

Toqoqiw (Autumn)
September 2000

Issue 4 Volume 1

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Susan Young - Editor

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Telephone Listing

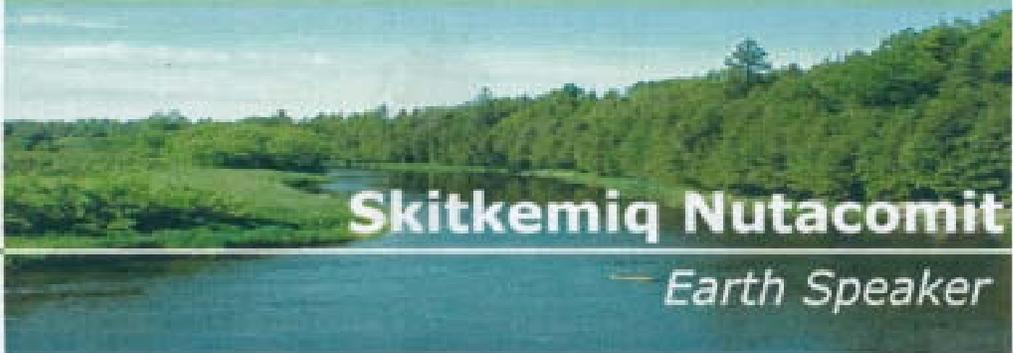
(207) 532-4273

1-800-564-8524 (ME)

1-800-545-8524

- Christel Haley - ext 216
- Dave Joseph - ext 216
- Scott Krzanik - ext 212
- Tony Tomah - ext 221
- Shari Venno - ext 215
- Sue Young - ext 202

HBMI Natural Resources Department



IRMP Survey Update

Earlier this summer, the Natural Resources Department sent out a survey to tribal members asking for their input regarding the purchase, management and importance of various tribal resources. The results of this survey will be used to help guide future tribal planning.

We'd like to thank all of you who responded to this survey, your input is greatly appreciated. The results of this survey will be published in a later issue of this newsletter. In the meantime, if you have not yet completed your survey, it's still not too late.

If you need a new copy of the survey or if you have any questions about the survey itself or any question in the survey, please do not hesitate to contact Shari Venno or Tony Tomah at the number listed below.

A fond farewell

Another summer has come and gone and once again it is time to say goodbye to our Summer Water Resource Technicians, Suzanne Greenlaw and Justin Kobylarz.

Sue and Justin worked side by side with the rest of the water staff, Dave Joseph, Christel Haley and Scott Krzanik collecting DO readings, setting and

As part of the Recognition Day celebration, on Saturday September 9, 2000 a drawing was held. Each person who returned a completed survey was entered in to the drawing and the lucky winners are as follows:

Grand Prize

Ursula Greenlaw

2nd Place - \$100.00

Christel Haley
Marie LaFountain
Andrew Tomah

3rd Place - \$50.00

Tina Beaver
Michael Estabrook
William Estabrook
Brenda Haney
Gerald Hanning, Sr.
Justin Kobylarz
Judith Mason

removing rock bags and rock baskets for insect collection.

They will be sorely missed. Hopefully they will return next summer.



Sue Greenlaw in the field

Maliseet Story

The Origin of Corn

In olden times things were quite different from the way they are now. In very olden times before the coming of the white people, the Indians did not have any corn nor any other crop, but they lived entirely by hunting and fishing. Men lived to be a hundred years old, but women lived to be only fifty.



In those days there lived an old chief who had many daughters. They were very good-looking girls with sparkling eyes and glossy black hair. One, however, was different from the others – indeed, she was quite different from all Indians. She was beautiful, too; but her hair was golden – like the inside of the summer bark of birch.

A young warrior, who was a stranger to that village, came one day. In those days, whenever a stranger came, contests were held. In these contests this stranger was always the victor. He was brave when he was near the men; but when he was near the women, he was backward and silent. Indeed, he paid no attention to them. But one day he saw the chief's daughter, Sagamaskwesis – the one with the golden hair. He at once took a fancy to her. The two young people agreed to marry. The warrior told the old chief that he wanted to marry his daughter and arrangements were made for a big feast and dance.

