Cree.

00°C77 ·0°



OJIBWAY AND CREE CULTURAL CENTRE

	×	

$DL^{9}d N<\Gamma J\cdot \Delta a$ (2)

OMUSHKEGOWUK STORIES (2)

P C < → α Δ 9′: < ° ′ Γ P °</p>

ILLUSTRATED BY BART MEEKIS (WWW.MINGQUN.COM)

OJIBWAY AND CREE CULTURAL CENTRE

6.6994 40.40 40.

© 2002 Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre
All rights reserved. Permission to reproduce pages extends only to the
teacher-purchaser for indvidual classroom use, not to exceed in any event
more than one copy per student. The reproduction of any part for an entire
school or school system or for commercial use is strictly prohibited.

ISBN 0-919523-33-1

For additional copies and information please contact the following:



Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre Suite 204 273 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2 (705) 267-7911 www.occc.ca

Acknowledgements

At this time, the author would like to thank the following people and organizations whose contributions have been essential to the production of this reader.

Angela Shisheesh and John Paul Jacasum, Cree translators, for proof reading the Cree version of this document.

The Sir Joseph Flavelle Foundation for funding the translation of this document into Oji-Cree and Ojibway.

The Royal Bank of Canada for partially funding the publication of this document.

The Ontario Arts Council for funding the artistic portion of this document through the Aboriginal Arts Projects Program.





P LY LUP

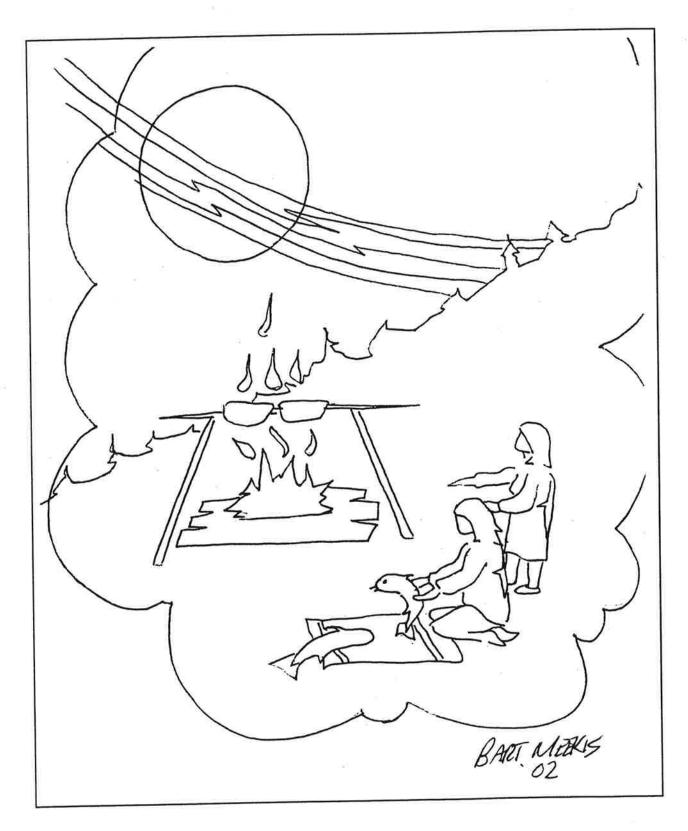
Appendix A—English Translations





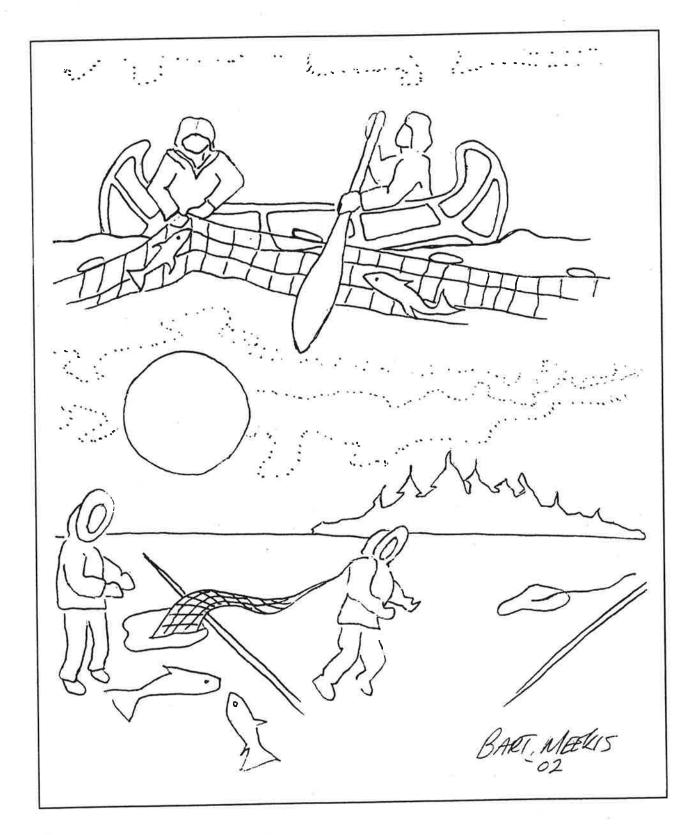
 \triangle -P.-4 \vee Ld>, ∇ -D.* \triangle -P.-4 \vee Ld>, ∇ -P.-4 \vee Ld>, ∇ -P.-4 \vee Ld>,

L∩ • ∇ P J • 49, Δ C b σ • 4) • 4



 $\bullet \triangle P_- \triangle P$ Clo $\triangle P_- \triangle P_- \triangle P$ Clo $\triangle P_- \triangle P$ Clo $\triangle P_- \triangle P$ $\triangle P_- P$ $\triangle P_-$

Γ1·C4` ⊃Γ6U° ∇ ΦC75σ•Φ`

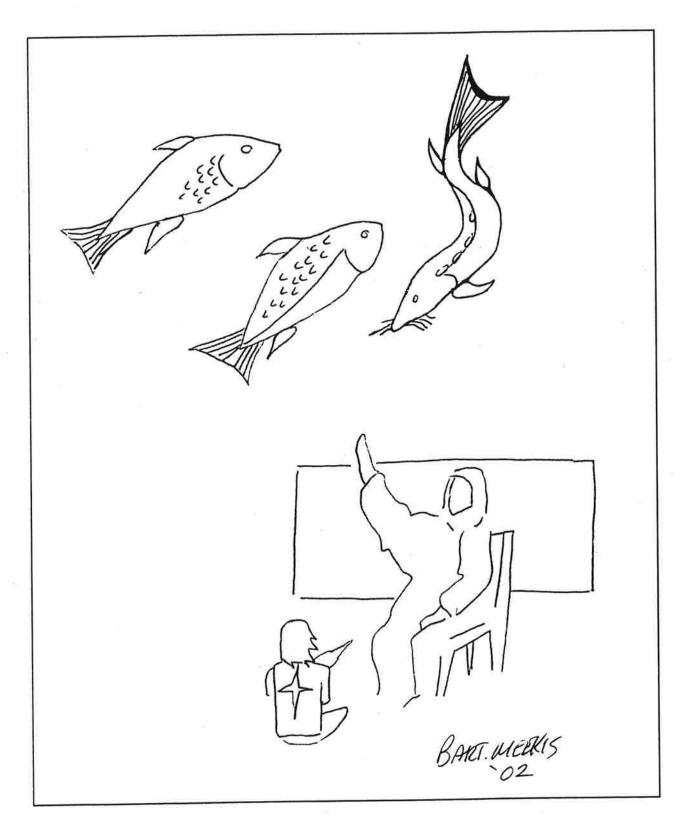






Γη·C4` ¬°C ΔCb
Δ·<σ•</p>
Δ·

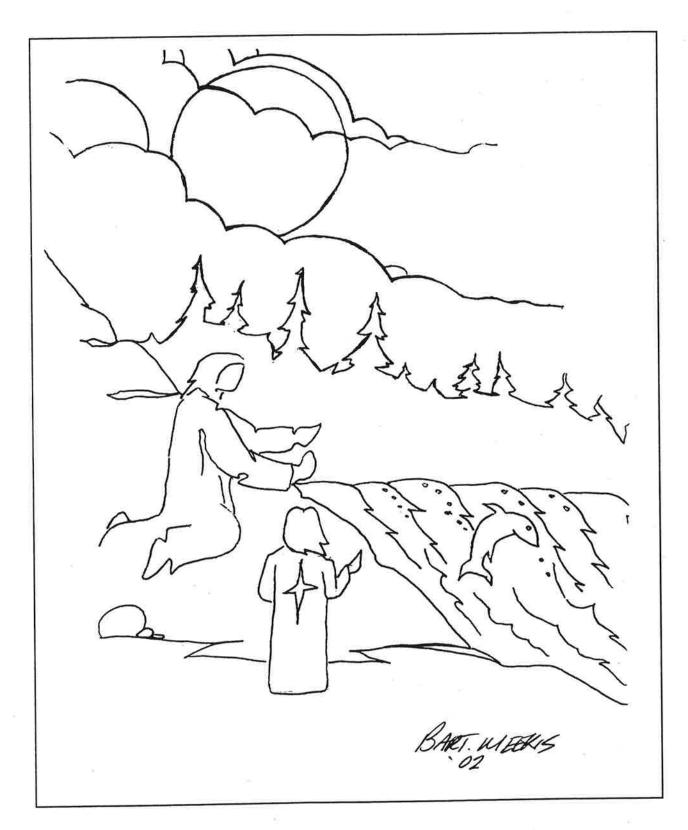
DLPD, \triangle bhhh, \Box .* $\nabla \mathsf{CP} \Phi \cdot \mathsf{Q}$, $\mathsf{P} \cdot \mathsf{dLFP}$, C , D Le \triangle VD , b DC, qq , \triangle Le \bullet



Γη•C4` ¬°C Δβσ6

Δ7Λ°, ΔΩ67`, Δ7σ°, ∇•Δσ Δσρ ΔΩ΄ Δ75`,

 $L^{\nabla}V\GammaU \land \sigma = \cdot \triangleleft$, $\Delta \neg \cdot \nabla \cdot$ $Vq \ dq \ \sigma \lrcorner$, $\cdot \nabla PLU_{o} \ - \cdot \Box \ \sigma \cdot \vee$



