



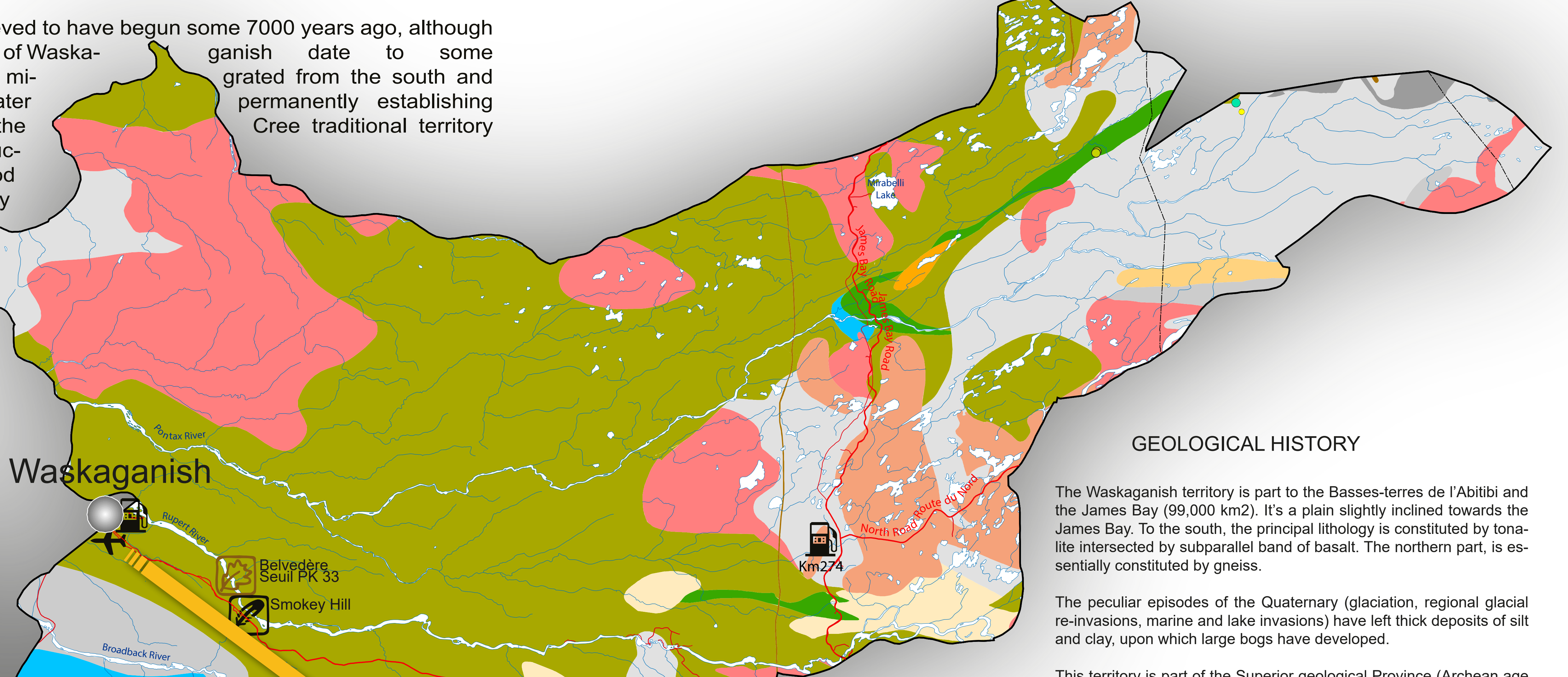
ABOUT WASKAGANISH

Waskaganish mean «Little house» in Cree.

2018: 350th Anniversary Celebrations!

Waskaganish, is a Cree community of over 2,200 people at the mouth of the Rupert River on the south-east shore of James Bay in the Eeyou Istchee Territory in Northern Quebec, Canada. Established in 1668 by Ménard Chouart de Groseilliers, and formerly called Fort Charles, Fort Rupert or Rupert House, the location is one of three original Hudson's Bay Company posts on James Bay, the other two being Fort Albany on the west shore, and Moose Factory on the south (Wikipedia).

Human presence in the James Bay area is believed to have begun some 7000 years ago, although the earliest artefacts recently found in the region of Waskaganish date to some 3000-3500 years old. Aboriginal hunting groups migrated from the south and west, first as seasonal hunting parties and later themselves in what is known as Eeyou Istchee (the in eastern James Bay). Although populations fluctuated over the centuries, the pre-contact period is characterized by a subsistence economy based on hunting and trapping of small and large game, fishing and seasonal gathering (http://www.waskaganish.ca/ancient-territorial-occupation)



GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

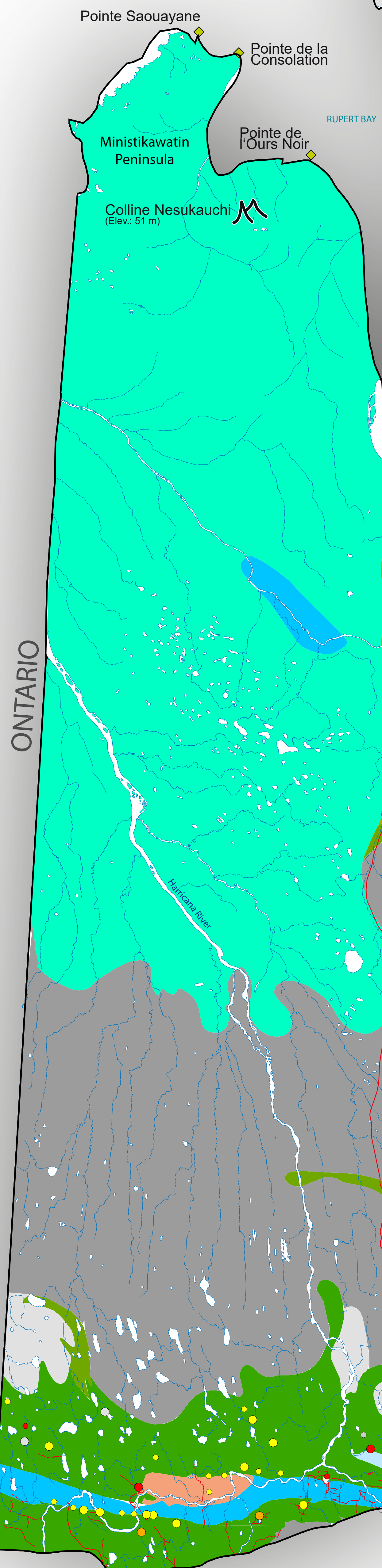
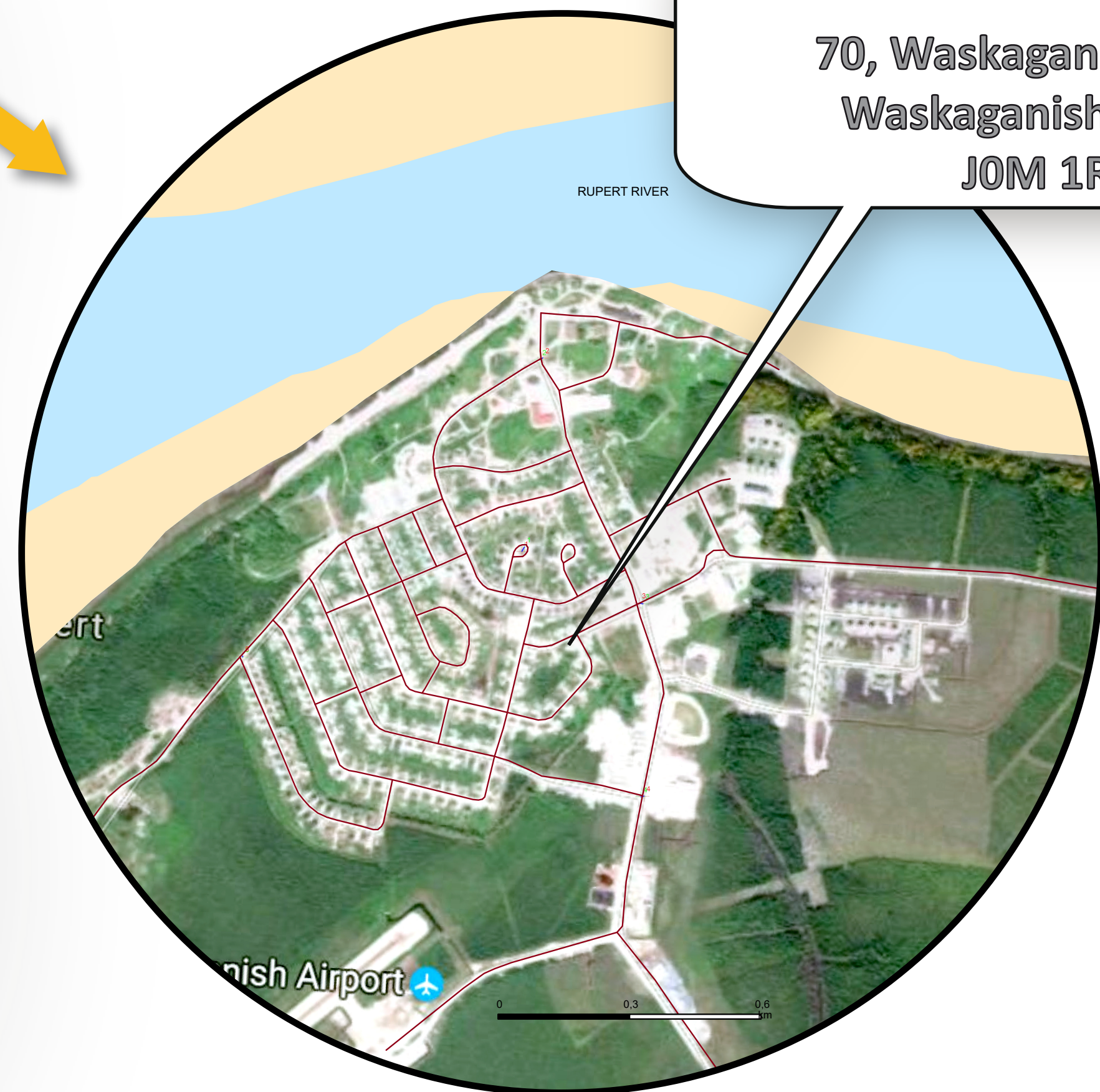
The Waskaganish territory is part to the Basses-terres de l'Abitibi and the James Bay (99,000 km²). It's a plain slightly inclined towards the James Bay. To the south, the principal lithology is constituted by tonalite intersected by subparallel band of basalt. The northern part, is essentially constituted by gneiss.

