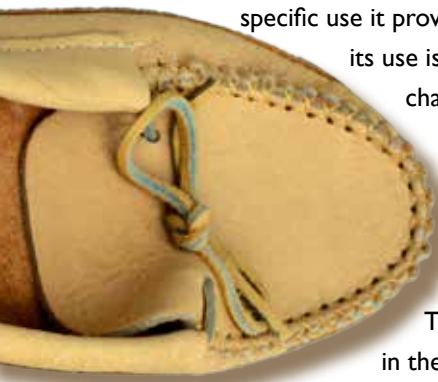


The Whole Moose

When a moose is harvested, the meat is taken for food. Some families like the heart, liver, kidneys, tongue, and some harvesters take just the main meat, leaving the innards as offerings. It depends on family needs and preferences. The meat that spoils quickly or that doesn't slice easily (like the meat near the ribs) is eaten first, while big pieces of meat are sliced and dried.

As for the rest of the moose, every aspect of the body has a potential use. In fact, all parts needed for hunting, cleaning, and preparing a moose are contained within a moose's body. Most parts of the body have names that are associated with the specific use it provides. A bone is named when

its use is determined and, often, names change when the use or context changes. For example, the hide is called **a'maqn**, but after it is tanned and prepared as leather, its name is **mekeqn**.



Three of the most valued bones in the harvested moose are the

shoulder blade, the **thigh bone**, and

the **jaw bone**, although all bones can be used in one way or another.

The **shoulder blade** is an ideal cutting tool because it is thick and strong and needs only a slight alteration to be ready for use.

The **thigh bone** is dense and can be used for things that require strength and durability. They can be used as arrowheads (Unama'ki doesn't have much chert or flint, used elsewhere) and for waltes pieces, which need to be very hard. The dull rounded bones, like the thigh bone of the rear legs, can be used as a pestle, or can be used with the **needle bone** as an awl for punching holes in leather.

The **jaw bone** is a perfectly formed hook and can be used on a stick for catching big fish. No other bone is as perfectly formed—it needs no alterations before use. It can also be used as a knife handle.

Any **long bone** can be used for a knife, scraper, or flesher, but it is best to find strong bones, that don't need a great deal of shaping. The front shins, which are stronger than the back, have a bone that is an ideal knife or scraper, and another bone that is a ready-made needle (all it needs is a hole). All bones that are not useful for knives can be used for soup, or ground up and eaten.

Moose **hair** is the best hair for fly-fishing baits. It can also be woven like wool, if prepared and separated with lye.

Tendons are prized and moose have a lot of tendons! The biggest ones are on the back and along the stomach. They are cleaned with a scraper and become transparent when dry. They are pounded until they break down into sinew which, because of the many strands, is incredibly strong. It is used for bindings and bowstrings, and can be made as thick or as thin (like thread) as needed.



Mi'kmaw Kina'matnewey



Moose **hide** has many uses. To tan skin, the brain (which is very acidic) is mixed with marrow or fat from the liver, boiled to make a dressing, and rubbed into the skin. It is left to settle in and repeated several times until the skin won't accept more. Skin can be smoked before or after tanning, depending on preference.

If preferred, the hair can be left on or it can be removed by sweating it off, putting it in a river so the water can beat it off, or rubbing it with wood ashes to alter the pH. The hair will fall out using any of these methods.

The big pieces of hide are used for canoes, wigwams, or clothing, but small pieces are useful too. Flesh from the shin and ankle can be used to make a simple moccasin.

Pieces not used as leather can be boiled down to get the glue out. This glue can be mixed with pitch and used for canoes or anything that needs fastening.

Fat from the rump and belly is collected. Different regions and families render fat differently depending on preference. It is used mostly for skin ailments and insect repellent.

Antlers are used as bowls, good for grinding. They are also cut and carved for beads, buttons, fishhooks, arrowheads, knife handles, and more.

Teeth are sometimes used as buttons.



Bladders are used as water containers, like a canteen. To prepare, it's turned inside out, scraped clean, and then turned right-side-out again.

It can be filled with water and tied or sewn up. Because it is a strong material, it can be used as a pacifier for babies to chew and suck on.

Intestines are used as thick ropes. While not as strong as sinew, they can be used for hammocks, clotheslines, or to tie a wigwam at the top.

The **stomach** is used as medicine, cut up in small strips. Turned inside out, it can be used whole as a backpack to store things.

Spines are not very useful because they are such soft bones. They are sometimes used for a rattle. Likewise, ribs are soft, and can be used as dog food.

