

Nipukt Apistana'wj's Forever Home

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Pekisitu'tipn ntmi'knn aqq tma'kitaqnn aqq poqji-tmta'tipnik kmu'jk.

Meskilultijik te'sipowk panuatqayjima'tijik tmoqta'wk, tujiw na tmoqta'wk paqaso'lujik l'koʻqitinew mulink kisna tepoʻlujik walipotl aqq elkimujik qame'k.

Pikwelkl nipuktl kaqi-musikta'sikl ta'n ewi'ka'titaq wenik wejita'jik qame'k.

Poqji-ksika'siksipnl nipuktl.

Pekije'k na tela'siksip koqoey, mu wenik ankite'tmu'tiksip wli-anko'tmnew sam'qwan kisna waqasultijik waisisk. They came with their axes and saws and started cutting down the trees.

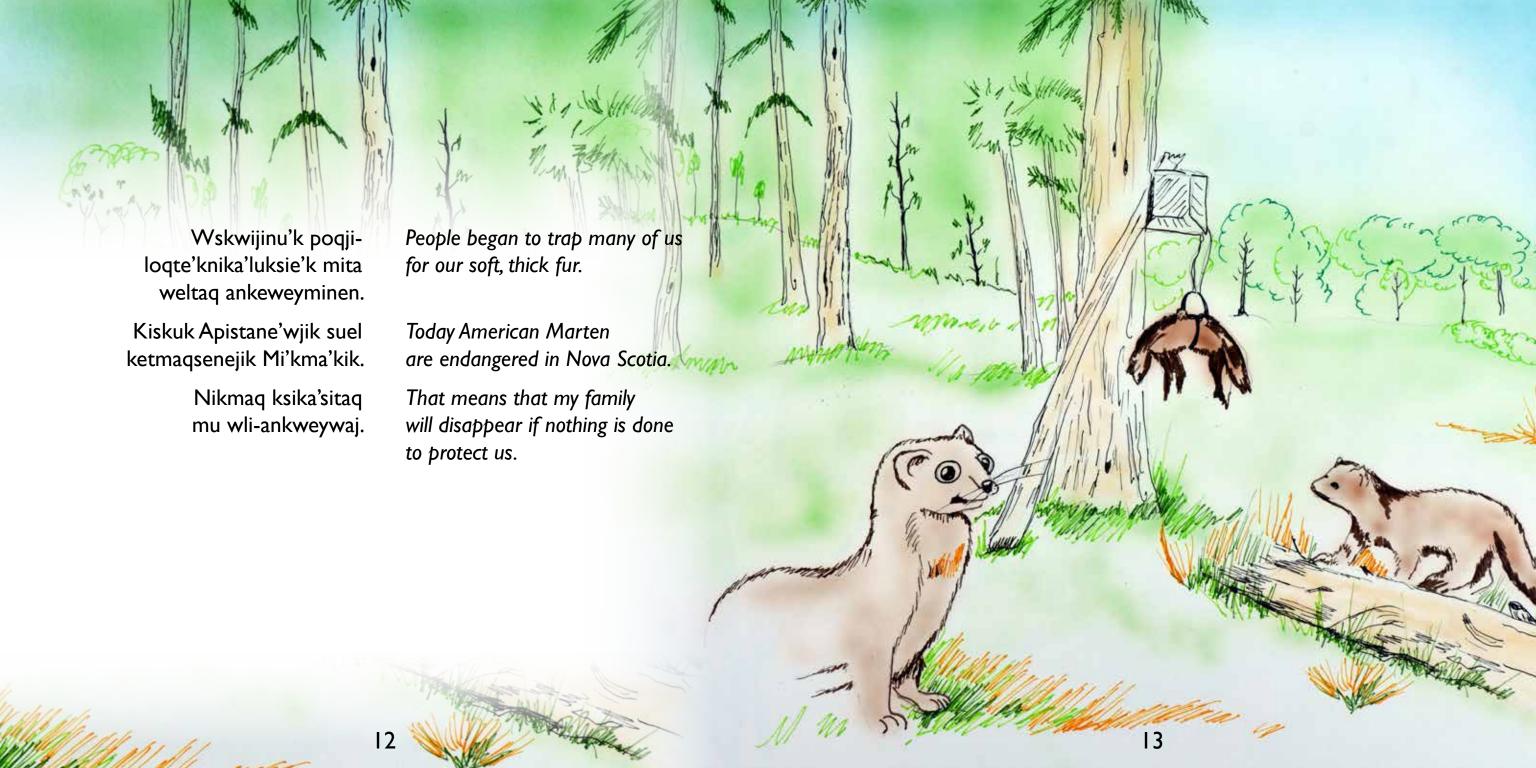
Logs were dragged off by large horses, floated down the rivers to mills, or loaded on large ships to be sailed overseas.

