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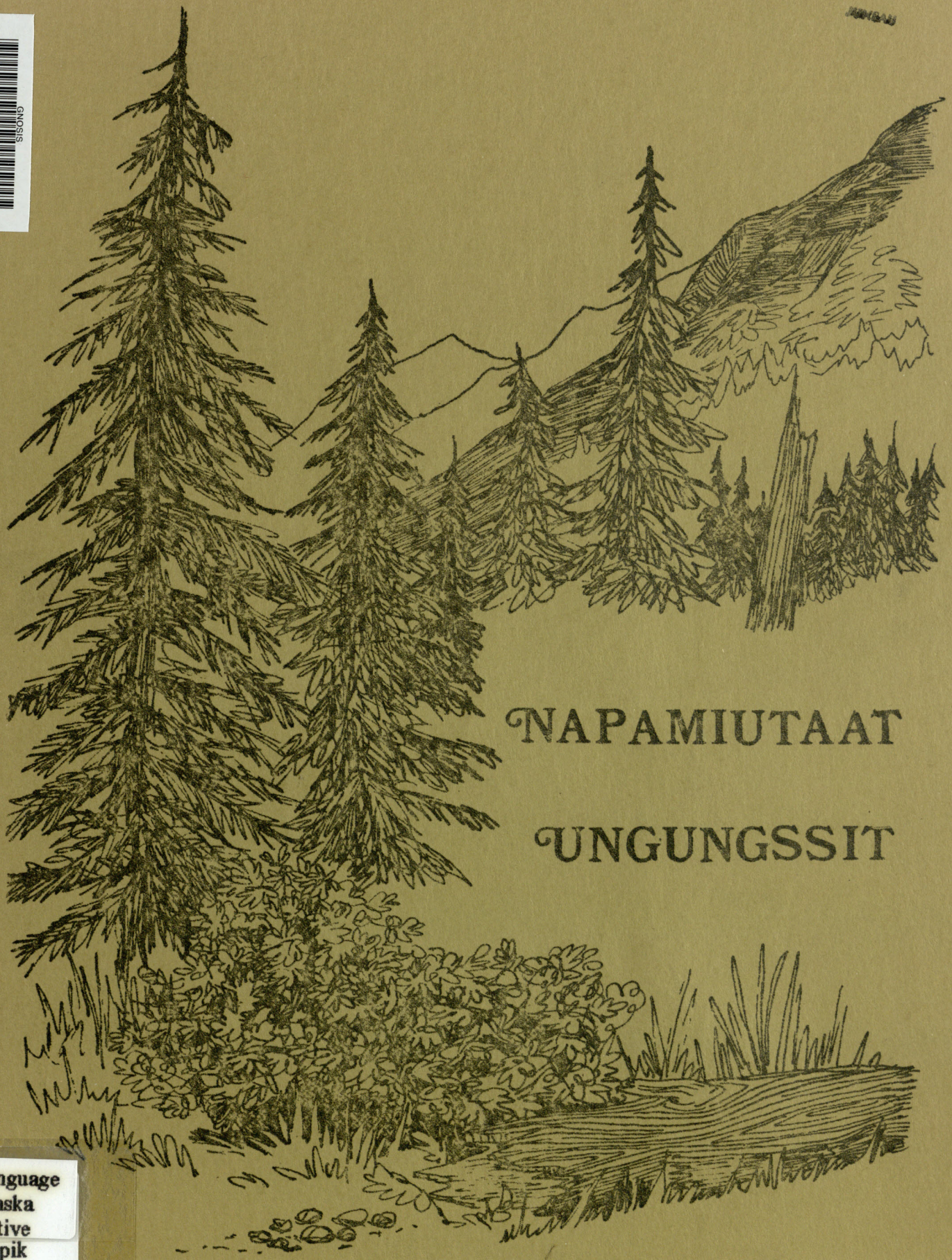

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Napamiutaat Ungungssit

Animals of the Forest

Aurralriim Igautellra

Written by Joseph Coolidge

Cikpiim Pilinguari

Illustrated by John Andrew

Taqellret Yugtun Qaneryaramek Calivigmi
Kuskokwim Community College-aami, Bethel, Alaska 99559

Pilimaut Yup'igtun Kass'atun Elitnaurilrianun
BIA-mi Alaska State Operated School System-aami-llu

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Napamiutaat Ungungssit

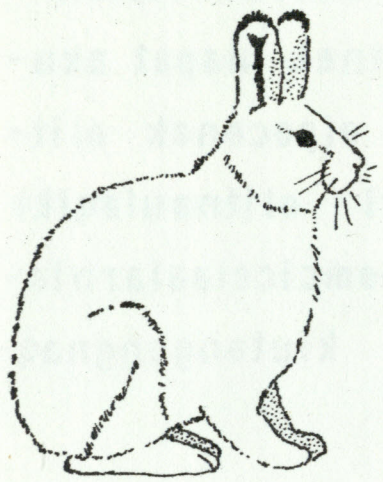
Tengrucetaarun

Ukuni kalikani naaqivailemta nallunritatenqaa cakucit ungungssit uitatuciitnek napat akuliitni? Amllertut, taugaam atam elpecenek elitnauvsiaryukuvci kalikani yuarluki elitnaulaqiki wall' elisngastait apqaurluki qanemcicetaalarniaraten. Makut maa-i apyutenka kiutengengnaqniaraten:

Caugat atrit?
Qaillun ayatuat?
Canek nerlartat?
Calituitki?
Nerlarait-qaa?
Yuut-qaa neqketuit?

Naaqiurallerpeni ukunek kalikanek neq'ak'laqiki augkut apyutet. Apyutengqerquvet elitnauristemllu nallukaku aanan wall' aatan apniaran. Tayima amlleret ayuquciit qanruteknqaicaaqanka taugaam elpenek nallunriryugngauten kalikatgun wall' apqaullerpegun. Taumek murilkurluten naaqniaten ukut kalikat nallullerpenek elicuartuten.

