The Mi'kmaq Nation has lived and occupied Nova Scotia since time immemorial. Nova Scotia is part of Mi'kma'ki, the Mi'kmaq homeland. The Mi'kmaq lived according to specific laws that were bestowed upon them by the Creator, laws which governed their relationship with the land, nature, and mankind. Their identity as Mi'kmaq people was and continues today to be distinctly linked to this land through their culture, language, and traditions. The Mi'kmaq maintain a stewardship relationship to the land they call Mother Earth, who is the provider of sustenance and life. Land ownership is one of many European concepts that was foreign to the Mi'kmaq people at the time of contact for they did not perceive the land as a possession, but rather a responsibility that was bestowed upon them by the Creator. The land did not belong to the Mi'kmaq, the Mi'kmaq belonged to the land.

Five Islands and Nukmjnawew'nuk

The Kluskap legend of Five Islands and His battle with the Giant Beaver is the most recorded story in the collection of Kluskap Legends. At Five Islands it is said that Kluskap hurled five huge rocks at pesky Beaver. Those rocks are visible today as Islands. (Right) “Nukmjnawew'nuk” or “place of my grandmother” - a cave at Cape D'Or, also known as Kluskap’s Cave or the Fairy Hole, is accessible only at low tides. It is considered one of the most sacred Mi'kmaq places.

The Three Sisters, Cape Chignecto, Nova Scotia.

“The God of Winter” who defeated Kluskap, making it winter all year round.

“Lord of Winter” who made it winter all year round.

Petroglyphs found in Kejimkujik and Bedford, Nova Scotia. Ancient signs and symbols hard-carved in stone are the evidence of Mi'kmaq presence here in Nova Scotia.


Cape d'Or. The cliffs here have many faces and attractions. The top of this cliff is called “Kluskap’s Garden” where you will find many medicinal plants. You will also find other significant materials such as copper and hematite, and basalt used in sweat lodges.