8				
×				
×				
	\$1			
	\$- (K			
		N.		
	9			
28				

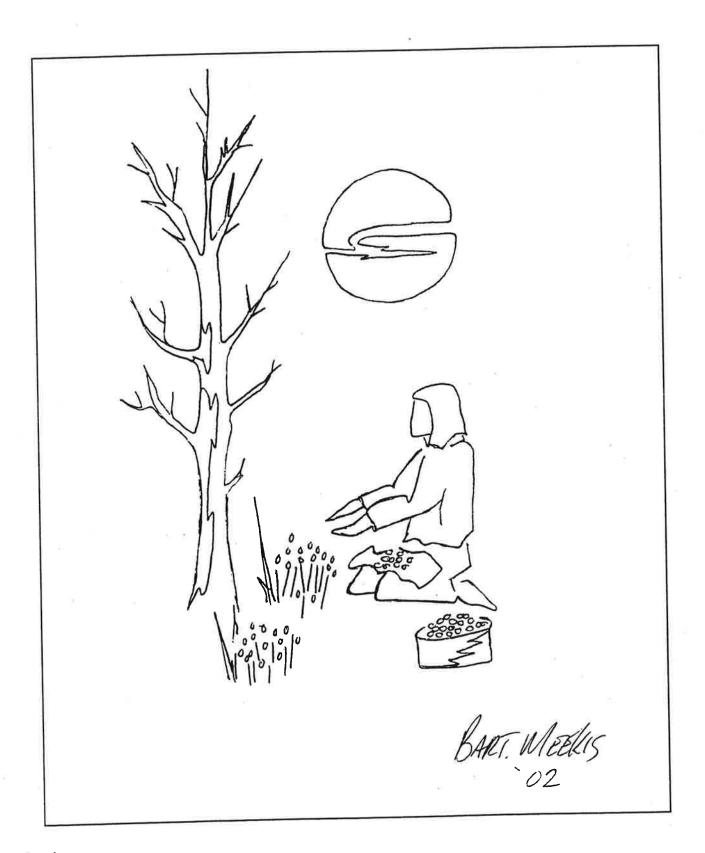
2 - V J· \degree \d`





 \triangle PDC \triangle D PP1< \triangle \triangle PDC \triangle \triangle PDC \triangle \triangle PP1< \triangle \triangle PDC \triangle \triangle PDC \triangle \triangle PP1< \triangle \triangle PDC \triangle PP1

 $L \land \land \Delta \ \Delta \ \nabla \in \mathcal{U}$, $\sigma \in \nabla \cap \Delta \ \neg \Box \circ \Delta$,



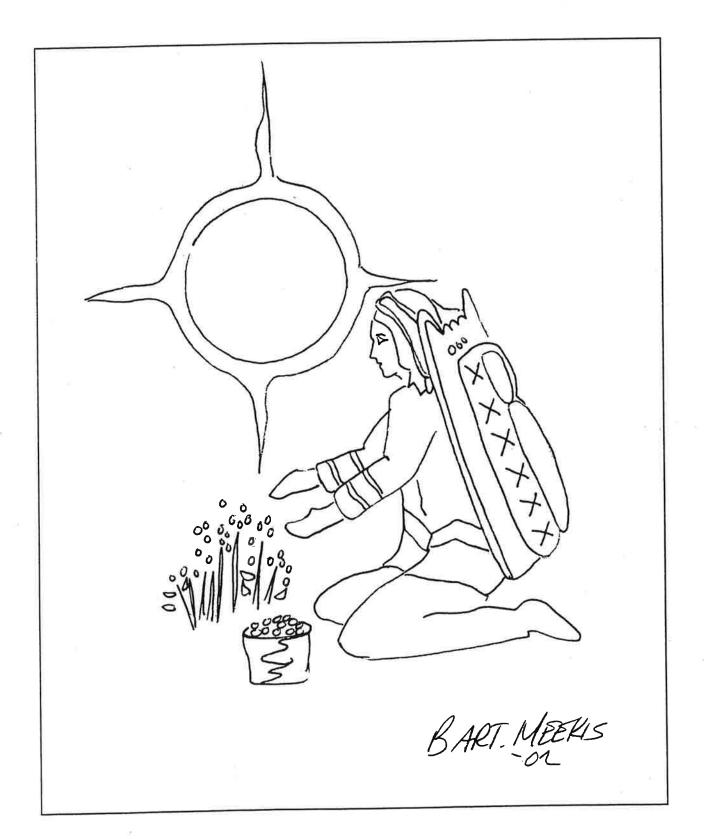
 ∇ $\triangleright \cdot$ bo b \vee f \supset CP \cdot \cdot ∇ °b $^ \triangle$ o \rightarrow \circ \vee 0°b $^ \wedge$ 1°b \wedge 1°b \wedge 2°b \wedge 1°b \wedge 2°b \wedge 2°b \wedge 2°b \wedge 3°b \wedge 4°b \wedge 5°b \wedge



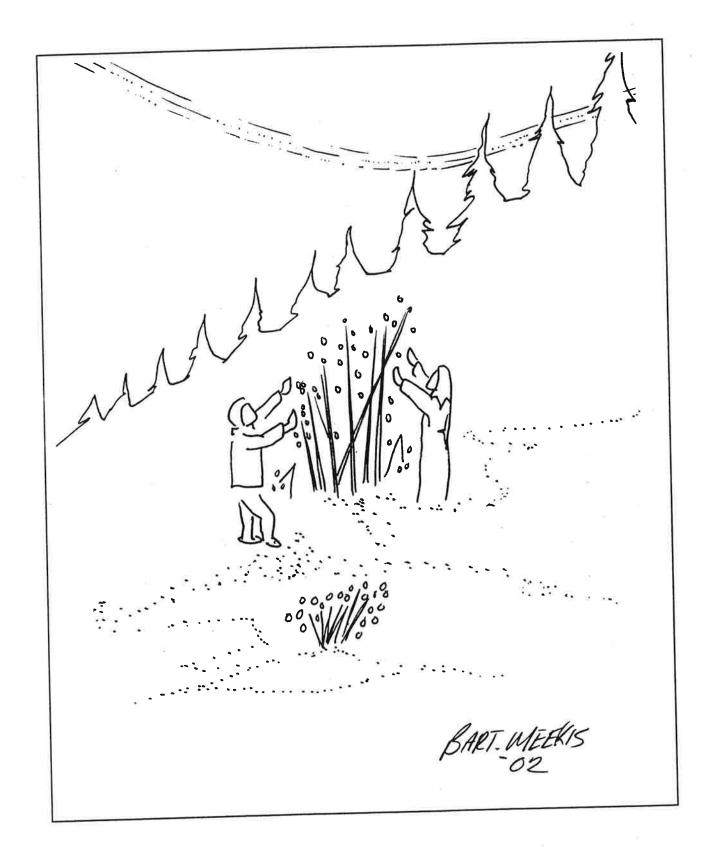
 $\mathsf{L} \cdot \mathsf{L} \cdot$



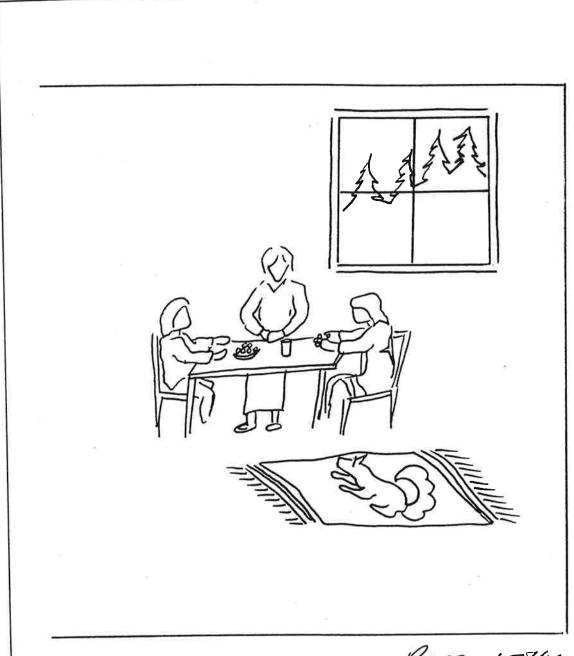
 $\triangle \cdot \nabla \nabla P = x^*$ $\triangle \cdot \nabla P = x^*$ $\triangle \cdot$



 ∇ DO. Δ T- Δ O. Δ LLL * ∇ C.O. Δ Δ DO. Δ LLL * b



| ביר | ביל | ביל | ליל | ביל | בי

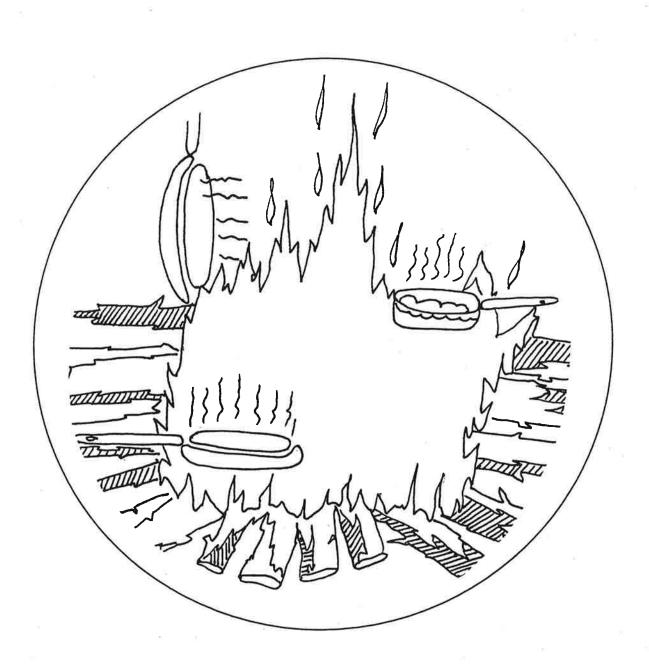


BART. MERVIS

 $P^{\bullet} \cap \Delta^{\bullet} \cap A^{\bullet} \cap A^{\bullet$

 $C \Gamma \cdot \nabla^{\sigma} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta$ $C \Gamma \cdot \nabla^{\sigma} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta$ $C \Gamma \cdot \nabla^{\sigma} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta$

3 — ⊲ada°°



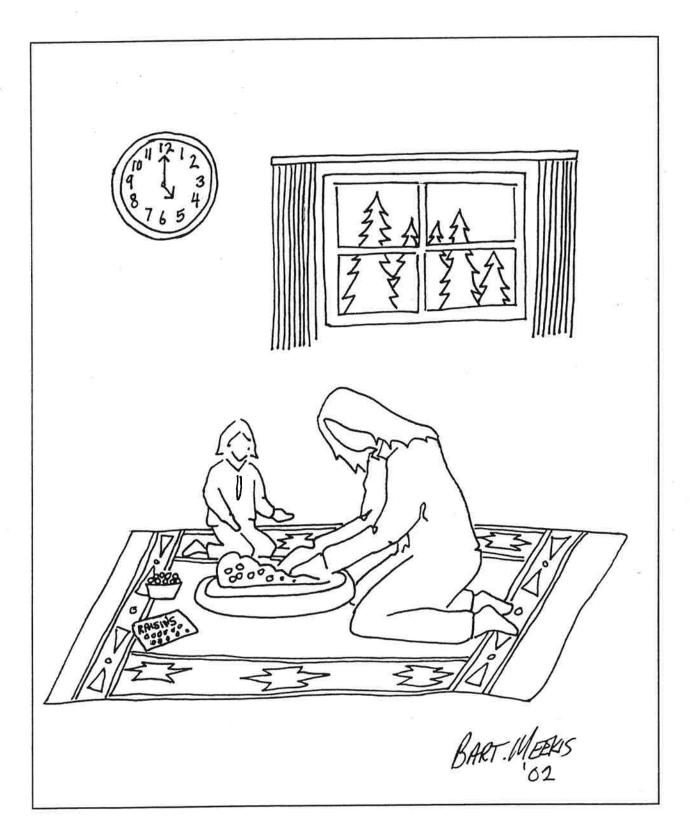


 $\nabla \Pi_o$ Je $Dq\Gamma^*$ $d \cdot P$, d < C, $d = q \sigma_o$ Δ $D \wr \nabla$,