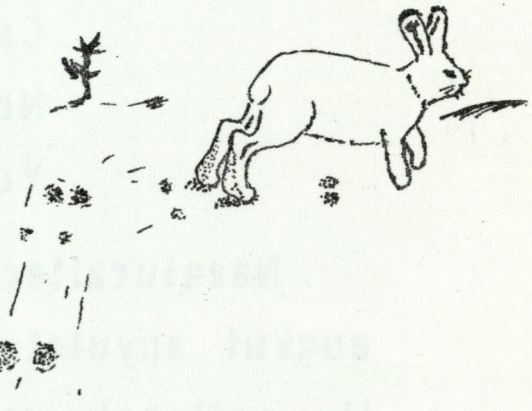
NAPAMIUTAAT UNGUNGSSIT



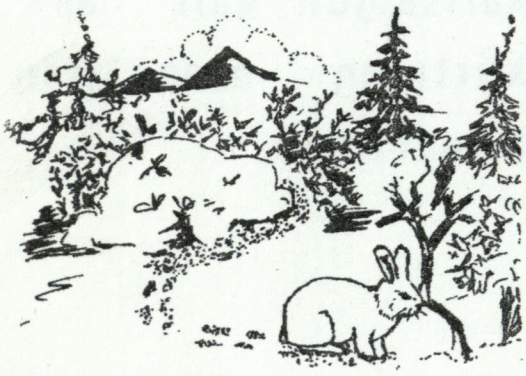
Una Iilgayarmiucetun waten atengqertuq: nullutuuyak, Kus-quqvagmiucetun: maqaruaq, Caninermiucetun-llu: 'vasek.

Kass'atun atengqertuq 'the snowshoe rabbit'. Qaillun elpet acilarciu? Wani nullutuuyak aturluku elitnaurutkeciqarput.

Nullutuuyak qeckartaarluni ayalartuq. Pitaqengnaqesteńi caqialuni avitaalarai. Ciutmun ayainanermini alqunak tallirpitmun caq'iqercugngauq.



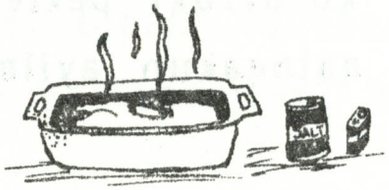
Tumaini-qaa tangrran tallirpitmun caq'iqertellra?



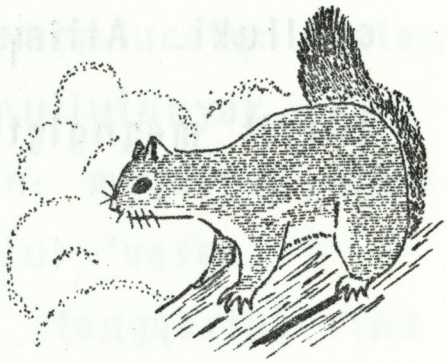
Napacuarnek nerlartuq iliinillu canegnek taumek tumait uksumi napat akuliitni amllelalriit. Neqkairutaqami allamun nugtartelartuq napacuaralilriamun.

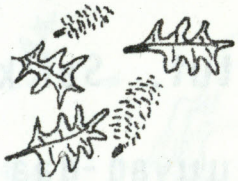
Nullutuuyiit atkuutuut melqurrit ilutmun caulluki. Aliimatnguyugngaut-llu taugaam melqurrit meqngigtut.

Nullutuuyiit-qaa nerlaraten? Suupauluteng assirtut. Sal'kuuyauluteng-llu atam assirtut. Sal'kuuyaq-qaa nallunritan? Sal'kuuyituut kemkainaq kenirluku uqumek avuluku kucuniim egatem iluakun. Iruita-llu atam patrit assiqapiartut.



Uum-qaa atra nallunritan? Waten aciquvgu, qiguiq, assirtuten. Kass'atun pilaraat 'the red squirrel'. Allanek cali qiguirtangqertuq ayuqenrilngurnek taugaam kalikani kass'artarni yuarniaran uuggun, 'squirrel'.





Napanun may'uqertelartuq pangalegluni masqertaqluni-llu napaq kangllilluku pangalegturluni. Napat avayait qeckarviku'urluki pektelartuq nunam-llu qaingakun ayiimi pangalegluni.

Napat iiqupaitnek nerlartuq. Neqkaminek avuraqami iqregminun qemagqaarluki ungluaqrutminun ayautelarai neqkaucirnaluni uksurpak. Iqregmini neqkat uitalriit neqkauteksugngai ernerni amllerni.

Yupiat kass'artarnek perriutangvailegmeng qiguiret perriutaqtullruit. Niigartellruunga-llu arnanun allanun atularniluki.

Nalluunga nertuciitnek qiguiret niiteksauniillu nertuniluki. Elpeci taugaam maurluci wall'u allat apniaraci nertuciitnek. Nertukatki igarniarpecia.

Una cauyuksiu napamiutaq? Yugcetun waten atengqertuq: issaluuq, kass'atun-llu 'porcupine'.

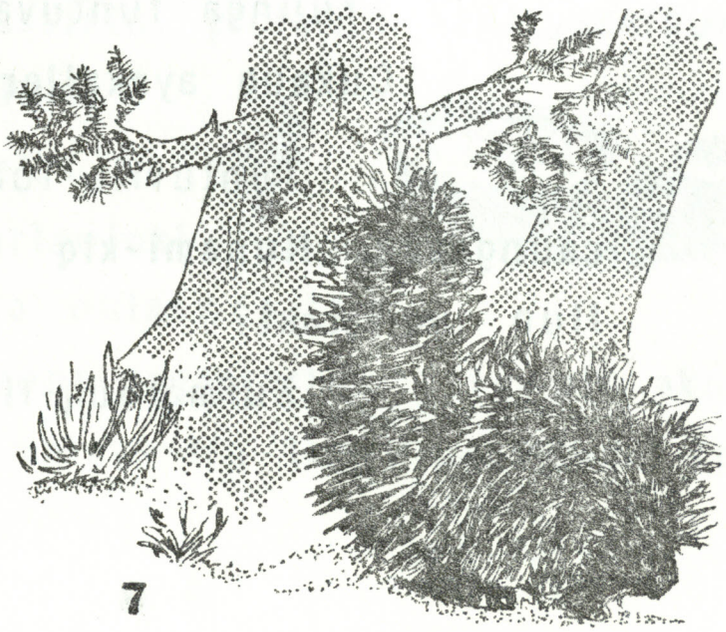
Issaluuq ayakcaaratuuq cukaunani. Ayaktartura'arqami uvaagurnganani ayalartuq tua-i-wa nuyai takngameng. Nuyain ilait cukiugut tegglutenq cingikegglutenq-llu. Cukii kaputaqameng iteqcaaratuut egmian amunritaqameng. Ayakcaarainanermini akagenqeggiqertelartuq pitaqengnaqesteńi tunuarrluku cukini-llu paivvluki. Pitaqengnaqestemi mallgaqani issaluum pamyuni piqpautelaraa tua-i-llu