Many forests were cut down by the new settlers to make way for their homes and farms.

The forests started to disappear.

For many years this was done with little care for protecting our water and wildlife.









Koqomk wela'sijik etli-etnesimk wjit jipji'jk nkutey kitpu'k aqq ku'ku'kwesk.

Nemi't ala pitoqsit kmu'j kaqamit?

Tlia' na koqom me' wikultijik aqq weja'tu'tij wilu'ew milamuksultijik jipji'jk, jujijk aqq waisisk.

Ala apo'qejitk kesikawo'ltijik kwilua'tijik jujijk malqumanew.

Kuwasink, psetkunn aqq nipi'jk elt kelu'sijik wikultinew emkoqjejitk, taqtaloqq aqq pikwelkik pilue'k waisisji'jk. Old trees make great nesting places for birds like bald eagles and owls.

See that tall tree standing over there?

Even though it is dead it still gives a home and food for all kinds of birds, insects, and mammals.

Those woodpeckers make quite a racket looking for insects to munch on.

Fallen tree trunks, branches, and leaves also make great homes for toads, salamanders, and many other small animals.





L'nu'k weli-nenmi'tij ta'n tel-wije'tultik msit mimajuaqn.

Lnu'k na wetapeksultijik nipuktuk aqq kepmite'tmi'tij nipukt aqq ta'n koqoey weja'tutij na'te'l.

Wesua'tu'tip pasik ta'n tel-nuta'tij.

Nipuktuk wejiaq mijipjewey, likasuti, npisunn aqq teli-apu'nusimk.

Waqasultijik waisisk ketana'tipnik wjit wilu'ew aqq wutapsunuew.

Msit koqoey tepi'tultimkip aqq mu koqoey emeko'tmi'tiksip.

This connection between all living things is well understood by the Mi'kmaq.

The Mi'kmaq were people of the forest and treated her and her gifts with respect.

They took only what was needed.

The forest offered food, shelter, warmth, and medicine.

Wildlife was taken for clothing and food.

Everything was shared and nothing wasted.

Etek a'tukwaqn wjit ta'n wejiejik amskwesewe'k kuowk.

Ula a'tukwaqn aknutmi'tij nikmaq wejkwa'taqnik.

Ki's sa'q, niskamijinenaq apoqnmuasnl Klu'skapal aqq eykis telia'q ula a'tukwaqn.

Mawqatmu'tisni'k ne'sitki'k wijikitultitki'k ji'nmuki'k.

Nutmasnik Klu'skap elui'tmasis iknmuan ta'n koqoey wenl pewatmlij pkisinlij ta'n wikit, na kisa'matultijik l'ta'new. There is a Mi'kmaq legend about the creation of the first pine trees.

The story has remained in my family for generations.