After they were married, they did not live at the village, but went away and trapped for themselves. They were fond of each other, and, when the woman was nearly fifty and was about to die, her husband told her how sorry he was that they must part. She said, "We need not part; you can have me with you forever, if you want to. Just do as I tell you." He was overjoyed and readily agreed. Now their wigwam was standing in about half an acre of second-growth timber. She told him to cut down the trees and burn them. "Then tie my hands together with cedar bark and drag me seven times around this clearing; but no matter what happens, don't look back." After he felled all the trees and burned them, the clearing was dotted with charred stumps of the burnt timber. So after he dragged her around seven times, there was nothing left of her but her skeleton – all the rest had been torn off by the stumps. When he saw this, he felt very unhappy and wondered why she had told him to do it. He left his wigwam and that part of the country at once, for he felt very downcast. It was in the spring when he left; but when the autumn came, he had a longing to see the old place and he returned. The place was no longer black with charred stumps; it was beautiful with the yellow waving corn. The yellow tassels reminded him of his wife's golden hair. Then he thought of her words, "If you want to have me with you always, do as I tell you."

This story was obtained from Joe Nicholas, Tabique Point, August 1910. For the Passamaquoddy legend describing the origin of corn, see the Journal of American Folk Lore—Vol. III, p. 214. The beginning is somewhat different; it is not his wife and no mention is made of women dying when fifty years old and men one hundred.



MALISEET VOCABULARY

NUCIPOKUHULET – drummer
 NUTOKEHKEKEMIT – teacher
 NUCI KOTUNKET – hunter
 NUCI MUSUHKET – moose hunter
 NUCI PKON-AHSIT – potato picker
 WTIKP – ash tree
 MOKOSEWIKP – black ash
 SUWTTKOLASOL – sweet grass
 LAKOPEHTIKON – a binder splint

NUTAQTHIKET – wood cutter
 NUTAMET – fisherman
 NUCI OTUKKET – deer hunter
 NUCI PUNAWET – trapper
 NUCI SIPSUHKET – bird hunter
 WTSAWTIKP – yellow ash
 AKOMAHQ – white ash
 LOSKONUWAKON – a weaver splint
 LHKUTOLJKON – a draw knife



Autumn Comes to the Waters of the Meduxnekeag

Scott Krzanik, Water Resources Specialist

Take a look outside. What colors do you see? The landscape is not the same bright green as it was just a short month ago. Instead, we begin to see the yellows, reds, and browns that tell us summer is coming to a close and we are entering a new season. Oh, I forgot to mention all of the orange colors, too. (Ah yes, hunting season!) While it seems as though everything is dying off with the colder temperatures and shorter days, all is very much alive. Most living organisms do not die with the coming of fall and winter. Mammals, birds, fish, insects, and plants have all developed ways to get them through the harsh times. Of course, some do leave the area for warmer climates, but those that remain have adapted to the cold.

Since the Water Resources Department is in the middle of its Benthic Macroinvertebrates project, I thought I should explain what we're doing.

Benthic macroinvertebrates are simply animals without backbones that spend part of their lives in the water. Some examples that we collect and study are: *insects, worms, leeches, crayfish, snails, and clams.*

During the summer, we put out rock baskets or rock bags in several rivers and streams throughout the Meduxnekeag River Watershed. This season, we used 16 sites, with each site having 3 baskets or bags placed in it. The baskets and bags contain rocks of different shapes and sizes that simulate the river bottom. Organisms living in the water gather on these rocks as they would the river bottom to lay their eggs, feed, grow, and change into adults. After about four weeks, we collected all of the bags and baskets, removed the rocks and cleaned them off in mesh buckets and water. The water containing the organisms and debris is strained through the mesh in the bucket and everything left on the screen is placed into jars of alcohol for preservation. These samples are later placed into trays so that all the organisms can be removed and separated into types for identification. The identification consists of scientifically naming (*taxonomy*) the individual species and counting the number of each species collected at each site. The different amounts and types of organisms we find, can show the existence and degree of pollution, contamination, and disturbance in a particular river or stream. Since each species can stand different levels of such influences, this can assist us in identifying current problems and help us to spot future problems.