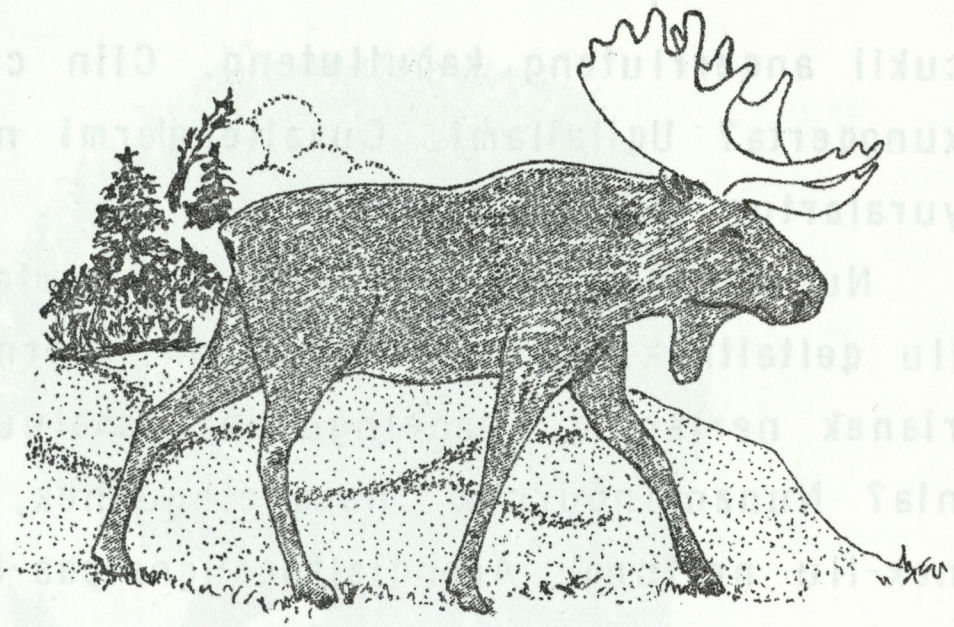
cukii anqerrluteng kapulluteng. Ciin cukinek caskungqerta? Uqilailami. Cukaileng'ermi napanun mayuralartuq kuimaraqluni-llu.

Nunami naumalrianek piciatun nerlartuq napatllu qeltaitnek. Kiagmi kuimarluni mermi naumalrianek nerlartuq. Nanelngurnek issaluuq nerlaliinia? Nunanelngurnek, napanelngurnek, mermelngurnek-llu nertuuq. Arenqiallugcugnaipaa-lli uqilaileng'ermi.

Issaluum amia cauyuituq cukii alingnaqngameng cukiutngunayukluteng taumek amiirraarluki ciqitelaqait nunamun patulluki.

Issaluum kemga uquriuq neryunaqluni-llu piciatun keniryaratgun. Wiinga taugaam sal'kuuyauluki assikenruanka. Sal'kuuyaq Kass'atun cauyuksiu? Pot Roast.





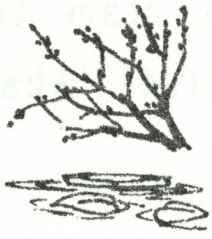
Una kass'atun atengqertuq: a moose. Yugcetun-mi cauga? Tuntuvak. Nunaciqaa tuntuvagtangqertuq? Iliini marakun ayalartuq upagaqami napalilriamun.

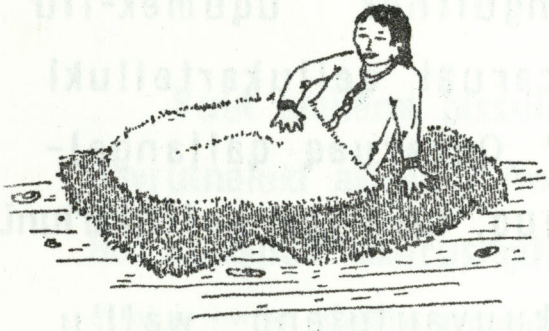
Tuntuvak aqvaquksuarturluni ayagalartuq. Alingallagaqami taugaam pangalegluni ayakalartuq. Caqerlua tangellruunga tuntuvagmek pangalelriamek. Cukauq ayakallermini napat tungiitnun.

Tuntuviit tua-i uqilalliniut qanikcaungraan. Nunami-kiq teggellriami nutaan qaillun uqilataat?

Kuimatuuq-llu.

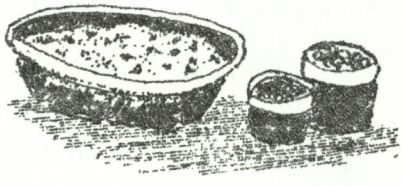
Tuntuvak napat avayaita nuugitnek nertuuq nunami-llu cungagcenateng naumalrianek. Iliini mer'em aciani naumalrianek nertuuq ivramcaarluni.





Tuntuviit amiit curuqetuit. Ak'a tamaani amiit angyaqatagtullruit.

Tuntuviit kemgit assirtut piciatun keniryaratgun sal'kuuyiluki, assaliluki, uuciluki, suupiluki-llu. Wiinga taugaam kinertauluki assikenruanka. Iruita nutaan patrit yuuqaumaluteng neryunarqeqapiartut. Tunuit akutetuit egcirraarluki nutaan-llu tua-i egcetaami kemeggluit assirluteng.