The peculiar episodes of the Quaternary (glaciation, regional glacial re-invasions, marine and lake invasions) have left thick deposits of silt and clay, upon which large bogs have developed.

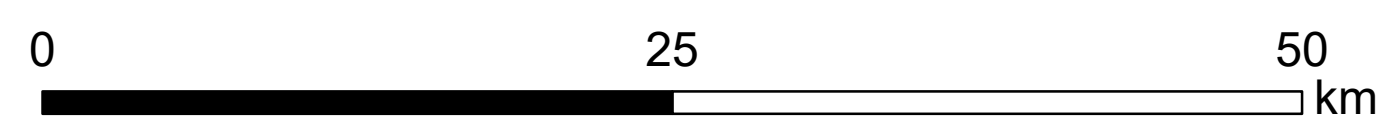
This territory is part of the Superior geological Province (Archean age > 2.5 billion years). The northwest corner is part of the Hudson Plateau and is of Paleozoic age (<500 million years). In the southern part, the base consists mainly of tonalite intersected by bands of volcanic rocks (basalt) and bands of sedimentary rocks. In the northern part, between the Nottaway and Eastmain rivers, the basement is dominated by paragneiss, while in the northwestern part sedimentary rocks (limestone and shale) are found. http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/biodiversite/aires_protegees/provinces/partie4f.htm

To the south dominate the silts and clays of the Barlow-Ojibway proglacial lake; On mounds and hills, thin glacial deposits are found in association with numerous rock outcrops. In the center, the Cochrane till (till rich in carbonate elements brought by a regional re-invasion of the glacial front in the Quaternary period) is associated with important peatlands intersected by the sands and gravels of the Harricana Moraine. In the north, peatlands are still predominant in association with the clays and silts of the Tyrrell Sea and some coastal sands. http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/biodiversite/aires_protegees/provinces/partie4f.htm

Cree Nation of Waskaganish
70, Waskaganish Street,
Waskaganish, Quebec
J0M 1R0

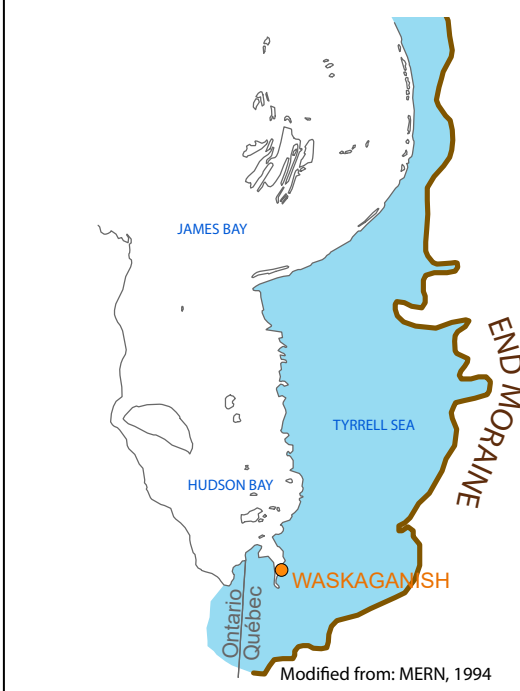


- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Esker Mining properties Deposit with tonnage Worked deposit Showing Gold (Au) Copper (Cu) Zinc (Zn) Chromium (Cr) Iron (Fe) Uranium (U) Silver (Ag) Nickel (Ni) Lithium (Li) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quaternary Sand, esker, moraine, silt, argillite, varve Proterozoic Dyke, Gabbro Siltstone Conglomerate Sandstone Carbonated Rock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archean Granite Granodiorite Tonalite Pegmatite Diorite Monzonite Gneiss Migmatite Paragneiss Anorthosite Felsic Volcanic Rock Intermediary Volcanic Rock Mafic Volcanic Rock Amphibolite Ultramafic Rock Fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Railway Power line Hill / Mount Airport Fuel Station Exploring nature Historical site |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



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.ggt.ulaval.ca/personnel/bourque/s5/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 MORAINÉ?

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/>)