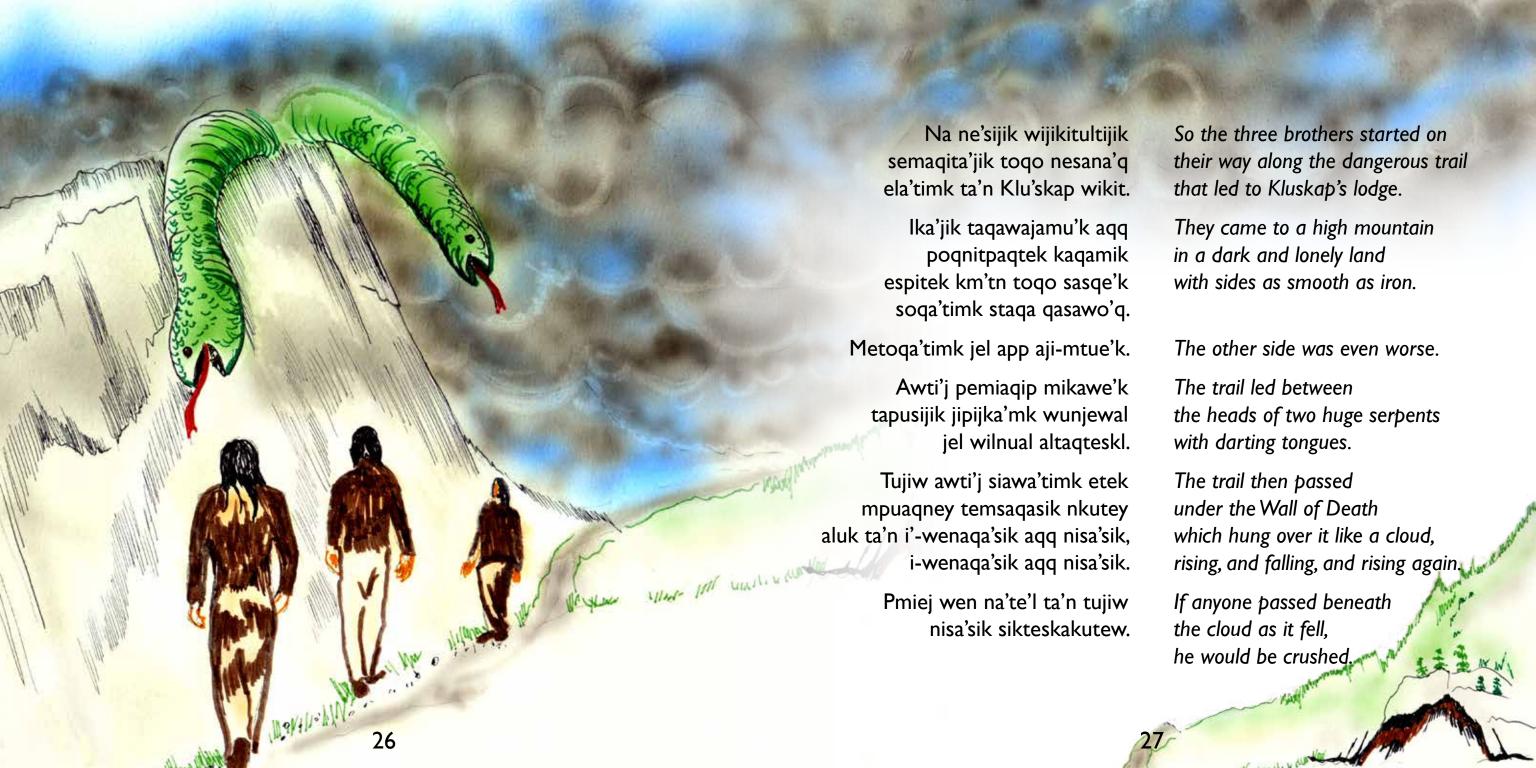
You see, in times long ago, my ancestor was Kluskap's helper who saw this story happen.

There were three brothers who lived together.

They heard that Kluskap promised to grant the wish of anyone who reached his magic lodge, so they decided to make the journey.







Katu wijikitultijik kisi-tepsiktmi'tij nesana'q aqq ika'jik Kluskapal wikilij.

> Klu'skap welta'sualajik aqq Apistane'wj wisku'pajik.

Kisatalulti'tij aqq kisi-atlasmulti'tij, na telima'titl Kluskapal ta'n koqoey pewatmi'tij. But the three brothers escaped all these dangers and came to the lodge where Kluskap lived.

The mighty Kluskap welcomed them and asked Apistana'wj to feed them.

After they ate and were rested, they told their wishes.



Wejuow wikis Kiwkw.

Kisi-pmiet maqamikew-iktuk aqq kisa'toq msit koqoey enketeskn.

Klu'skap wikumatl Kiwkwal aqq telimatl ksua'lan ne'sijik wijikitultijik aqq wkwatual nikana'siktn ta'n tujiw ika'taqualaj maqamikewiktuk.

Kiwkw pet-tukwi'k, koqqwa'lajik ne'sijik wijikitultijik, aqq ika'taqulajik nipuktuk.

Ta'n wijikitultijik ji'numuk kaqamultipni'k nike' kaqamultijik ne'sijik pektaqikijik kuowk. Now, in another lodge nearby lived Kuhkw the Earthquake.

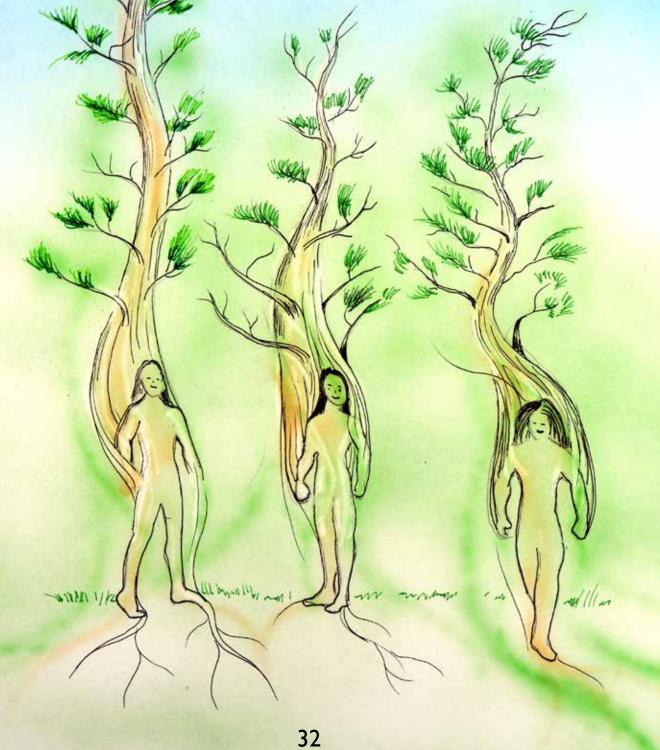
He could travel along the land and make everything shake with terror.