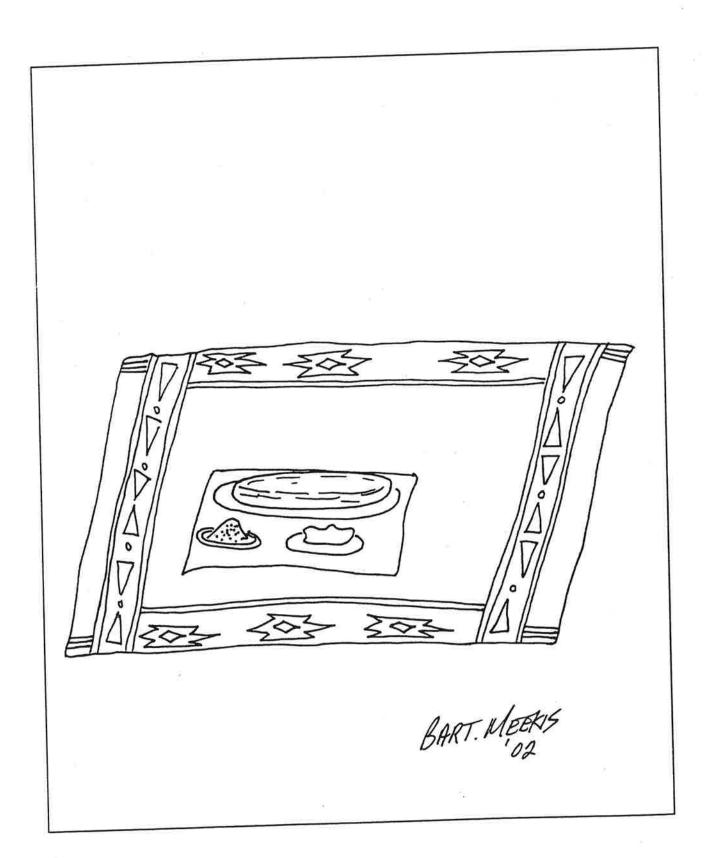
 DU^{PP} , QC^{PQ} , QC^{PQ} , QC^{Q} , QC^{Q} , QC^{Q}

 ∇^* ∇^* ∇^* ∇^* ∇^* ∇^* ∇^*



DqΓ* qC, σ d.p, ρ b bα-ρ.γ», ∇Λο,

∇∇` Δ•Uσ•< DdL, 2Fσ5` ¬^C Λd Fσ5,



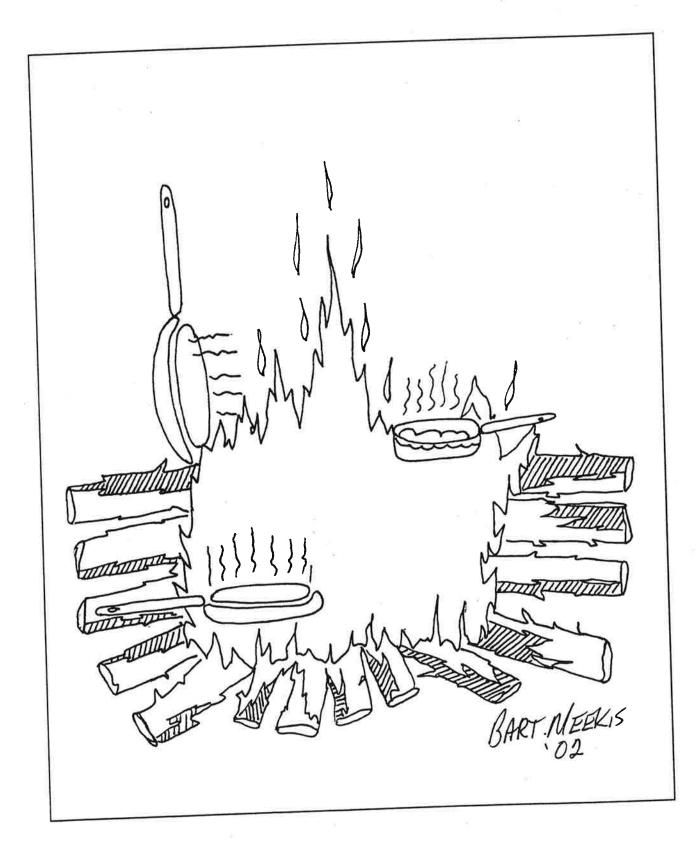
 $\triangle \Box \cdot \Box \cdot \nabla \Rightarrow .$ $\triangle \Box \cdot \Box \cdot \nabla \Rightarrow .$ $\triangle \Box \cdot$

 $\nabla \mathsf{CP}^{\mathsf{c}} \cdot \mathsf{Q}$, $\mathsf{J}^{\mathsf{c}} \cdot \mathsf{\nabla}^{\mathsf{c}} = \mathsf{Q} \cdot \mathsf{Q}$, $\mathsf{Q}^{\mathsf{c}} \cdot \mathsf{Q} = \mathsf{Q} \cdot \mathsf{Q} \cdot \mathsf{Q}$



< LLQLP, Planger, dada,*</pre>

>10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-40, <">10-4



 $\triangle \Phi \Phi_{\bullet}^*$ $\triangle \Phi \Phi_{\bullet}^*$ $\triangle \Phi \Phi_{\bullet}^*$

∇∫ ← P ← ,

∇∫ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

√ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

✓ ← ,

ΛΓ` ▷•\bσ•<Δ°, \\\\Δ' \\\ Δσθα°

ΦΛ· ▷·\ρΦ·Ϥ,* ρ<Cσqσ°



D9T* AC Q&F < LL&\P,*
QP\$ b\\-4, \QP9\$ \Q\\-4.



4 − ∩•</br>

 \cap







CCσσ°x

D\Cσσ°x

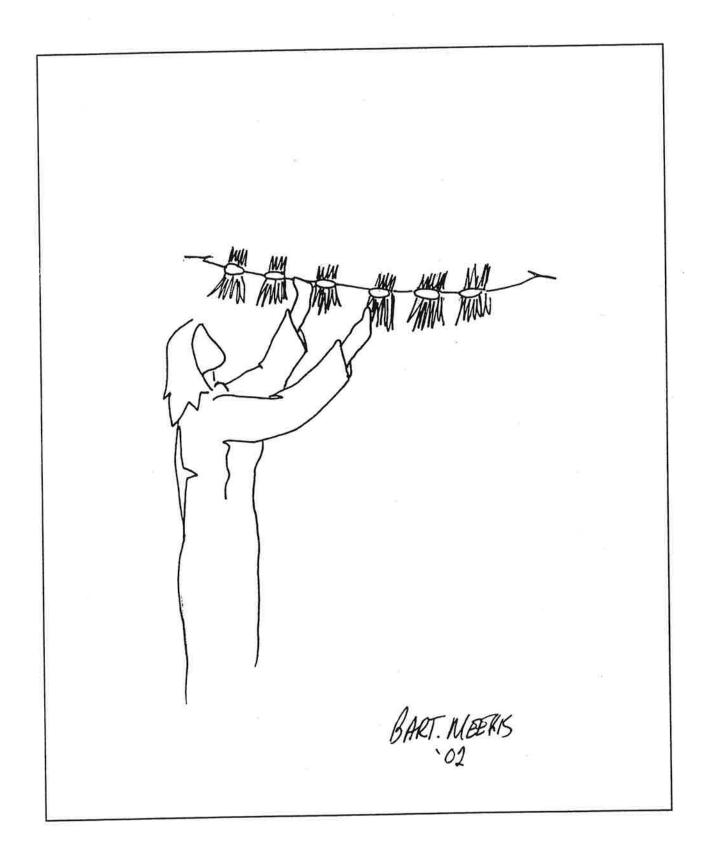
D\σσ°x

D













6,Ω°C.•P,* LЧ·Δ d•P, ¬υL, P ∇C•P, σ,V_

5 — <**1.**5∆b°







·Δ·9°PCσ·⊲·α PP P ⊲Λ′ ΛΡ b ⊲·∽Δ9′_x

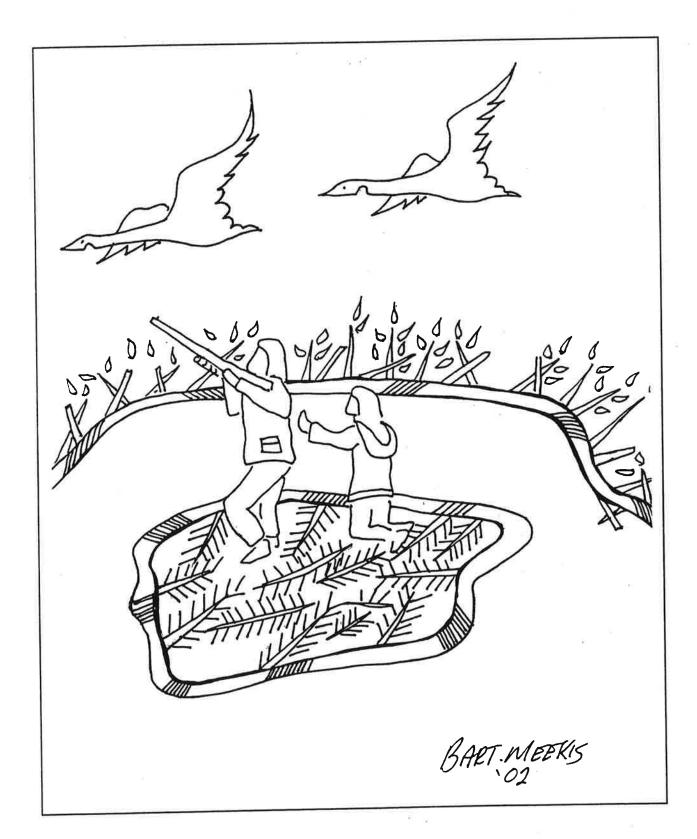




LFC \mathbf{q} , \mathbf{q}



 $AC \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$, $A \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$ $A \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$, $A \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$ $A \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$ $A \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$ $A \cdot \triangle \Phi \cdot \triangle$



Ь Δ°·Ь РГСГ` <Ο Ο

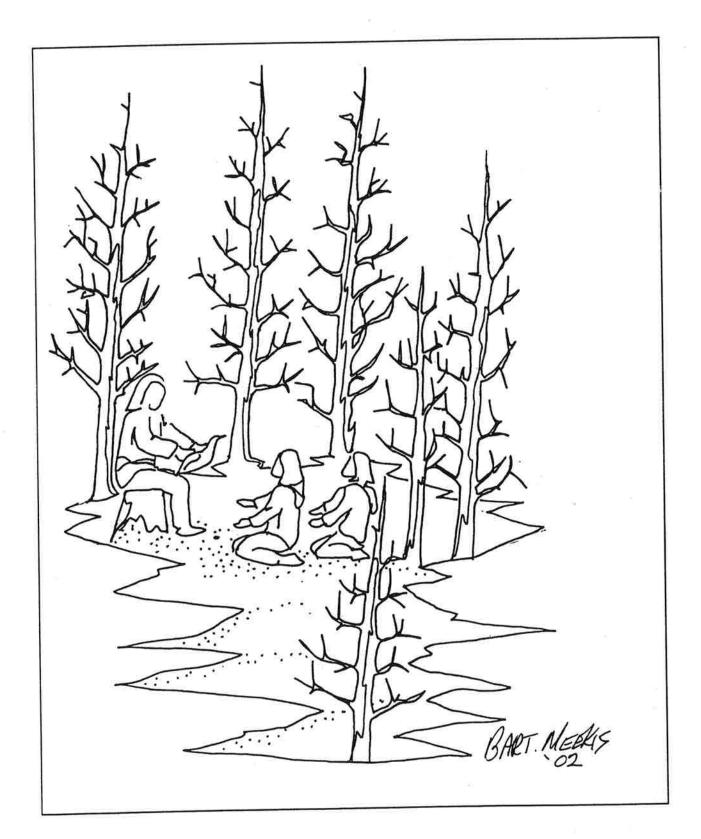
6 — o^pba`





 $D < < \cdot \lhd$ $\neg LL$, $\Delta \ \nabla \supset \Pi \cap L^*$ $\Delta \cdot \nabla J \cdot \Delta \cdot \lhd$,