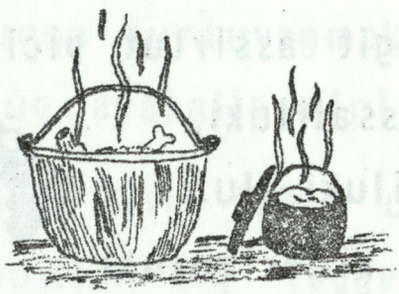


Tuntuviim qengaa kenirluku neryunarquq maklaaret uquicetun ayuqsarpiarluteng. Cetuit-llu cali kenirluki iluit nertuit waten acirluki: cetumquq.

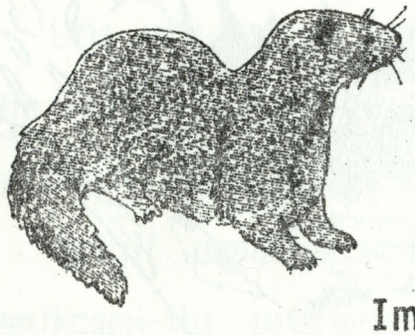
Tuntuviim atam tua-i enri kenirraarluki pukuyunarqeqapiartut. Akaarnun pukugciquten kanagainek pukukuvet.

Qecaruaq-qaa nallunritan? Tuntuviim aqsaquqaa. Yuut amlleret aripalarait tenguitnek uqumek-llu avuluki. Ilaita taugken cali qecaruat qellukartelluki nertuit. Qellukaq-qaa nalluan? Qecaruaq qallangelriamek kuvevikaqami eqsarpiatuuq, tua-i-gguq qellukarluni.

Cali tua-i unguvatait sal'kuuyauluteng wall'u suupauluteng assirtut. Tuntuviim cai tamalkuita nertuit qiluqengraitki-llu.



Ilait tuntuvagturyarat apertunritanka elpeceńek aanaci apqauresqelluki.



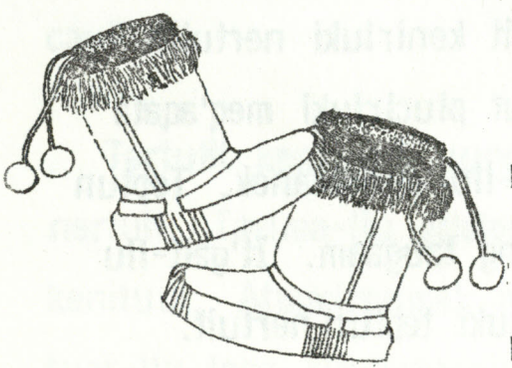
Una kass'atun atengqertuq: a mink. Yugtun-llu imarmiutaq. Nunapigni uitalriit angenruut napamiutarni. Napalilriami imarmiutaq tungunqenruuq nunapigmiutarmi. Imarmiutaq mermiutaungami mermecunqegtuq.

Caaqami taugaam nunakuaraqami pangalegluni ayatuuq.

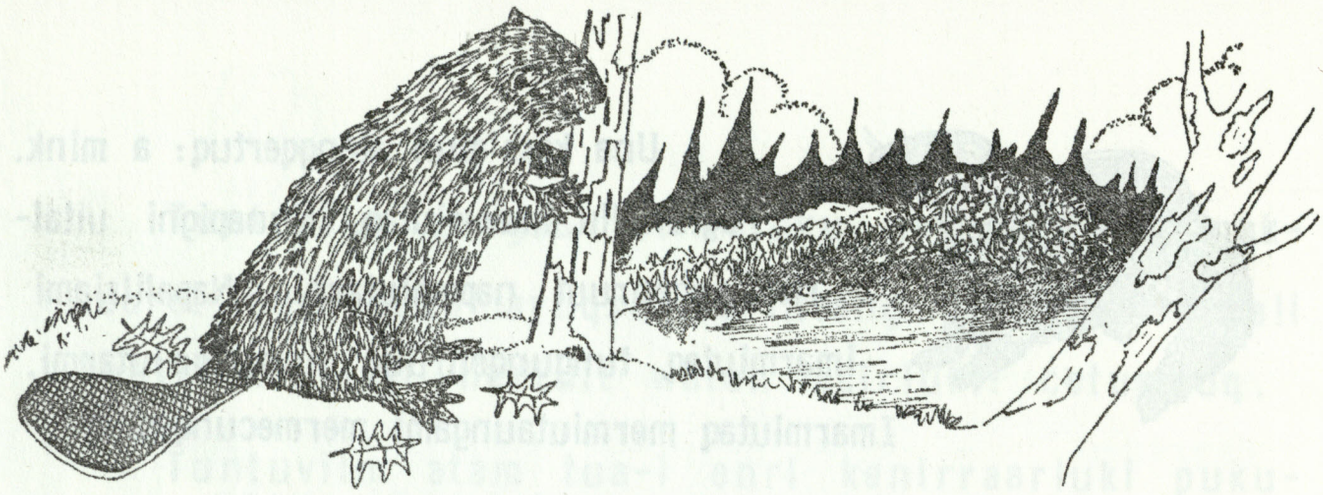
Neqnek mermelngurnek nertuuq. Allat-llu waniwa neqai: kayangut, peleqpelraat, yaqulget-llu.

Yuut amlleret pissularait amiit kinercirraarluki navrutnaluki akinun. Angtuat akitunruut miklilteng-llu maliggluki akiirusngiinarluteng. Kusquqvagmiuni allakarmeng akikiurumaut Iilgayami-llu allakarmeng. Ciin allakarmeng akikiurumaat? Kusquqvagmi ang'ut Iilgayami taugken mikellrung'ermeng tungunqeggameng akitutayugngaluteng Kusquqvagmiutarcetun.

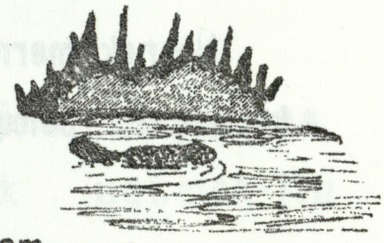
Imarmiutaat atkulituit cali-llu tungunqucukluki asguruanun kameksagnun-llu. Ilaita malagg'aayalilarait alii-matnun-llu tungunqucukluki.

