the plowing effect of a moving glacier, which causes it to pick up rock fragment, sand, sediments as it moves, and because of the periodic melting of the ice, which causes the glacier to deposit these materials during warmer intervals. (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>)

WHAT IS AN ESKER?

Most eskers are argued to have formed within ice-walled tunnels by streams which flowed within and under glaciers. They tended to form around the time of the glacial maximum when the glacier was slow and sluggish. After the retaining ice walls melted away, stream deposits remained as long winding ridges. Water can flow uphill if it is under pressure in an enclosed pipe, such as a natural tunnel in ice. (<http://www.wikipedia.com/>)



- Quaternary**
 - Sand, esker, moraine, silt, argillite, varve
- Proterozoic**
 - Dyke, Gabbro
 - Siltstone
 - Conglomerate
 - Carbonated Rock
- Archean**
 - Granite
 - Granodiorite
 - Tonalite
 - Pegmatite
 - Diorite
 - Monzonite
 - Gneiss
 - Migmatite
 - Paragneiss
 - Anorthosite
 - Felsic Volcanic Rock
 - Intermediary Volcanic Rock
 - Mafic Volcanic Rock
 - Amphibolite
 - Ultramafic Rock
 - Fault
- Worked deposit**
 - Gold (Au)
 - Copper (Cu)
 - Zinc (Zn)
 - Chromium (Cr)
 - Iron (Fe)
 - Uranium (U)
 - Silver (Ag)
- Other symbols:**
 - Esker
 - Mining properties Deposit with tonnage
 - Airport
 - Water Airport
 - Fuel Station
 - Exploring nature
 - Historical site
 - Hydroelectric power plant
 - Closed mine
 - Road
 - Railway
 - Power line