 $^{\circ}$ C· \triangle ch, ∇ · \bigcap - \bigcirc \triangleright C· \bigcirc ° $^{\circ}$



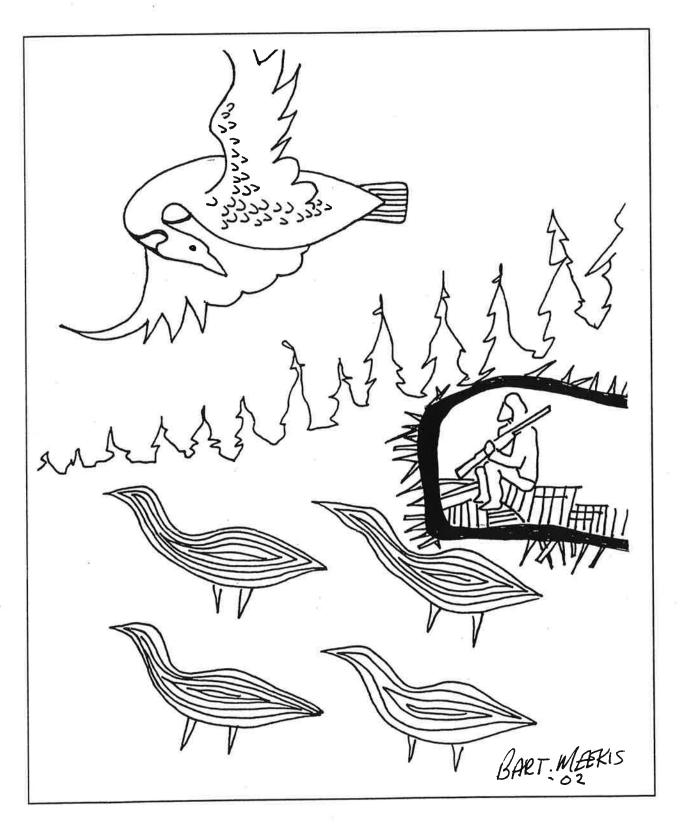
- b aC·∇-L·</br>

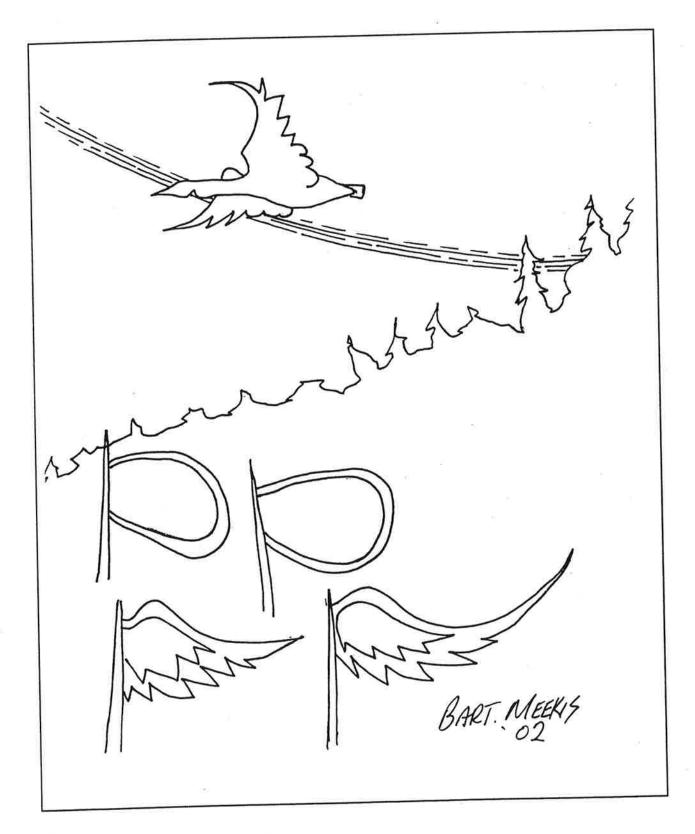
- b aC·∇-L·

- °Pba` C·bP9

- °Pba` C·bP9

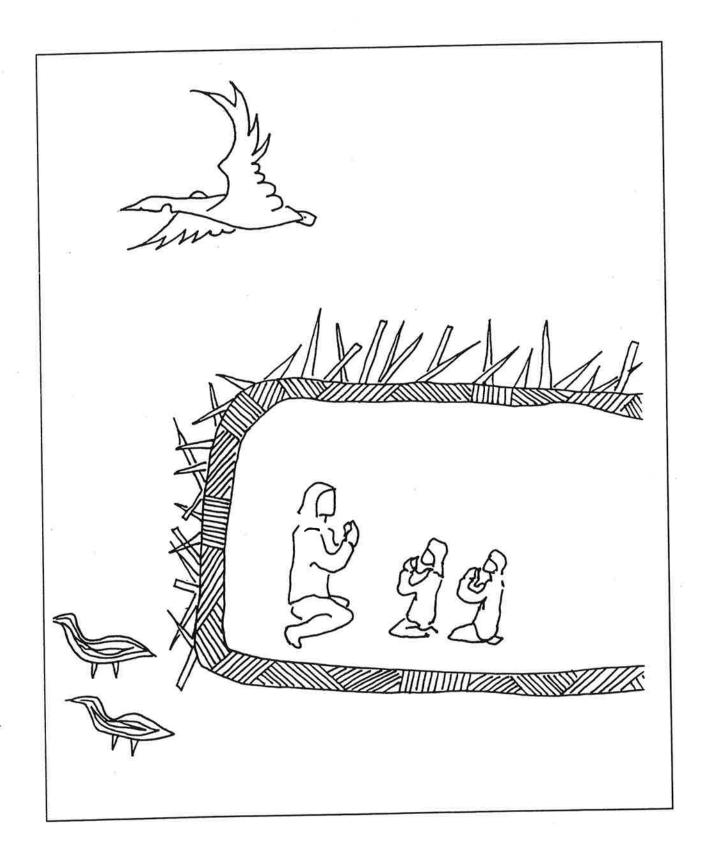
- °Pba` C·bP9





 \neg _C \lor 4 \lor 4 \lor 6. \lor 7. \lor 7. \lor 6. \lor 7. \lor 7. \lor 7. \lor 6. \lor 7. \lor 7.

 $\triangleleft < C, *$ $\triangleleft < C, *$ $\triangleleft < C, *$ $\triangleleft < C, *$ $\triangleleft < C, *$



b Δ"·b ΓLαΓ` σ'Pbα, P ⊲Λ·⊲`αP'b° ⊲·∽Δbσ`,

Δ9C9 P Ql QVCblp96, «



 \triangle Partial Avarage \triangle Partial Avarage \triangle Variable \triangle Variable \triangle





 $\neg C \cdot \nabla$ PLU $^+$ PLU $^$

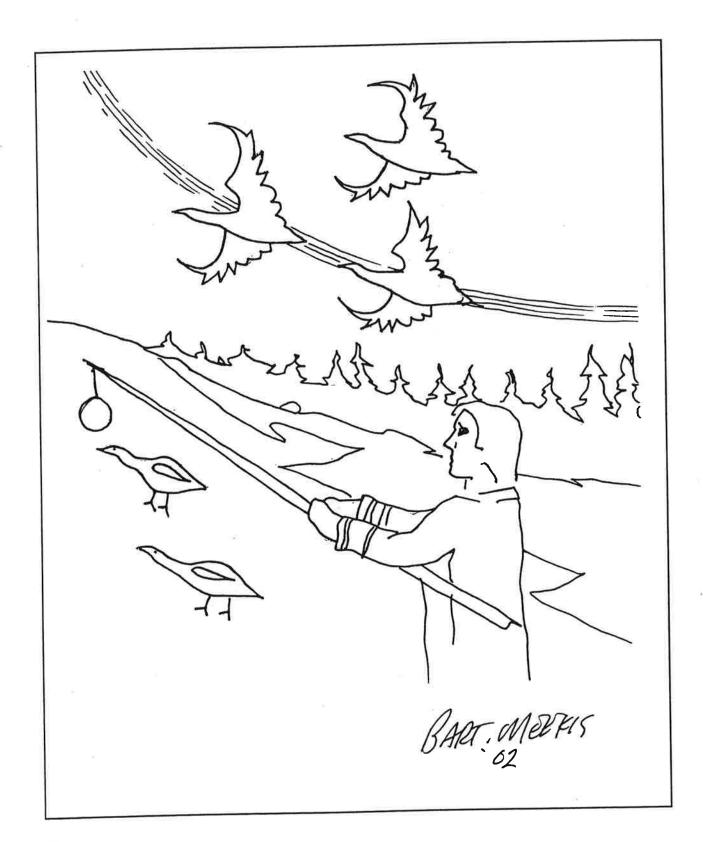
 $\neg C \cdot \triangle \cap L(^*)$ $\neg \cdot PP$, $b \triangleleft C \cdot \cdot \triangleleft >_{\bullet} \triangle$

σ.ρρ, δ <<<, ν... Δ</p>





 $\Delta < U < x$ $\Delta < U < U < x$ $\Delta < U < U < x$ $\Delta < U < U < x$ $\Delta < U < U < x$ $\Delta < U < U < x$ $\Delta < U <$

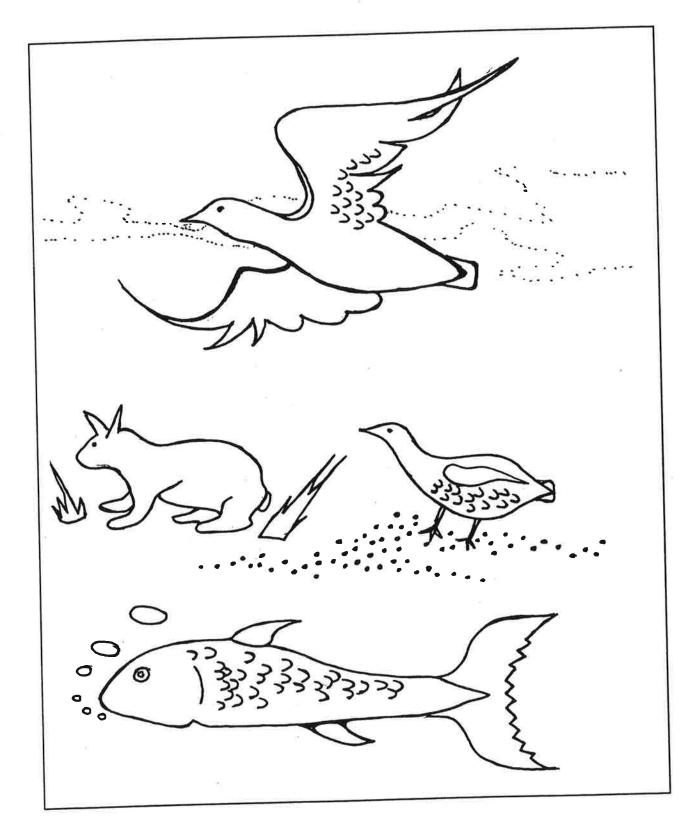


 $\Delta \cdot P_{-}$ L,U9, $\Delta \cdot \Delta$ 945,* $\sigma \cdot C \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \cdot C \cdot P \cdot \sigma^* \quad \sigma \cdot P \cdot C \cdot P \cdot \Phi$, $\nabla \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot P \cdot \Phi$, $\nabla \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi$, $\nabla \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi$, $\nabla \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi$, $\nabla \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi_{-} \cdot \Phi$