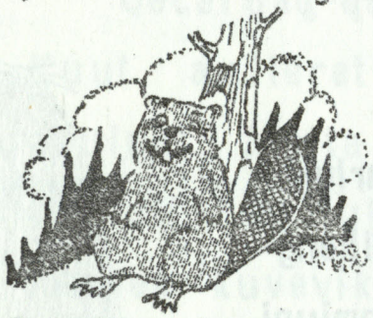


Imarmiutaat uunqegcaartelluki nerlaraput egatetgun kenirluki.



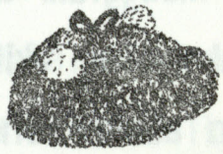
Paluqtaq, the beaver, napanek engelungqertuq taumek napamiutaulria. Kuicuaraat capucilarait mengqerresqelluku nunateng uksumi.

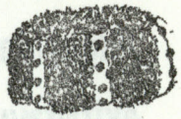




Paluqtaq mermi kuimaryunqegtuq, muragnek taugaam keggutmikun kepuriyarturaqami nunamun taglartuq.

Paluqtam napat engelumini caputmini-llu neqkautek'larai.



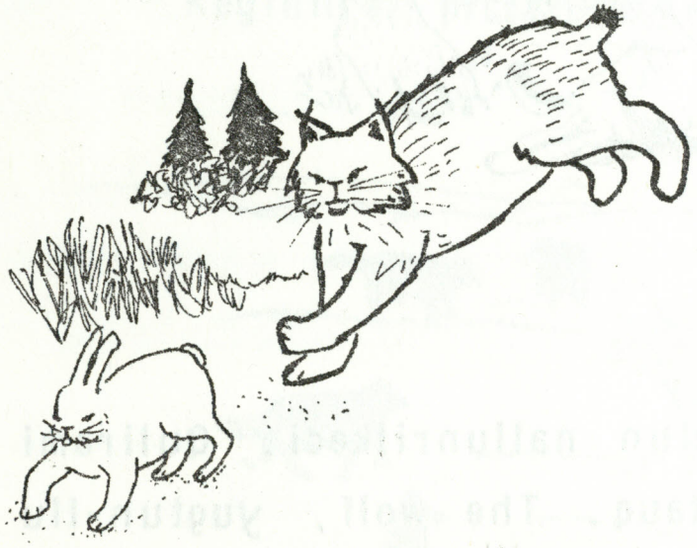


Paluqtat amiit akinun navrut'larait ilaita taugaam atkulilarait, qacapaguaqluki, tungunqucukluki-llu. Cauga qacapaguaq? Iilgayami qacapaguanek qantuut Kusquqvagmiut taugken malagg'aayanek.

Paluqtat kemgit kenirluki nertuit. Iilgayami pamyut piucirluki meq'aqata nertuit acirluki-llu meqciranek. Teptun ayuqut teggluteng taugaam. It'gait-llu cali meqcirraarluki teptun nertuit.

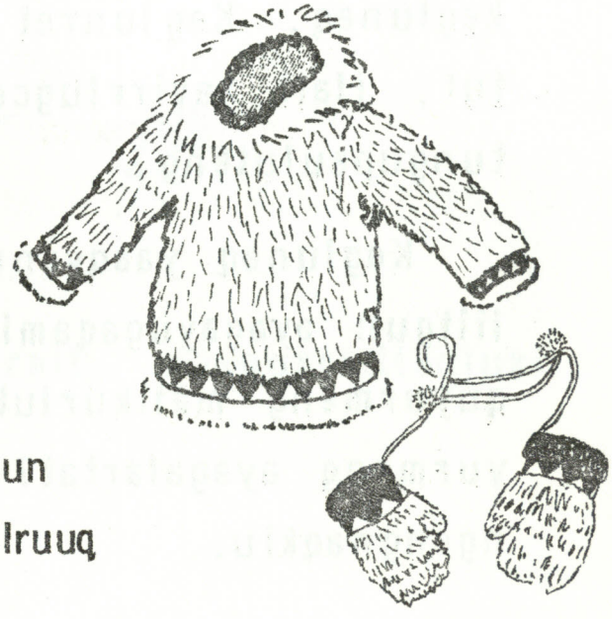
Una ungungssiq kass'atun cauyuksiu? The lynx, yugtun-llu tertuli. Tertuli kuskarpagtun ayuquq.

Tertuli nepaitqapiarluni ayatuuq qanikcami-llu unailengraan ugingaaq-luni.