Moose **droppings** are used as fertilizer and as a firestarter.

Any **leftover parts** can be used as fertilizer. The head, if buried in a garden, makes a great fertilizer. Leftovers are given as offerings to Mother Earth, and to scavengers in the forest.



TIA'M: Mese'k

Ta'n tujiw tia'm ne'po'j, wius wesua'tumk wjit mijipjewey. Eykik wenik wiktmi'tij wkamlamun, puklukwan aqq wilnu, aqq eykik ktantekewinu'k wesua'tu'tij pasik wius, naqtm'i'titl waqtiann wjit pekitnmatimkewey. Ta'n tela'tumk wius wije'wmumk ta'n wenik tel-nuta'tij kiswa tel-mnueke'tij. Wius ta'n naqsi-suklikaq kiswa metue'k elsmumk (nkutey wius kikjuk wpikaqnn) maw-tumk malqutmumk, tujiw meski'kl pkesiknn wius nuksasik aqq kispamumk.

Weskwiet tia'm, l'pa msit wtinin kis-we'wasik. Jel msit koqoey nuta'n ketanuj, waqma'lut aqq elukwalut tia'm etek wtinink. Ta'n telu'itumk pkesiknn wtinin wejiaq ta'n tel-lukwetumk. Waqn'tew ewi'tmumk ne'wt we'jitumk ta'n tl-lukwetten aqq kaqi'sk pilu'wi'titen elmiaq app pilu'-lukwetumk. Nkutey nike', mikekn telusik **a'maqn** katu kis-lukwasik telu'itumk **mikekn**.

Ne'siskl tia'mue'l waqn'tal mawi-ksiktantasikl na **mtlawe'l** aqq **wlukune'l** waqn'tal aqq **wtukape'knatkw**, na'sik msit waqn'tal etek ta'n tl-we'wasik.

Mtlawey waqn'tew weljewiaq wjit lukwaqne'l eltumk mita pase'k aqq melkik aqq mu nuta'nuk pikwel-pilua'tasin ke'sk mna'q ewe'wmumk.

Wlukukney waqn'tew pase'k aqq kis-we'wmumk wjit koqoey nuta'q melkiktn aqq pekijo'tmumk. Kis-we'wasikl wjit majjoqteliknn. (Unama'kik awije'jk mals ewe'wasiktn wjit majjoqteliknn) aqq wjit waltestaqne'l, mita amujpa melke'kl. Piptoqopskekl waqn'tal, nkutey wulukukney waqn'tew kiswa upmepikatl kis-we'wasikl wjit nukikwatekemk, kiswa ewe'wmumk nekmewey aqq nkutey **sa'qati** pewjete'mumk mikekn.

Wtukape'knatkw tetpaqikk wjit mkikn aqq nasa'tumk kmu'ji'j-iktuk ketanuj meskilultijik nme'jk. L'pa mu piluey waqn'tew tel-tetpaqiktuk-l'pa mu nuta'nuk tala'tasiktn ke'sk mna'q ewe'wasinuk. Kis-we'wmumk elt wjit apjun waqn-iktuk.

Ta'n pasik **pita'q waqn'tew** kis-we'wmumk wjit waqn, naltukopki'kn kiswa peskiaqa'tekemkewey, katu amujpa melkik aqq tetpaqikk kulaman ma' nuta'nuk pikwel-pilua'tasin. Nikantuk wkwajikn, aji-milke'kl jel mu setamk, etek waqn'tew tetpaqikk wjit waqn kiswa naltukopki'kn, aqq piluey waqn'tew telikk nkutey sa'qati (pasik nuta'q pewja'tasiktn). Msit waqn'tal ta'n mu kis-we'wasinukl wjit waqnn kis-we'wasikl wjit lassup, kiswa nukta'sikl aqq malqutmumkl.

Tia'm **wusapun** weljewiaq eltumk waqatikn wjit ekwitamemk. Kisi elapaqta'sik nkutey wayeknapita'n ta'n tujiw kis-lukwatmumk aqq iltaqo'tasik (ewe'wmumk lye).

Tnuann kesiktantasikl toqo tia'm pikwelkl wtnuann! Mawki'kl etekl wpaqmk aqq wmustek. Waqama'tumkl ewe'wmumk naltukopki'kn aqq sapuasamu'kl ta'n tujiw kispatek. Nukta'sikl mi'soqo kisitumkl apsitqikk tnuann ta'n melkikk mita pikwelkl. Ewe'wmumkl wjit keltapilaqnn aqq nastapaqnk, kisi-pastaq kiswa kisi-apsitqikk (nkutey apa'pi'j) ta'n tel-nuta'q.

