

Where the Prairies Meet the Pines

Snare Drum
Bass Drum

Story Tellers: Cree, Dakota, Dene and Metis people
Musical Retelling: Tyrone A. McKenzie

Spanning between 12,000 and 7,500 years ago, this period represents the first archaeological evidence for human occupation in North America. The area was named "kistahpinanihk", meaning "sitting pretty place, or meeting place. It became a gathering place for Dakota Oyate, Dene and Cree peoples.

Metis leader James Isbister was the first to settle and farm in the area in 1862 - an ideal spot to build a life where the prairies meet the pines. In 1866, Reverend James Nisbet arrived and named the new settlement Prince Albert, in honour of the Prince Consort to Queen Victoria.

Where the prairies Meet the Pines is dedicated to the First Peoples and Settlers who gathered together in this beautiful area. The retelling of their story stands on the shoulders of Indigenous storytellers and is meant to honour and represent their contribution and commitment to the land that has been a gathering place for centuries.

Steady and Strong $\text{♩} = 88$

3 *Wahpeton Dakota Nation*

1 *mf* 4 *p* 5 6

7 *mf* 8 9 10 *p* *Singing sticks* *Whirly Tubes*

12 *Dene Round Dance*

13 *mf* 14 15 16 17 18 *p* *Singing sticks*

19 *Plains, Woodland and Swampy Cree*

20 21 *p* *Whirly Tubes* 22 *mf* *Singing sticks*

23 *f* 25 26 *ff* 27 $\text{♩} = 80$ 28

Isbister Jig

29 *f* 30 31 32

Musical notation for measures 33 through 45. The notation consists of two staves: a top staff with a treble clef and a bottom staff with a bass clef. The music features a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass drum and a more complex eighth-note pattern in the snare drum. Measure numbers 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 are indicated below the staves.

88=

James Nisbet's Presbyterian Mission

50

legato English Numbers 1-10 - spoken

Musical notation for measures 49 through 51. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 49 contains a whole rest. Measure 50 contains a whole rest. Measure 51 contains a series of ten eighth notes, each with a diagonal slash above it, representing spoken syllables. Measure numbers 49, 50, and 51 are indicated below the staff.

One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine and Ten!

Cree Numbers 1-10 - spoken

Musical notation for measures 54 through 58. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Each measure contains a series of eighth notes with diagonal slashes above them, representing spoken syllables. Measure numbers 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58 are indicated below the staff.

Payak Neeso Nisto Naywo Nee - yanan Niko - twasik Tapa - kope Ayina - new Kaykac-mitataht Mita - taht

Musical notation for measures 59 through 63. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 59 starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measures 60, 61, and 62 contain eighth notes with diagonal slashes above them. Measure 63 contains a whole rest. The notation includes dynamic markings *rit.* and *a tempo*. Measure numbers 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63 are indicated below the staff.

65

Musical notation for measures 64 through 67. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Each measure contains a series of eighth notes with diagonal slashes above them. Measure 64 starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. Measure 67 ends with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure numbers 64, 65, 66, and 67 are indicated below the staff.

Musical notation for measures 68 through 70. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 68 starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. Measure 69 contains eighth notes with diagonal slashes above them. Measure 70 contains eighth notes with diagonal slashes above them and ends with a dynamic marking of *ff*. Measure numbers 68, 69, and 70 are indicated below the staff.