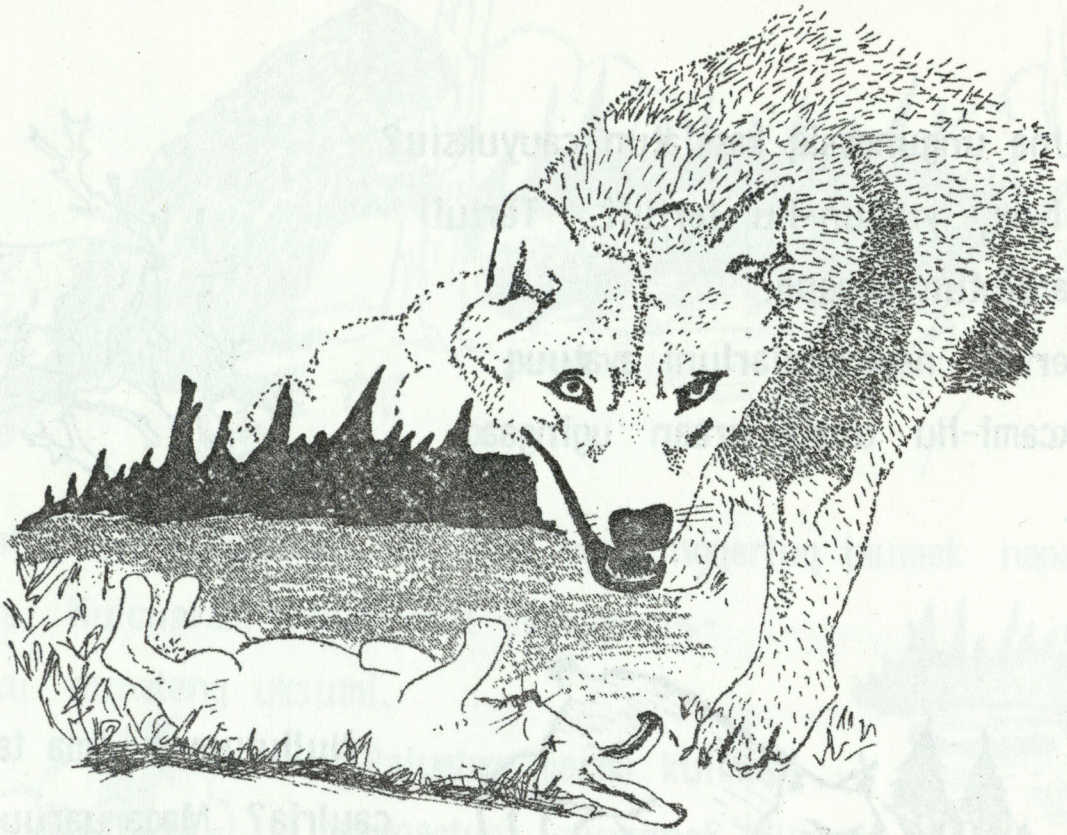


Nullutuuyak ima tanem caulria? Maqaruaruuq wall' 'vasek. Tertuli neqeng-qertuq nullutuuyagnek allanek-llu ungungssiyagaat.

Tertulit atkulilarait asguruaqluki-llu. Iliini aliimacilarait melqurrit elatmun caulluki.



Tertulit kenirluki uunqegcaartelluki nertuit. Tayima-llu allatgun keniryaratgun kenituut. Ataucirqumek nerrlemni assillruuq tuar-llu tang kuulicaarninarqellria.



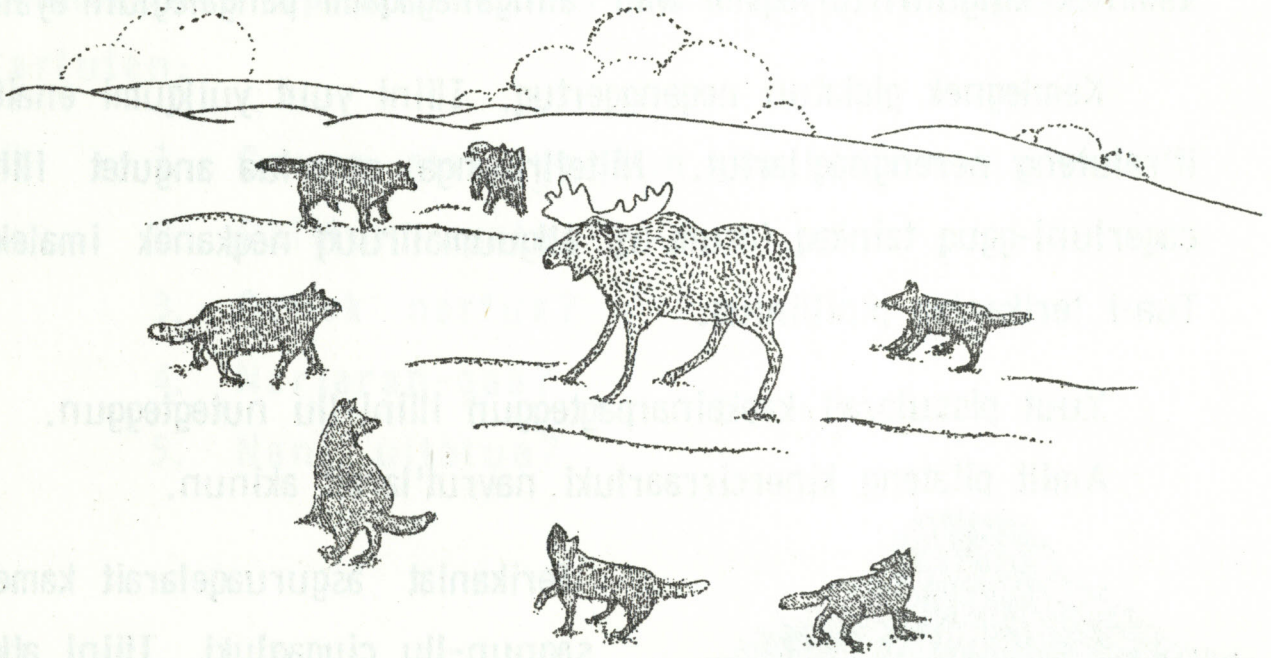
Uum-wa atra kass'atun nallunrilkeci. Qulirami Kavirlig Nacacuar-mi uitauq. The wolf, yugtun-llu kegluneq. Keglunret ayuqenritut. Ilait qaterrlugtut, ilait kavirrlugcetut, ilait quvauguut, ilait-llu tungupauluteng.

Kegluneq yaaqvanun ayagalartuq napat-llu akuliitgun ayagayugaqami ayagaaqluni. Iliini keglunret quyurmeng malikurluteng ayalartut. Ciin iliini quyurmeng ayagalartat? Neqainek qalareskumta taringengnaqkiu.

Kegluneq kiimi ayagaaqami pitarkacuarnek pissulartuq. Taugken pitarkamek angtuamek, tuntuvagmek, pitangyugaqameng quyurmeng tuqutengnaq'laraat.

Tua-llu-qaa taringan ciin quyurmeng ayagalauciat?

Keglunret piciatun kemlegnek nertuut.



Keglunret asguruaqelarait, ciisqurrilitaqluki, aliimatekluki-llu.

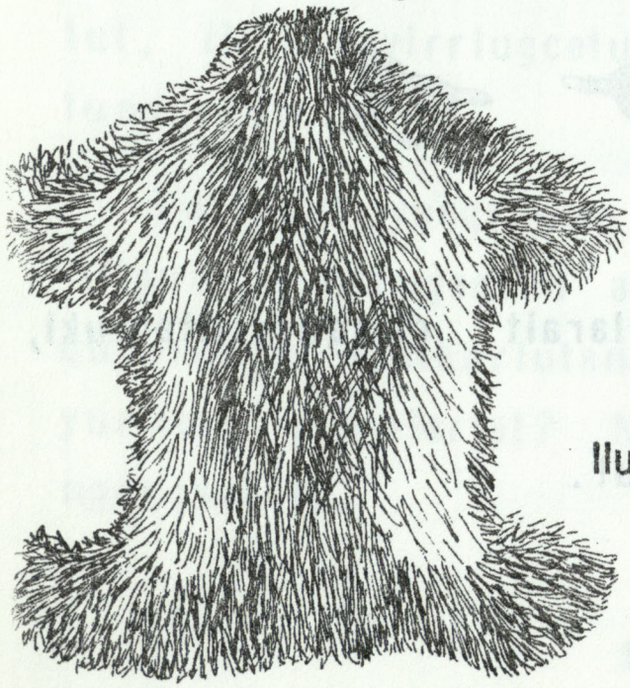
Keglunret neryuitaput.