Kluskap called Kuhkw and told him to take the three brothers and plant them feet first in the ground.

Kuhkw came rushing from his lodge, grabbed the three brothers, and planted them in the forest.

They became three straight pine trees.





Amskwesewey wijikitultijik ta'n pewatkip pitoqsin, nike' mawpitoqsit kuow wsitqamu'k.

Knekk neyapukuit nipuktuk aqq wju'sn meteta'q psetkunmk.

Ta'puewey wijikitultijik ta'n pewatkip ne'kaw kisi-siawqatmn nipuktuk aqq kisi-iloqaptmn tetuji wlamu'k nipukt togo mu elam lukwen app, ma' elam kisi-nqatmuk mita wjipiskl eliaql knekk lamqamu'k.

Si'stewey wijikitultijik, ta'n pewatkis pkitawsin aqq ne'kaw wlein elp mesnkek ta'n tel-pewatk.

> Kiskuk me' kaqamit tajike'k aqq wele'k nipuktuk, mi'soqo na'tuen tmasqita'j.

Na nekmowk teko'tmi'tij wejisaqaliaq koqoey! The first brother, who wished to be tall, was the highest pine tree on earth.

His head rose above the forest and wind whistled through his branches.

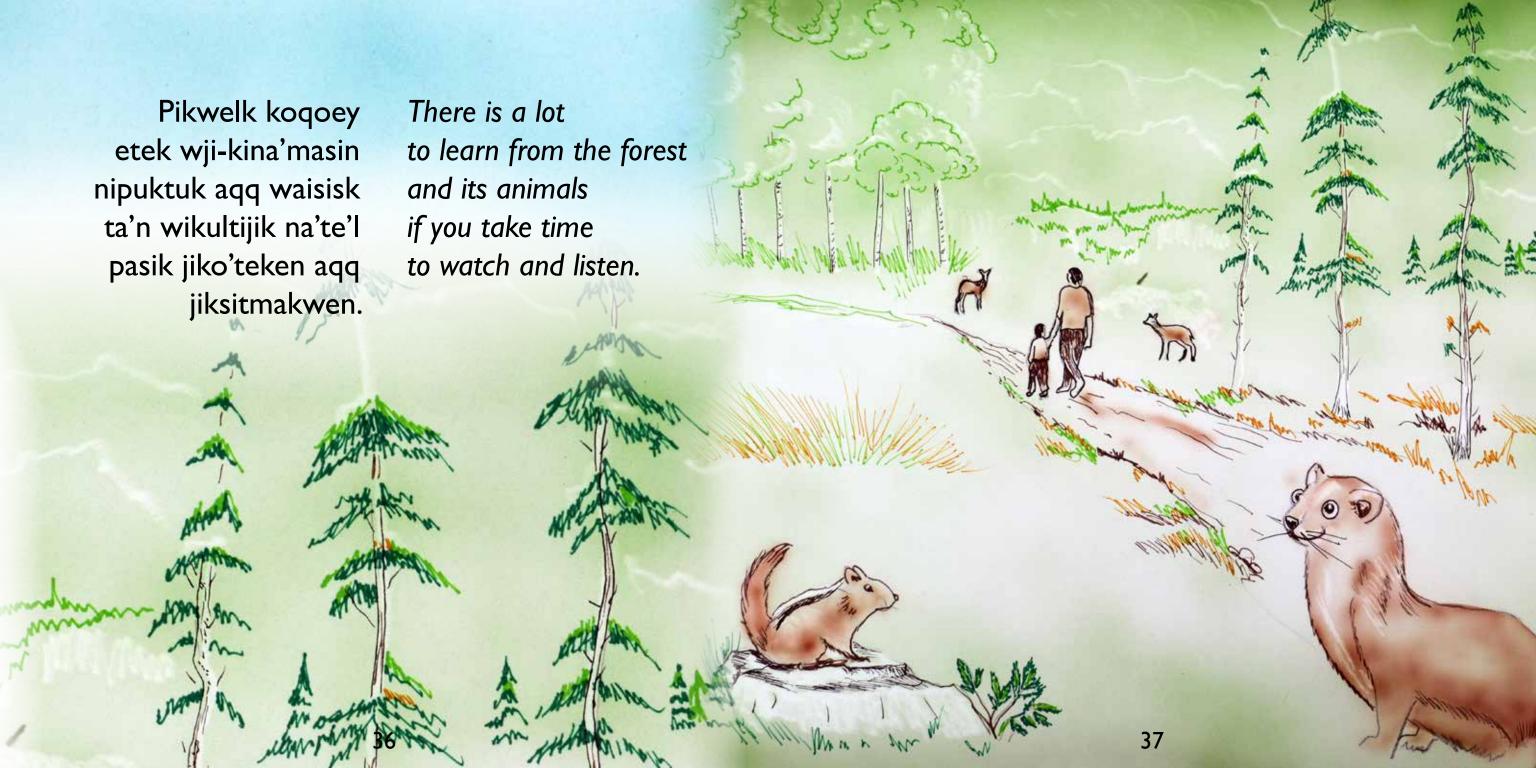
The second brother, who wished to stay in the forest and admire its beauty without working, could never leave it again because his roots were dug deep in the ground.