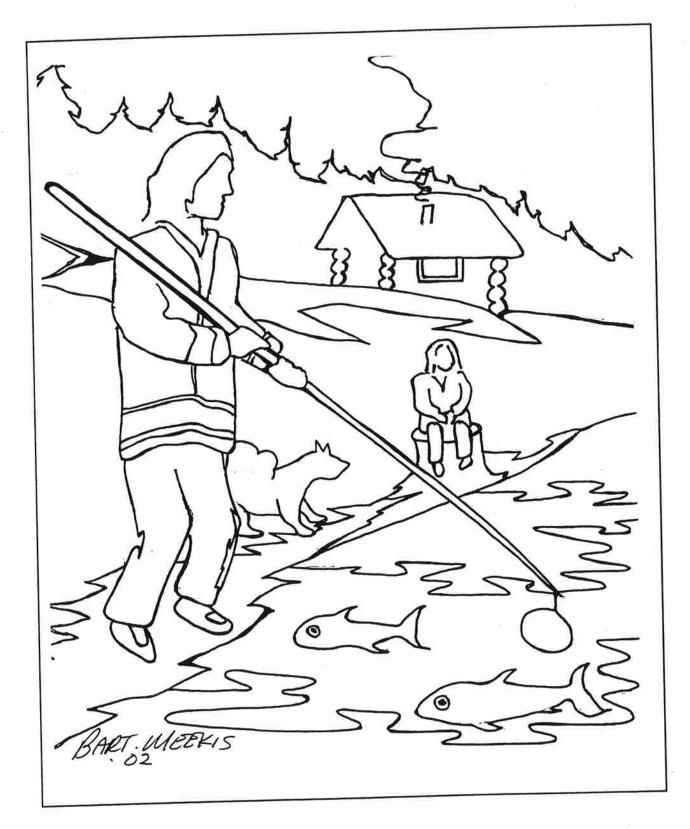


 $< C,^*$ < < < pp. <math>< <

 $\triangle \text{ L.D. } \triangle \text{ A91.}^*$ $\triangle \text{ L.U. } \text{ \neg .PCP$} \text{ \neg .PCP$}$ $\triangle \text{ L.U. } \text{ \neg .C. \neg .PP$}$



•∇₽៤Ն。 σ⊥,* •∇₽៤Ն。 ∨⊅。* •∇₽៤Ն。 •⊲>,*



D∪ΦPΠ,*
¬,∨_ L•σ\, L\, ¬\, P

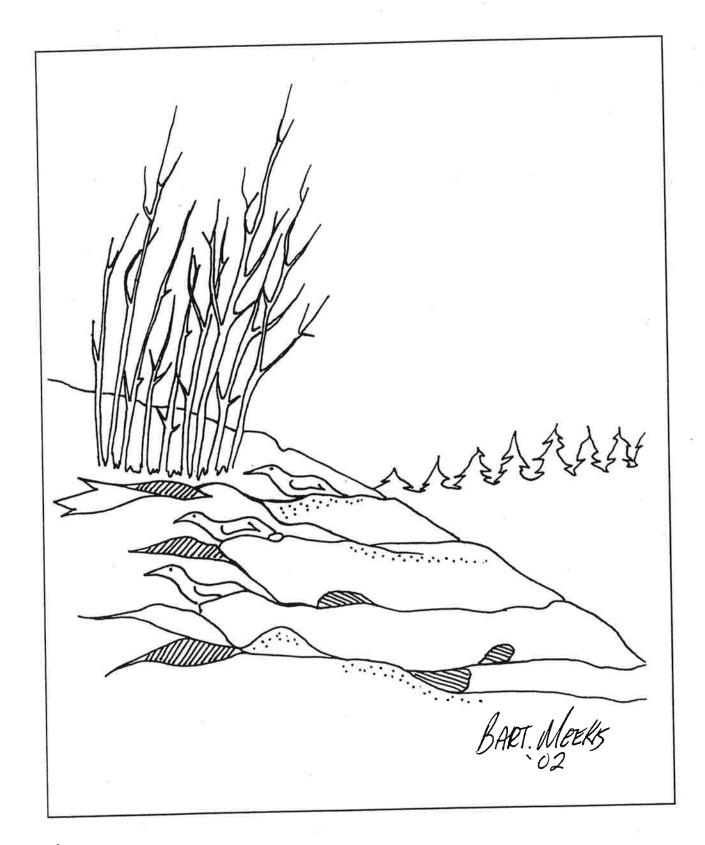
6 − · 6 − · 7 · 7 · 8 − · 8 − · 9 · <p

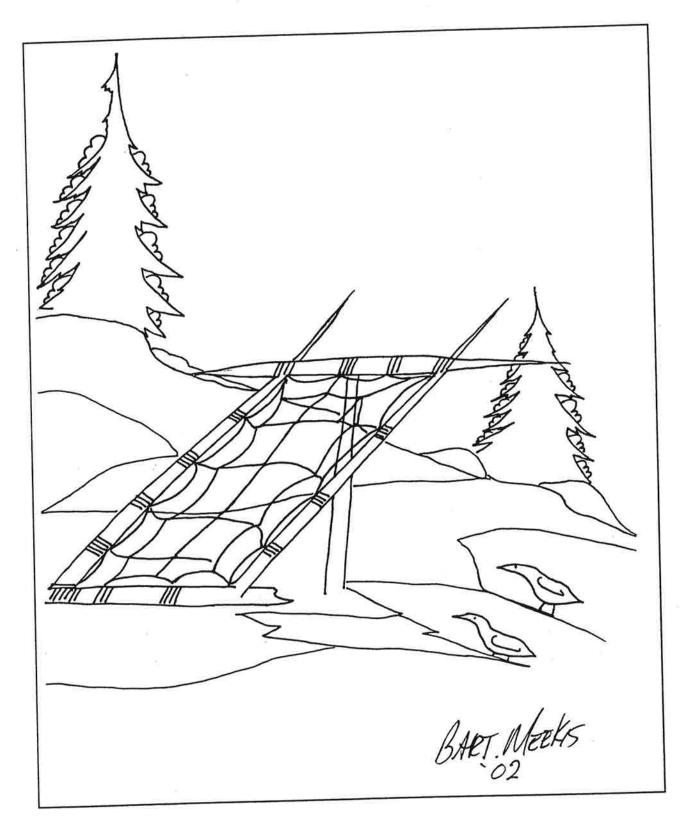




 $D < < \cdot \triangleleft_*$ $\nabla \cdot \cap \hookrightarrow \cdot \triangleleft$ LL $\triangle \cap \cap \cap \neg \vdash$ $\neg \Gamma \cap \vdash \circ \neg \vdash$ $\neg \Gamma \cap \vdash \neg \vdash$ $\neg \Gamma \cap$

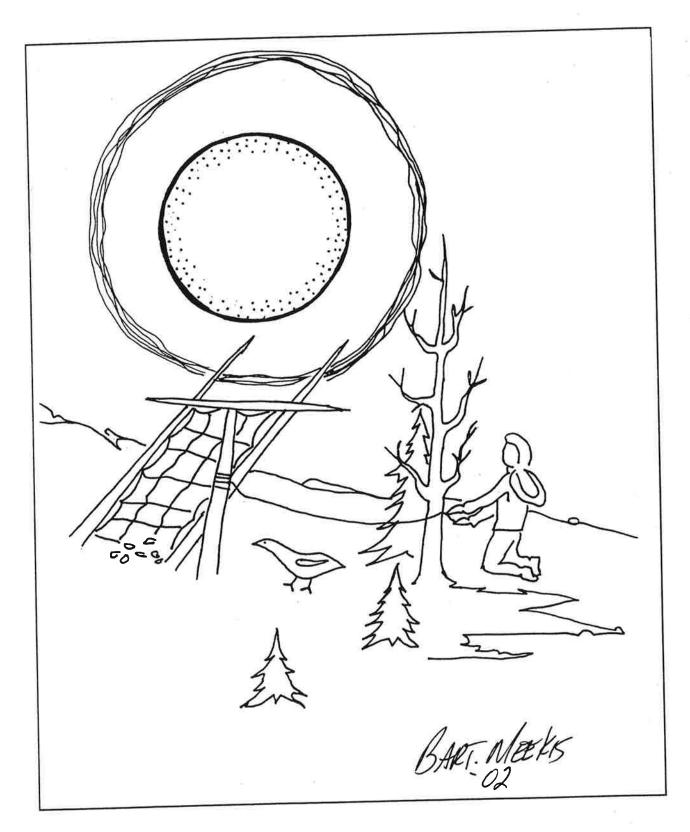
 $^{\circ}$ CL, $^{\circ}$ PPP, $^{\circ}$ PPP, $^{\circ}$ PPPP, $^{\circ}$ PC, $^{\circ}$ PC, $^{\circ}$ PL $^{\circ}$ CO, $^{\circ}$ PC, $^{\circ}$ PL $^{\circ}$ CO, $^{\circ}$ PC, $^{$





<C., \triangle . ∇ \neg < ∇ L.* <C.PVLP, \triangleleft \neg V. \triangle ∇ 1 \neg -P,

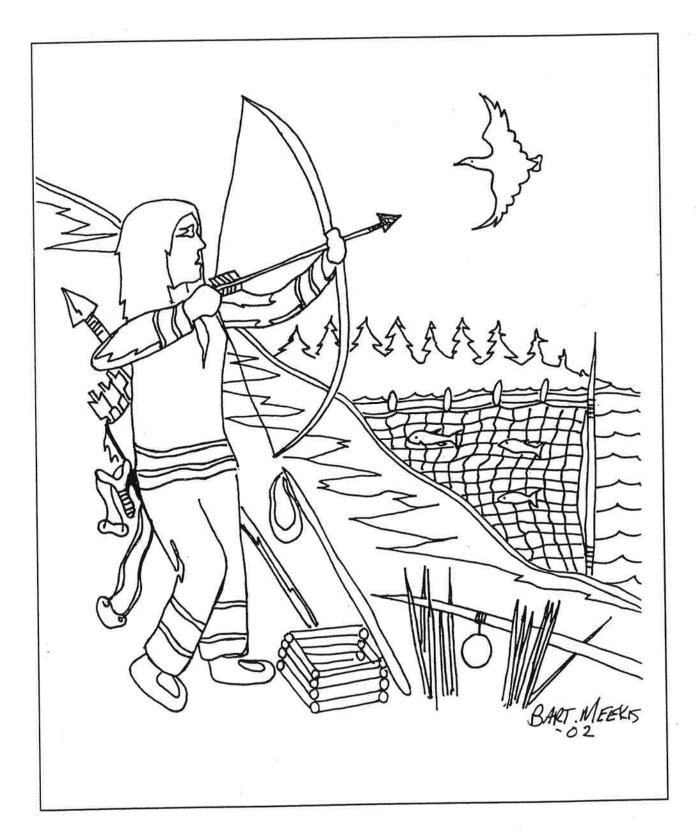
 $\triangle \nabla_{\bullet}$ L_U9, \triangle Pbach, $\triangle \nabla_{\bullet}$ L_U9, $\triangle \nabla_{\bullet}$ $\nabla \nabla_{\bullet}$ ∇_{\bullet} ∇_{\bullet}





DLPN.* \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle





```
•∇°6⁻ Δσσ•<0` ∇ •Δ σ<<<<>>
```

⟨⟨□⟩⟩⟩, ⟨□⟨□⟩⟩



675, P <
675, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P
676, P</li

9 — Ll.