Makucimek-qaa tangeqsaituten? Cauga kass'atun? Cauga yugtun? Kass'atun waten atengqertuq: wolverine, yugtun-llu: terikaniaq. Terikaniaq piniqapiartuq mik'ngermi. Tuquciyugngauq tuntuvaungraan amlleret-llu ungungssit alikluku.

Terikaniaq napatgun ayagalartuq aqvakuksuarturluni. Pitarkaminek kingunrirturiaqami wall' alingallagaqami pangalegluni ayalartuq.

Kemlegnek piciatun neqengqertuq. Iliini yuut yuilqumi enaitnun it'raluteng nerengnaq'lartut. Niitellruunga caqerlua angutet iliitnek caqerluni-gguq tainkaq (drum-aq) allguumallruuq neqkanek imalek. Tua-i terikaniaq pinilliniuq.

Yuut pissularait kapkainarpagteggun iliini-llu nutegteggun. Amiit pitateng kinercirraarluki navrut'larait akinun.



Terikaniat asguruaqelarait kameksagnun-llu ciuqaqluki. Iliini atkuut akuralilarait, alngaliluki, aliit-llu nuulirluki, terikaniam amianek.

Terikaniamek nerqaqsaitua taumek nallukeka. Aanan wall' kina nallunrilnguq apniaran nertuciitnek. Wiinga pillemni neryuitait piciatun neqengqerrata.

Tua-i-qaa nallunrirtuten cakucinek ungungssinek napani uitatulinek? Amlleret qanrutkenritanka taugaam kalikani yuarluki elpenek wall' apqaurluten nallunringnaqniaten.

Makunek apyutnek aturluten nallunringnaqniartuten:

1. Cauga atra yugtun kass'atun-llu?
2. Qaillun ayatua?
3. Canek nertua?
4. Nerlaran-qaa?
5. Nani uitatua?

Napamiutaat Ungungssit
Animals of the Forest

1. Before we read these pages, do you know what kind of animals usually live in the forested areas? There are many, but if you wish to learn more about them, look for them in books or ask those who know about them to tell you. These are my questions for which you must try to find the answers:

   What are the animals' names?
   How do they travel, move about?
   What do they eat?
   What things are made from them?
   Are they eaten?
   Do people eat them?

   As you read these pages, keep those questions in mind. If you have any questions, ask your teacher and if your teacher doesn't know, ask your mother or father. There are many things here that I will not talk about, but you can learn further about them through other books or by asking questions. But read this book carefully, and you may learn something that you did not know before.

2. This one has a name which in the Bristol Bay area is 'nullutuuyak', in the Kuskokwim area it is 'maqaruaq' and on the coast ''vasek' (ȧasek). In English it has the name 'varying hare' or 'the snowshoe rabbit'. What do you call it? Here we will learn about it using the term "nullutuuyak".

   The nullutuuyak travels along by hopping. It avoids getting caught by swerving when other animals prey on it. As it travels straight ahead, it can suddenly turn to the right. Can you see where its tracks turned to the right?

   It feeds on tree bark and small twigs and for this reason its tracks are frequently found among the trees during winter. When it runs out of food in one area, it will move to another area where there is an abundance of brush.

3. Parkas are made out of the skin of nullutuuyaks with the fur on the inside of the parka. Mittens can also be made out of them, but the fur tends to shed easily.

   Do you eat nullutuuyaks? They are good in soup. As sal'kuuyak they are also good. Do you know what sal'kuuyak is? Sal'kuuyak consists of only the meat, which is cooked inside a cast iron pot (prepared like pot roast). The marrow of the leg bones is also very good.

4. Do you know what this is called? If you called it a 'qiguiq' you are correct. In English it is called 'the red squirrel'. There are other kinds of squirrels, and you can look for them in English books (listed under 'squirrel').

   It scampers about, scurrying up to the tops of trees. It can travel by leaping from the branches of one tree to the branches of another nearby, or it can scamper about on the ground.

5. It eats the seeds of (coniferous) trees. When gathering food, it places the food in its cheek pouches and takes it to its den where the food is stored for the winter. Also the food that is in the cheek pouches can last for many days.

Before the Eskimos obtained cloth towels, the skin of the red squirrel was used for this purpose. I've also heard that women used them for other purposes.

I do not know if the red squirrel is eaten by man, and I've never heard of them being eaten. However, you all can ask your grandmothers or others if they know. If you find that they are eaten, let me know by writing.

6. What do you think this forest animal is? In Yup'ik it is called 'issaluuq' and in English 'porcupine'.
The porcupine lumbers along slowly when it travels. As it moves it seems to lean from side to side because of its long fur. Among the fur are quills which are hard and sharp. When these quills enter the skin, they work their way in if not pulled out immediately.

As the porcupine moves about slowly, it curls up like a ball if other animals preying on it approach, and turning its back on the pursuer, it exposes all of its quills. If the preying animal comes too close, the porcupine
7. swishes its tail and the quills pierce the skin of the attacker. Why does it have quills for protection? Because it does not move fast (cannot get away quickly). Although it does move slowly, it climbs trees and swims as well.

Various kinds of plants are eaten by it, including tree bark. In the summer, it will swim out to feed on plants growing in the water. From what areas does the porcupine feed? It feeds on things from the ground, from the water and up in trees. My, how well it gets along even though it is slow!

The hide of the porcupine is not used for anything because people feel threatened by the quills. So after skinning, they usually discard the skin by burying it underground.