The macroinvertebrates that live in the rivers and streams of our watershed during the winter enter a period of dormancy or hibernation. In this state they still function, grow, and change, except they do it at an **extremely** slow rate. Their bodies don't need the same amount of nutrients and oxygen as they do in the warmer months. Just as trees and some plants are still alive and are growing, but not as quickly as in the spring and summer months (which is why you can tell a tree's age by the growth rings).

So... think of the fall and winter as "naptime" for the natural world as it rests and prepares for the spring!



Word Search

N	M	K	L	M	N	B	B	V	G	D	J	U	R
S	U	N	S	E	T	E	G	N	P	E	D	R	E
O	X	H	P	R	G	A	W	M	G	E	G	F	C
R	C	L	D	R	R	V	Q	H	F	R	N	H	O
W	M	O	O	S	E	E	R	C	D	N	J	Y	G
G	S	R	R	C	O	R	N	X	D	F	Y	S	N
T	F	I	R	B	E	A	R	Z	N	W	R	F	I
M	A	P	L	E	G	F	J	B	F	J	W	T	T
P	L	B	E	A	L	O	C	T	O	B	E	R	I
R	L	E	A	V	E	S	F	Q	N	S	A	R	O
U	F	A	G	D	O	N	T	W	N	D	G	D	N
I	H	R	P	Q	O	O	S	U	K	F	L	F	D
O	I	P	H	U	S	W	S	R	K	G	O	J	A
S	K	D	S	R	D	L	J	B	L	O	M	M	Y

Bear
Beaver
Canoe
Corn
Deer

Fall
Leaves
Maple
Moose
October

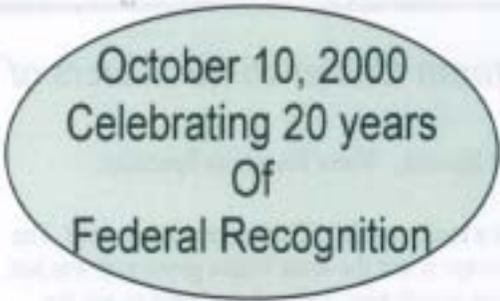
Recognition Day
Turkey
Snow
Sunset

Storm Drain Stenciling

Recently, Sharri Venno participated in the Meduxnekeag Watershed Coalition's Storm Drain Stenciling project that took place on August 19, 2000. Storm drains in Houlton were stenciled to remind residents that whatever goes down the storm drains does not go to the treatment plant— *it goes directly into the river!*

We'd like to remind tribal members that items such as motor oil, antifreeze, paint thinner, pesticides, fertilizers and so on should not be poured down the storm drains. For additional information on how to properly dispose of these materials, please contact the Natural Resources Department or contact the Maine Department of Environmental Protection toll free at 1-888-769-1053.

Tribal members are encouraged to participate in the Meduxnekeag Watershed Coalition to learn more about the watershed. Once again contact the Natural Resources Department or NRCS at 207-532-2087 ext 3 for more information.



Word Search Answers

S O I U R P M T G W R O S N
 K I H F L A T S M C X C N
 R D P A E B P I R O L H N K
 S H P G A F E L R O D P S L
 R U O D V A E B C S R F M
 D S O O F L G T O H R G H N
 L M O N S O T A P R E V A E B
 J C S T F C J R N R O W G B
 B R A W O T B Z X C H M N V
 L K K N O T N D D T F G P G
 O G F D O B J W F N R M H D
 M O L G L E K R U T N G D J
 M J F D R R T I F S Y H F R U
 V A D N O T I N G O G M R

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