 \Box

U





PT, V~ da ∧¬° ∆Nd° PT

¬^C Pa 1σ, DC Vr △Λ*

VCT & P < ,qVC.*



•Δ.P. ¬σ δΓΓ•Δ.*

∇•Ω- ¬σ δΓΓ•Δ.*

 $\nabla V_{\bullet} \cdot \partial V_{\bullet} \cdot \nabla V_$



 \triangleright CC·P, \lor \triangleleft <C, \triangle \lor \triangle < ∇ P \circ - \bigcirc ,

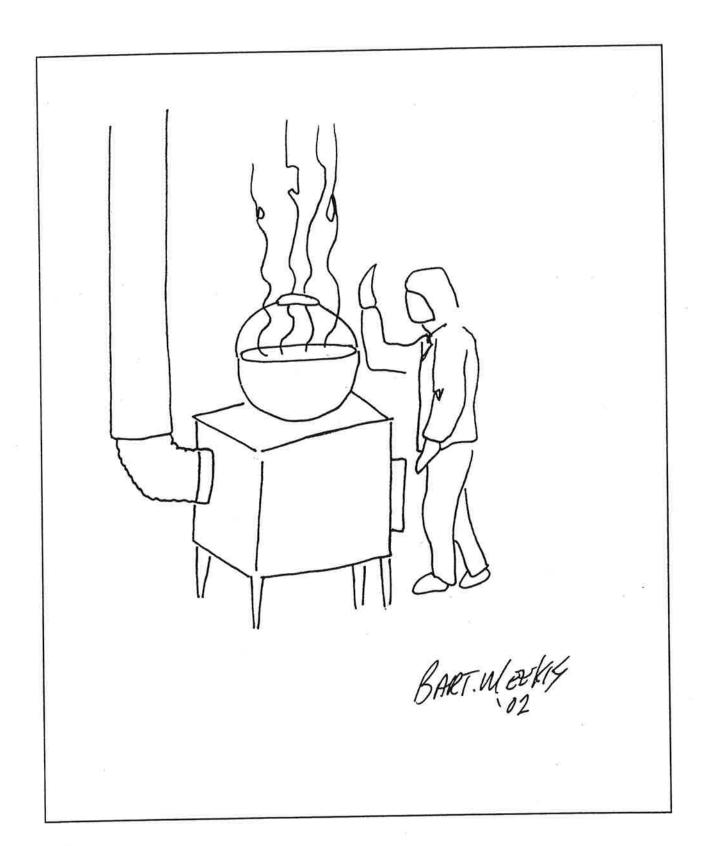
LCbly*
Lcbly*
Lcbly*
Lcbly*
Lcbly*
Lcbly*



Δ¬L¬¬, L¬ ¬, νρν, ¬, ρν



10-, V-° <1-... PSb° or b Cdc°
-°C or b LLr···°° P····
<∩L dC` PSb° or b Cc·······
<\1... or b <1-... or b <1-...