The meat of the porcupine is fat and good to eat when cooked properly. I like it best as 'sal'kuuyaq'. What is salkuuyaq in English? Pot roast.

8. In English this is called 'a moose'. But what is it called in Yup'ik? A tuntuvak. Does your area have moose? Sometimes a moose will travel across the tundra in its wanderings from forested areas.

A moose ambles along when it travels. If it is frightened, it will run off at great speed. Once, I saw a moose running. It toof off very quickly towards the trees.

Moose can run very fast, even through snow. One wonders how fast they can run on solid ground? They can also swim.

9. A moose eats twigs from the branches of trees and various green plants from the ground. Sometimes it will wade out and feed on the plants growing under the water.

Moose skins are used as mats for bedding. Years ago, their skins were used

in small boats.

Moose meat is good when cooked in various ways such as pot roast, fried, baked or in soups. I like it best dried. The leg bone marrow, when jelled, is really quite delicious. Its tallow is used in akutaq after the fat has been rendered, and the clarified bits of meat are tasty.

10. The nose of a moose is good to eat cooked, and is almost like the fat of bearded seals. The insides of the hoofs are also cooked and eaten and is called "cetumquq".

Moose leg bones are good to chew on (and pick clean: "pukuk") after they have been cooked. If you were to "pukuk" the legs of a moose, it would take you some time (considered pleasurable activity by most yuks).

Do you know what 'qecaruaq' is? It is the stomach of a moose. Many people eat it raw, with liver and seal oil. Some, however, will 'qellukaq' the stomach before eating it. Do you know what 'qellukaq' is? Boiling water is poured over the stomach, which causes it to partially shrink and the final result is called 'qellukaq'.

The heart is also good as a pot roast or in soup. All parts of the moose are eaten, including the intestines.

I have not mentioned other ways in which moose are eaten, leaving it up to you to ask your mothers.

11. In English this is called a mink and in Yup'ik 'imarmiutaq'. Those inhabiting tundra areas are larger in size than those in forested regions. A forest mink is darker in color than those from tundra areas.

Because the mink is a water dweller (by nature) it is fond of being in water. And when traveling on land, it scampers about.

It feeds on fish in the water. And other foods it has are eggs, frogs and small birds.

Many people trap them and after drying their skins, exchange them for money. Large ones are usually more expensive and the skins become cheaper as they grow smaller. Kuskokwim area mink may be priced one way and mink from the Nushagak area another way. Why are they priced differently? In the Kuskokwim the mink are big whereas in the Nushagak, though they may be smaller, they are darker and therefore of equal value to those from the Kuskokwim. (Value is determined not only by size but by darkness as well.)

Mink is used for making parkas and for the dark trimming on the ruffs and on mukluks. Some people make fur hats out of them and others use them for trimmings on mittens.

Mink meat is cooked well in pots before we eat it.

12. 'Paluqtaq', the beaver, has a house made out of trees and so inhabits forested areas. They build dams across streams so that water surrounds their habitats during the winter.

The beaver likes to swim about in the water but goes on land as well when it goes to cut down trees with its teeth.

A beaver uses the trees stored near its house and those on its dam for food.

The skins of beaver are sold for money and some people use them for making parkas, qacapaguat, and for dark trimming. What is a 'qacapaguaq'? In the Nushagak area that's the term for fur hats, whereas in the Kuskokwim area they may be called 'malagg'aayat'.

Beaver meat is usually eaten cooked. But in the Nushagak region the tails may be allowed to set until they become fermented and they are eaten once the skin begins to peel. They are like fermented fish but are hard. The feet are eaten (after being prepared) in the same manner.

13. What do you think this animal is called in English? A lynx, and in Yup'ik 'tertuli'. The lynx is like a large cat.

The lynx moves about very quietly and on the snow it does not sink in even if the snow is very soft.

What is the nullutuuyak again? It is a maqaruaq or 'vasek (ḍasek). The lynx uses the rabbit and other small animals for food.

Lynx skins are made into parkas and parka ruffs. Sometimes mittens are made out of them with the fur side on the outside.

Lynx are eaten when they are well cooked. They are probably prepared in various ways. Once when I ate some, it was good and it seemed to have a chicken flavor to it.

14. Do you know what the name of this is in English? It is in the tale of "Kavirliq Nacacuar". It is the wolf, and in Yup'ik it is called "kegluneq". There are different kinds of wolves. Some are whitish, some reddish, some gray and some are black.

The wolf covers large areas in its travels, including forested regions. Sometimes wolves travel in packs. Why do they sometimes travel in packs? As we talk about what they eat, try to figure it out.

15. When the wolf travels alone, it hunts small animals. But if they are in pursuit of larger game such as a moose, they hunt in packs.

Do you understand now why they travel in packs?

Wolves eat any kind of animals with meat.

Wolf skins are made into parka ruffs, leggings and mittens.

We never eat wolves.

16. Have you ever seen one like this? What is it in English? What is it in Yup'ik? In English it has the name 'wolverine' and in Yup'ik 'terikaniaq'. The wolverine is very strong even though it is small. It can even kill a moose and many animals fear it.

The wolverine travels through forests, loping along. When it is after game or if frightened it can run very quickly.

The wolverine is a meat eater. Sometimes it will break into people's cabins out in the wilderness, looking for food. I heard one time of a man who saw a drum with food in it torn up. So you can see that the wolverine is very strong.

People hunt them with large traps and sometimes with guns.

The skins of the ones caught are dried and sold. Wolverine is used for parka ruffs and for the frontal decorations on kameksiit. Sometimes the bottom trim on parkas, tassles and other trimmings for sleeves are made from the skin of wolverines.

I have never eaten wolverine and I don't know if they are eaten. You can ask your mother or someone who would know whether or not they are eaten. As I see it, they are not eaten because wolverines will eat anything.(Animals that are voracious scavengers are not considered good eating.)

17. Do you now know what kinds of animals live in forests? I have not mentioned several of them, but look for them in books or ask questions and try to learn about them on your own. Use these questions to try to find out more about them:

    1. What is the name in English and in Yup'ik?

    2. How does it travel, move about?

    3. What does it eat?

    4. Do people eat it?

    5. Where does it live?