Tia'muey **mikekn** mil-we'wasik. Ta'n tujiw elukwatmumk mikekn, mtup (ta'n e'plew sewk) wiaqa'tumk wi'n kiswa skunu'mi eltumk amjaqikn aqq amiputumk mikekn-iktuk. Naqtmn lukwen aqq me' ili-amjaqmn mi'soqo mu nuku' pija'sinuk mikekn-iktuk. Mikekn kis-wikplasmumk ke'sk mna'q elukwatmumk kiswa kis-lukwatmumk, ta'n ki'l ketu' tla'tu'n.

Mnueken, kis-siaw nastek sapun kiswa piksa'tu'n, sipuk ekwija'tu'n kulaman sam'qwan mnte'ttal sapunn, kiswa amiputu'n wiskipk kulaman pilua'sitew pH. Sapunn nqmasi-mnita'tal tla'teken ula koqoey.

Meski'kewe'l mikekn ewe'wmumkl wjit kwitnn, wikuoml, kiswa tapsunn katu kis-we'wmumkl na elt apje'jkewe'l. Wa'qi weja'tumk wkwajikn aqq wkwatk wejiujik mkisnk.

Pkesiknn mikekn ta'n mu ewe'wasinukl kisi-wjaqma'tumkl eltumk esquta'tekemkewey. Esquta'tekemkewey wiaqa'tumk puku'kewij aqq ewe'wmumk wjit kwitnn kiswa ta'n pasik koqoey amujpa nasmisko'tasik.

Mawo'tumk **wikew** weja'tumk wsukneke'l aqq wmustek. Pilui-nujkimoqsmi'tij wikew se'k aqq pilue'k wenik. Ewe'wasik wjit a'maqnsuti nepitmumk wa'qi kiswa jikleywan klmuejk.

Wsmu'k ewe'wasijik wjit eptaqnk aqq nukikwatekemk. Temsmumk aqq elapskite'mumk waio'pskl, pijoqustuti'l, mkiknn, majjoqteliknn, apjunn aqq me' pikwelk koqoey.

Wipitl kis-we'wasikl wjit pijoqustuti'l.



Wpiskwi ewe'wasik wjit sam'qwano'qq. Eltumk, na apisqisieka'tumk piskwi, musi'kwatm tujiw apaji-ileka'tu'n. Kisi-pi'tipatmumk sam'qwan tujiw kepjoqi'sasik kiswa kelpilmumk. Mita melkik iknmut mijua'ji'j pqwa'tn kiswa nunatmn.

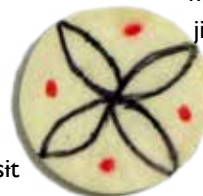
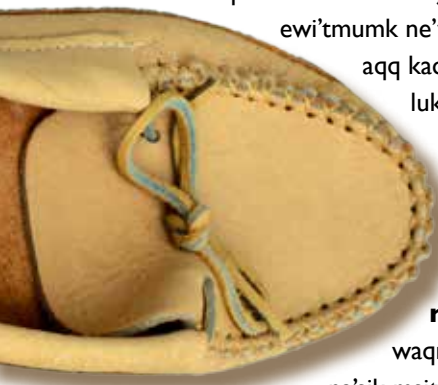
Waqtiann ewe'wasikl wjit a'papi. Mu teli-melkiktnukl nkutey tnuann, kis-we'wasikl wjit jijlumkwaqnn, etl-qawemkewey kiswa kelpilmumk ke'kwe'ke'l wikuom.

Wmusti ewe'wmumk wjit mpisun, apsasikl eltu'nl. Apisqisieka'tasik, kis-we'wmumk wjit alawatmumk mun'ti ta'n etl-klo'tmumk koqoey.

Wowikann mu awsam-tal-lukwenuk mita menaje'jk waqn'tew. Jijuaqa ewe'wmumk wjit ji'kmaqnn. Aqq elt pikaqnn menaje'jkl, na esmutl l'mu'jk.

Tia'm **wmijan** weljewiaq wjit elkenawemk aqq atkisa'teken.

Koqoey **weskwiaq** ewe'wmumk elkenawemk. Wun'ji, wutqutatmumk ika'taqn-iktuk, kelu'lk wjit elkenawemk. Weskwiaq tia'muey koqoey ika'tumk peketnmatimkewey wjit kiju' wskitqamu aqq wjit ali-amknatalultijik kisoqe'k.



Mi'kmaw Kina'matnewey