•Δναρηαδ ρ.ρσ*

ονορηαδ ονος

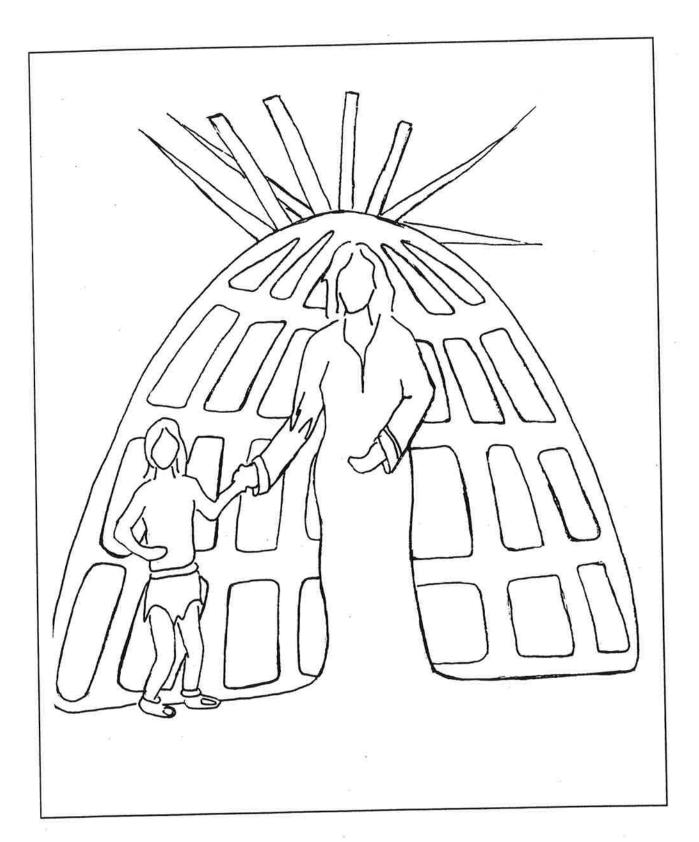
N

10 — レbV゙ b ᡆ•bC′ ハノ•L





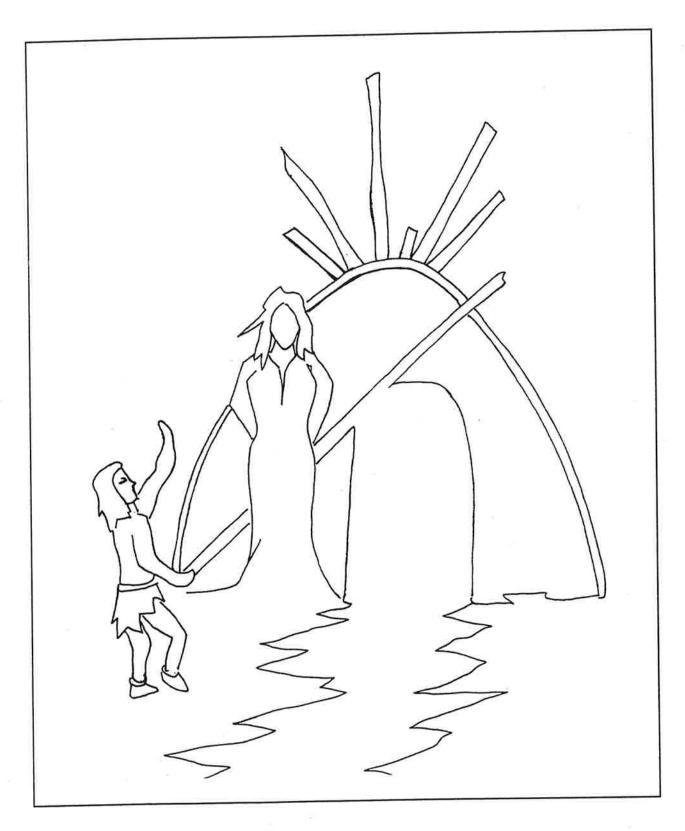
DL*
△•△٩ DΓ Λ>, △С¬Р, △•△२२,



PPA P P-PC VY-F

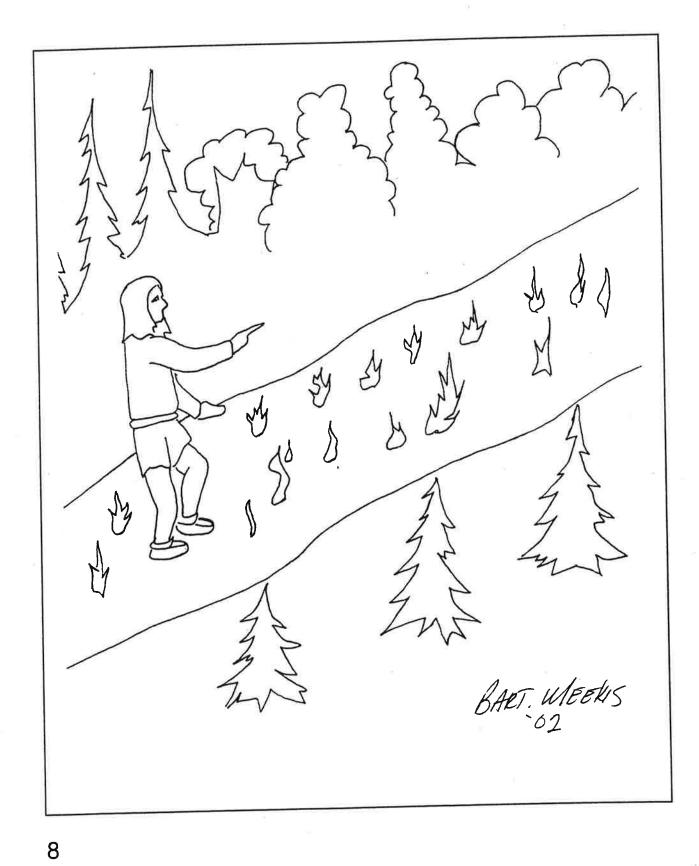
¬°C 69C•∇σC(*
¬°Cσ•<|
¬°Cσ•<

₽1.44<, V9 DL2*

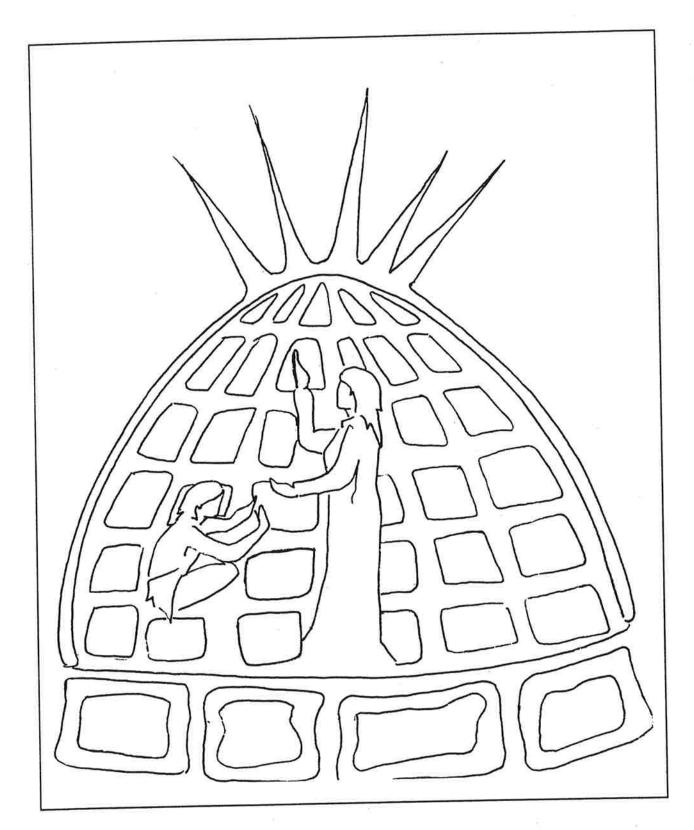


 σ_{V^-} LJ•C4, DC79<, Δ

4.P℃。P b ⊃C, ₽,C V9 ·<<C,*
C⊃ C9、U<L7,C·△9<, ▷L7

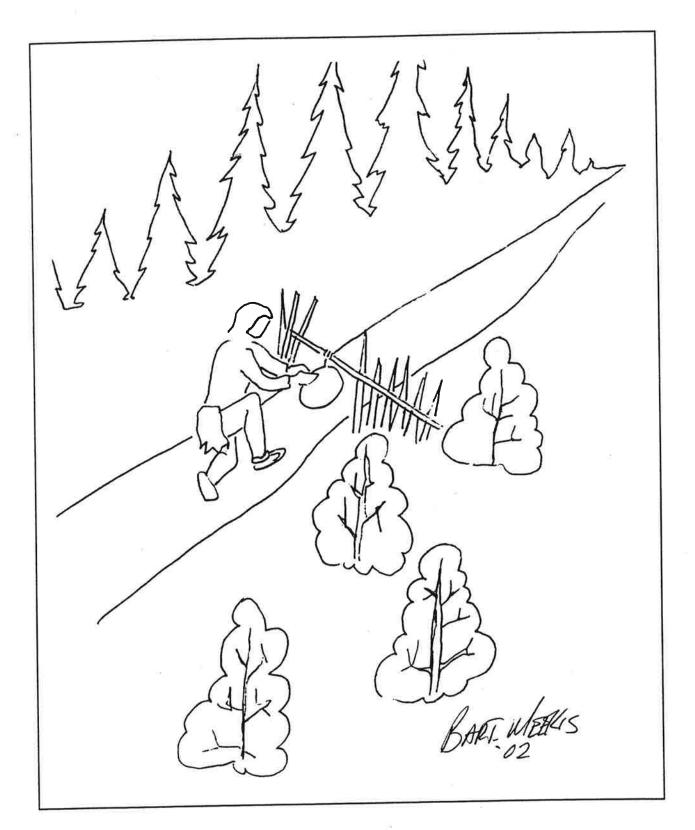


 $\nabla_{V} \nabla_{V} \nabla_{V$



Ca P DCT, TP QU9, DL2*

Ja •
√4° △•U°*



b b<qc, ▷σ.pp, d,c J,pσ,*

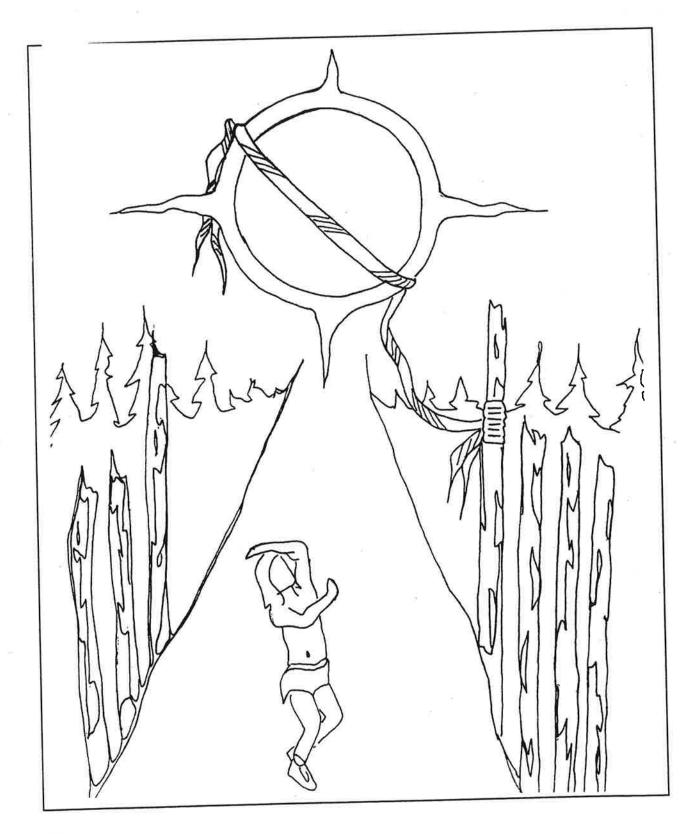


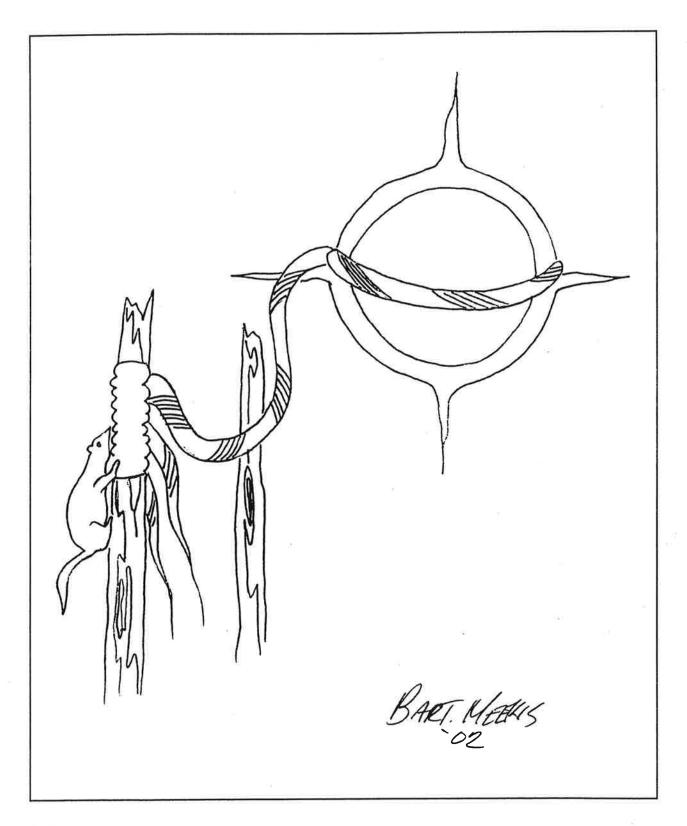
 \triangle^{\wedge} Lb ∇ Cd $^{\vee}$ \triangle P', Ja \triangle^{\wedge} \triangle



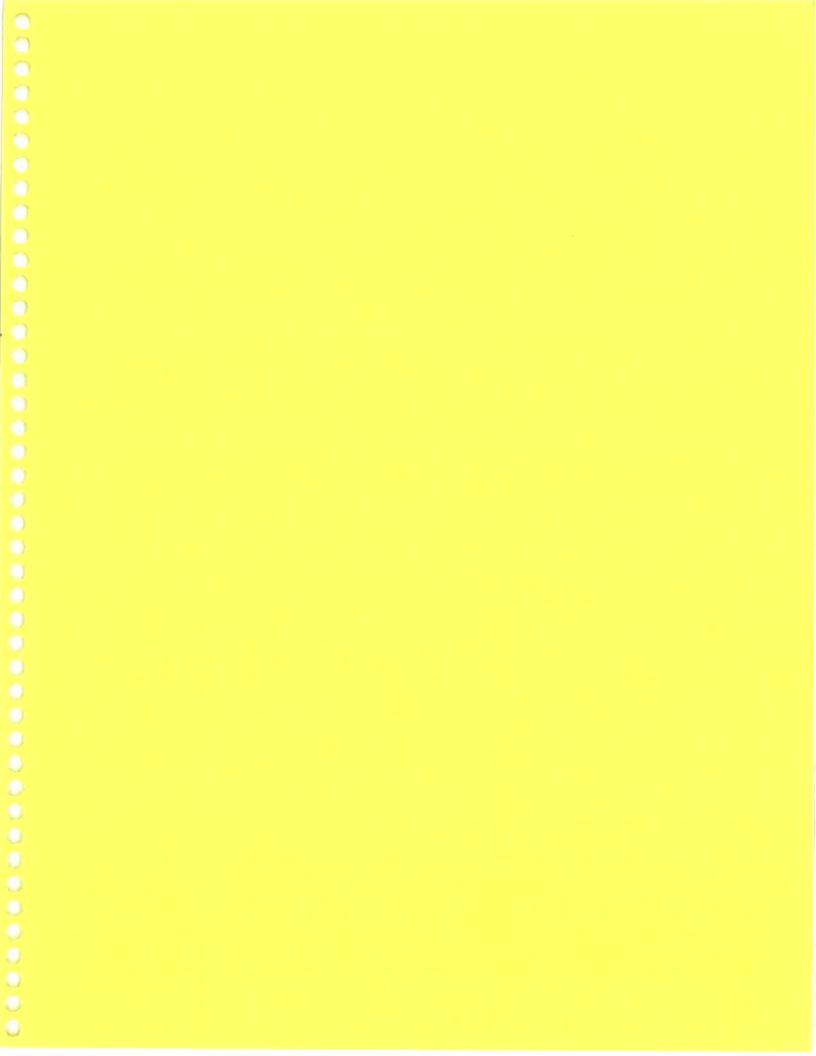
Ja LJ 56°U°*

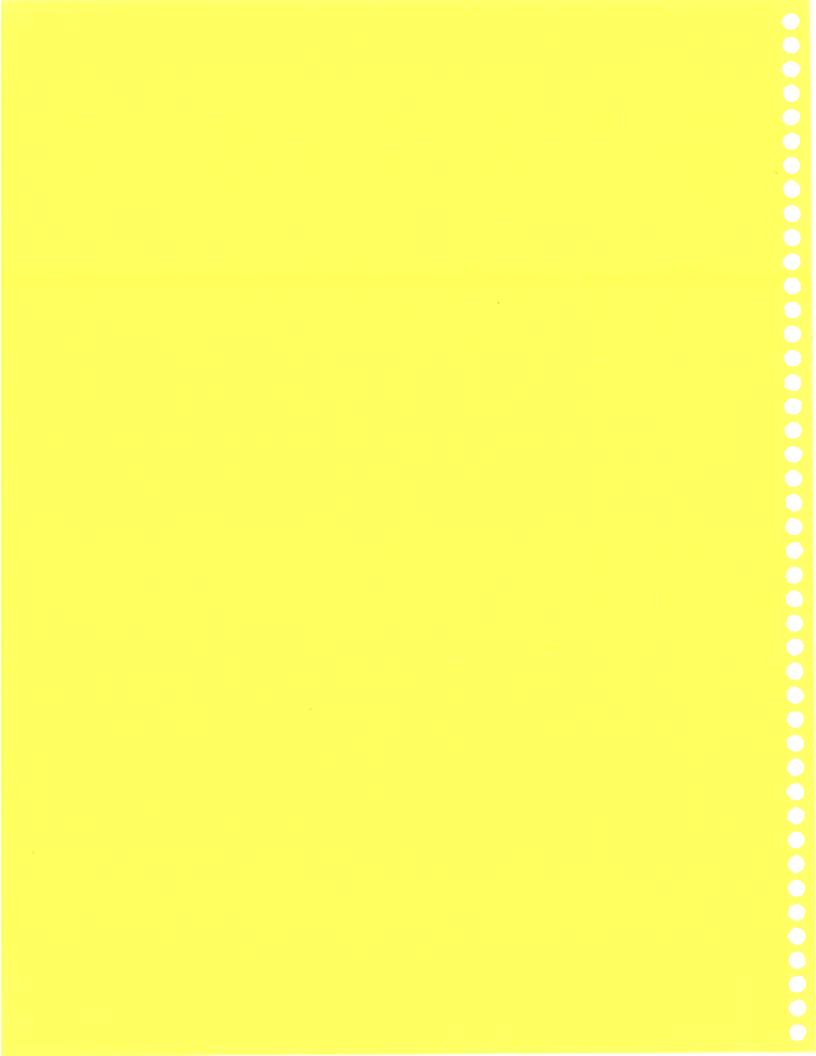
___ LJ >σCσ·
b·9rfd′* 9b <</pre>
□ C<·9′*</pre>





 $\sigma C \cdot \nabla < \rho \Gamma^*$ $\triangle q P \cdot d L \Gamma \setminus \rho C \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \nabla q \Omega^*$ $b \cdot d C \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \nabla d \Omega^*$





Appendix A—English Translations: Book 1—Fishing

"When are we going fishing again?" Janie asked her mother. "I like going fishing," she said.
Saturday, if it is not raining, she was told.