The third brother, who wished to live to a very old age, in perfect health, also got his wish.

Today he stands fit and hearty in the forest, unless of course, people have cut him down.

Talk about being one with nature!







At one time, **Apistane'wj** (American marten *Martes americana*) was abundant in Unama'ki, but today it is endangered with estimates of 100–200 animals left.

A member of the weasel family, a mature, male marten can weigh up to 900 g and a body up to 80 cm long (including their 20 cm tail.) Most active at night, they are very curious, excellent swimmers, and fearless.

For several years, UINR has assisted our partners at Parks Canada and Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources to introduce new animals to the Highlands to help increase the population. We hope Apistane'wj will once again thrive in our forests.

Lisa Young is a Mi'kmaw from Membertou. She lives in Eskasoni with her husband, Richard 'Buddy' Young, and two children, Maria and Spencer.

After graduating in 1998 with a Bachelor of Science in Biology from York University, she began working with Unama'ki First Nations on natural resource management issues. One of her first responsibilities was the moose management initiative, assisting Parks Canada and DNR with moose population studies in the Highlands.

Lisa is the Executive Director of UINR and enjoys working with the Unama'ki communities on a wide range of environmental issues such as water quality, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries. Lisa also co-wrote *Tiam:This is Our Story.*

Mark MacPhail graduated from the University of New Brunswick with his Bachelor of Science in Forestry and Environmental Studies in 2000. From River Denys, Mark resides in Ben Eoin with his wife, Joan, and three children, Lucas, Andrea, and Holly. Since 2002, he has been UINR's Director of Forestry.

As well as overseeing our crown forestry operation, he has tracked Canada lynx and monitored the live release of American marten. Mark was recently appointed co-chair of the Black Ash recovery team for Nova Scotia. He co-authored Awakening: Living with Today's Acadian Forest.

Mark loves hiking and the outdoors but spends many hours in the gym training. He is a national champion in armwrestling and power lifting, taking home a bronze medal at the World Armwrestling Championship in 2008.



Arlene Christmas (Dozay) spent much of her life cultivating a passion for art. Growing up in western New Brunswick on the Tobique Reserve, Dozay is the middle child in a large family.

At eighteen, she left the banks of the Tobique River to pursue a formal education at Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. Although she always displayed an interest in art, her initial intention was to pursue a career in education.

It wasn't until her third year at NSCAD that Dozay decided to switch to the fine arts program and pursue a full-time career as an artist.

Dozay has created and displayed her work at galleries and exhibits across the Maritimes, Ontario, Europe, Australia and the United States.



Barbara Sylliboy is a Mi'kmaw educator from Eskasoni First Nation. She is employed with the Eskasoni School Board as a Mi'kmaw Language Curriculum Developer for the Ta'n L'Nuey Etl-mawlukwatmumk/ Mi'kmaw Curriculum Development Project.

Barbara is a fluent Mi'kmaw speaker and writer and, in her spare time, has worked on the translation of various government documents and the stories Work in OurTime on the Cape Breton CAP site.



UINR has other publications on Apistane'wj and other topics including: Environmental Stewardship, Natural Resource Management, Traditional Mi'kmaw Knowledge.

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