People lived on fish long ago when they could not always obtain meat. There are different ways of getting fish, she was told.

Fishing is done mostly in summer and in winter. Fishing is not done much during spring and autumn.

Sometimes a fishing rod is used. Sometimes a net is used. And sometimes fish are snared. And even sometimes fish are speared.

Fish is also cooked many different ways. It is fried. It is boiled. It is roasted. Your grandmother cooked fish different ways too. Ask her what the different ways of cooking fish are.

Fish also have different names. Freshwater cod, whitefish, trout, sturgeon; these are some names for fish. Any kind of fish is good, and eating fish is very good for the health.

Different fish also stay in different areas. We will go where the pickerel are.

Book 2—Berry Picking

It is time to go, Janie and Jimmy were told one morning. They all went picking berries.

Berry picking is done in the autumn so that berries will be available during winter.
That is what people did long ago. They had a great respect for berries.

They collected berries to make jams or dried them so they can be kept for a long time.

Sometimes when bannock is made, berries are used so that the bannock will taste good.

Sometimes berries are included with meat such as pounded fish or pounded meat.
Sometimes they were eaten plain without adding anything to them.

There were many times that a mother would carry a *ti-ki-na-gun* during berry picking.
A mother went wherever she wanted to go carrying her baby in *ti-ki-na-gun*.

They picked highbush cranberries that day. Janie picked raspberries because she could not reach the highbush cranberries. These hang very high.

After they went home, Janie helped cleaning the berries. Highbush cranberry jam was made to be used during holidays. But they ate some of it.

Janie and Jimmy like going to the bush. It is very peaceful being in the bush.

Book 3—Bannock Making

"What is used for making bannock?" Janie asked her mother. Flour, shortening, baking powder, and water, she was told.

Long ago *a-na-ko-now* was not bought from the store, she was told. People made their own *a-na-ko-now*, she was told.

"Can you add something else to the bannock?" she asked her mother. "Yes," her mother told her, "raisins or berries."

Sometimes meat was added, any kind of meat such as pork or beaver. I will not add anything to this bannock I am making, Janie was told (by her mother).

We will spread jam on the bannock. Many kinds of berries are used to make jam. Highbush cranberries, cranberries, and blueberries are some of the berries used to make jam.

Also, *a-na-ko-now* is cooked different ways. It is roasted. It is called *a-pwa-nee a-na-ko-now*. It is cooked in grease. It is called fried *a-na-ko-now*. It is cooked in water. It is called dumplings.

"The bannock is cooked," said her mother.

"Bring that jam."

"Go and get grandpa. We will eat the bannock and drink some tea."

Janie really liked the bannock.
She really liked the jam.
She really liked the tea called wa-pa-ka-mee-nee-kun.

Book 4—Tea Making

Once, Janie went with her father in the bush to cut wood. While her father was cutting wood, Janie walked about looking for berries.

She went as far as she could be seen. "Father," she said, "are these Labrador tea (plants)?"
Yes, she was told, we will make tea.

While her father rested, they ate, and drank labrador tea. "It tastes very good," said Janie. "It is fun to be in the bush," she said.

Labrador tea leaves were not only used for making tea, she was told. Medicine was also made using Labrador tea leaves, she was told.

"Sometimes cedar was used to make tea," said her father. Cedar was also used to make medicine.

Many things were made using cedar.

Labrador tea leaves are dried so that they can be kept for a long time.

Labrador tea leaves cannot be found during winter. That is why they are dried.

Cedar branches are hung in a room to make it smell fresh. Cedar was also used during prayer.

Everything that is in the bush is very important. Only after the fire went out, did Janie's father return to work. As for Janie, she had a little nap in the shade.

Book 5—Hunting Blind

One autumn, Janie went with her father to make a blind. Although she was little, she still could help.

A blind used in autumn is different.
Willows with leaves are used.
They are placed in a circle so that the hunter can sit in it.

Tree boughs or willow branches are used to make the floor for sitting. That is where the hunters stay all day.

The willows are staked on the ground where wavies or Canada geese eat or where they fly over.
Things are done very carefully while wavy hunting.

A tent is pitched where the wavies will not see it. "Making noise is limited. That is why I said not to bring your music maker," said her father.

After they finished making the blind, they stayed there for a while. Janie really like hunting.

Book 6—Goose Decoys

Janie and Jimmy went with their father when he went to the bush. "I need willows and tamarack boughs," said their father.

These are the things used to make goose decoys. I will need (goose) decoys in the autumn when I go hunting said their father.

When it was autumn, they went hunting with their father. They placed the decoys where the wavies will see them.

Sometimes when a (goose) decoy is not available, mud or white cloth is used. Also, sometimes the wing of a wavy is used.

After staking the (goose) decoys, they stayed in the blind for a while. That is where they had lunch.

While they were in the blind, their father told them the different methods of hunting.
Animals were not killed for any reason.

Sometimes many wavies fly. And sometimes they do not fly at all. Long ago people trying to survive would stay in the blind all day.

Book 7—Snaring

Snares were used long ago when trying to catch food.

Snares were used for rabbits.

Snares were used for partridges.

Snares were used for fish.

It is fun snaring for rabbits in the winter, walking on the snow with snowshoes.

Setting many rabbit snares, it is possible to catch many rabbits.

Many rabbits are required to make clothes or a blanket. Coats, hats, socks, mitts, and pants are some clothes made from rabbit skins.

A partridge can also be killed using a snare. A long pole and snare wire are needed. A partridge can be snared while

A long pole and snare wire are needed. A partridge can be snared while sitting on a tree.

A fish can also be killed using a snare. A long pole and snare wire are needed. A fish can be snared while the fish is not swimming.

Rabbit tastes good. Partridge tastes good. Fish tastes good.

Janie is happy that she can make a snare for a rabbit, a partridge, and a fish.

Food obtained from the bush is very good.

Book 8—Ptarmigan

"Long ago there was no gun," said Janie and Jimmy's father. Although there was no gun, they still knew how to kill something (animals).

For example, the ptarmigan, they stay in the open where there are willows. Because of the whiteness, they are not very visible on the snow.

In trying to kill them, a trap that looks like a net is used. A net, stretched on a frame, is leaned against a small stick.

You put a little bit of food under the net. When the ptarmigan goes under the net, you pull the net down.
You tie a string on a stick to pull the stick down. You sit where you are hidden while ptarmigan hunting.

This can be done during winter and just before spring. In the summer time, ptarmigan are not white. They are brown.

It is fun doing that. Someday, I will show how to trap a ptarmigan. The children were very happy.

Long ago, when people wanted to kill something (an animal), they used these things: a bow, a net, a snare, a wooden trap, a weir, a spear, a sling shot and a way-pa-chaa-shkwan.

What is a way-pa-chaa-shkwan? It is a stone thrower. Ask your grandmother or grandfather if they ever used the way-pa-chaa-shkwan.

Book 9—Food

"Jimmy, bring that partridge," said Jimmy's mother.
"Watch the way I am cooking it (the partridge). You too, Janie, come and sit here."
First I will pluck it.

"Long ago nothing was thrown away," said their mother. Bird feathers were used to make blankets, mattresses, and pillows.

The wing was used for sweeping. Everything was eaten: the head, the feet, the giblets, and even the guts.

I will boil this partridge. I will make dumplings. Porridge made with gravy is also very good.

"Janie, bring that rabbit. I will skin it and cut it up ahead of time." "I will cook the rabbit another day," said her mother.

"The food smells very good," said Jimmy. "Is the partridge almost cooked?" he asked.
"Jimmy always wants to eat," said Janie laughing.

After the partridge was cooked, they ate. Do not throw away the bones, they were told. "I will burn them. It is respect for the animal that feeds you, and that is why the bones are not thrown away," (said their mother).

Book 10—Chakapesh Snares the Sun

There are many legends the elders used in teaching. Some were for the children. Some were for the adults. This is one legend for the children.

Cha-ka-pesh Snares the Sun There was once a person named Cha-ka-pesh. He was very tiny. It is said that he was very strong and wise. There were only him and his sister.

He did many different things in one day. Every evening he would tell his sister what he did or saw.

One time when he was walking in the bush, he saw burned leaves where someone had walked.
When he arrived home, he told his sister what he saw.

"What did you do then?" his sister asked him.

"Nothing," he said.

"Do not set a snare there. That is the sun's path," his sister told him.

The next morning, he went to the place where he saw the trail (of someone).

He made a snare right on the path.

When he arrived home that evening, he did not tell his sister that he had set a snare.

He only told his sister to wake him up early in the morning.

The next morning his sister woke him up very early.

The sun did not come up. Cha-ka-pesh was asked if he set a snare. He pretended that he did not know what was being talked about.

His sister did not quit asking him. Finally he admitted that he did set a snare.

Go and look where you set the snare, he was told. So he went to where he had set the snare. He could see a light. He did snare the sun. He could not go near because the sun was too hot.

He knew all animals.

He asked a pointy nosed mouse to try and bite the snare to release the sun.

The pointy nosed mouse did mange to free the sun, but the hair on his face burned.

That is why the pointy nosed mouse has no hair on his face today.

		91		E .
				у с
				45
			E	
				X
				2 I
in the second se				8
				í.
				1
			×.	900
				-
				Å.

DL"9d N<PJ. (2)

OMUSHKEGOWUK STORIES (2)



The author, **Anastasia Weesk** is a Cree translator and interpreter from Timmins, Ontario. It has been her dream to write books, for children, in the Cree language. She has many children and grandchildren. Anastasia has written the stories contained in this reader for them and other children as her way of preserving the Cree language and culture.

The illustrator, **Bart Meekis** is a talented Oji-Cree artist from Sandy Lake, Ontario. Through his art work, he is trying to bring a deeper understanding and appreciation of the value of the Aboriginal artistic heritage to First Nations youth.

This Grade Two reader is part of the **Reading and Learning Series** produced by the Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre. The readers in this series were developed around the Cree concept of the good way of life or *milopematesewin*. This way of life, derived from living on the land and obtaining food from it, kept the Cree strong, happy, and healthy in the past.

This is the **Cree** version of the Grade Two reader.

	¥(
¥			