



Gae:wanöhge'!

Volume Dergyö', Issue Johdö:h

Gahsa'kneh Sëh, 2016

Onöndowa'ga: Gawë:nö'
Nadö:diyeö:je' koh
Department
12861 Route 438
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 Nadö:diyeö:je' koh staff

Daswöndio:go'

Several of the Language and Culture staff will continue their learning with the new immersion program. The program is designed to accelerate the language learning process. We at the department are looking forward to the language progress the staff will undergo. Creating speakers is vital to keeping our culture alive in the years to come.

Also the fourth year of the After School Language Nest has started. The nest is currently working with 20+ students to create a fun and encouraging

language learning environment that will help support a younger language community.

The monthly Onöndowa'ga: Gawë:nö' bulletins are back! If your department or venue is looking to host a bulletin board, feel free to contact Kelsey or Kachine Lay at 716-532-4900 ext. 5120.

The department staff is also partnering with the CCC to run the Haunted Hallway portion of the annual Halloween

party. We are currently mapping out the hallways many scary antics and attractions. Come on down on October 28th to the CCC's annual Halloween party to check out our work if you dare...



Please feel free to contact the Onöndowa'ga: Gawë:nö' Nadö:diyeö:je' koh Department

if you have any comments or questions at (716) 532-8162. We will be happy to assist you in anyway we can.

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Gawë:nö' lesson: Halloween phrases

October dates to remember:

4th - Used Toy & Bake Sale, 3pm - 6pm @ SNI Catt. Library

5th - Native connections youth group meeting, 5pm-6:30pm @ Catt. Wellness Center

8th - Tattoo lecture, 1pm - 4pm @ SA&CC, Ganondagan

15th - Family Fun Day, 10am - 5pm @ SINM

28th - Halloween party, 6pm - 9pm, @ CCC

This time of year is often filled with scary and fun entertainment. Whether you visit a haunted house attraction or just attend a Halloween party, here are a few phrases you might be able to use.

Onöndowa'ga:'

1. Wa'öhjök
2. Ögahjök
3. Da'ögahjök
4. O'gajagehshä' agyah-dowe'shä'
5. O'gëni'do'dë' agyah-dowe'shä'
6. O'gade'go'
7. Dawaga'së's agya:a'

8. Eëgo:yeyö' gi: gwisdë' ësgo:!
9. O'ge:gë' jisgëh.



Ganyo'ö:ka:'

1. It was scary
2. I got scared
3. I didn't get scared
4. I peed my pants
5. I pooped my pants
6. I ran away
7. I dropped my bag
8. Trick or Treat
9. I saw a ghost

Nödaeyawëhse:'

Tuscarora Community Fair

Oct. 15th

12 pm - 9 pm

Tuscarora Nation House
5226 Walmore Rd., Tuscarora
Vendors, Turkey Dinner, Auction

Haudenosaunee Wooden Stick Festival

Oct. 8th

10 am - 4 pm

Great Law of Peace Center, 6680
Onondaga Lake pkwy, Liverpool, NY
Stick-Making with Alf Jacques,
For more info, call: 315-443-3861

Seneca White Corn Project Harvest

Oct. 9th,

9 am - ?

12107 Van Vleck Rd.,
Perrysburg, NY 14129

All volunteers welcome!

For more info, call: 716-532-4900 ext. 5063

Seneca White Corn Project Husking Bee

Oct. 11th

11 am - 4 pm

Saylor Community Building

All volunteers welcome

For more info, call: 716-532-4900 ext.5063

Spooktacular Family Fun Day

Oct. 15th

10 am - 5 pm

Seneca Iroquois National Museum

Kids crafts, scary stories

Mad Wolfe BBQ, other food & craft vendors

For more info, call: Lilyan @ 716-945-1760

Tattoo Traditions of Turtle Island

Oct. 8th

1 pm - 4 pm

Seneca Art & Culture Center,
7000 County Rd. 41, Victor, NY

Presenters: Lars Krutak & Michael Galban
General admission \$8, \$5 for F.O.G. members
For more info, call: 585-924-5848

How I make my Gage:da' and double ball sticks

By Marcus Waterman

I have been teaching students about traditional games for about 8 years. I was taught by an elder, Stanley "Sully" Huff, one of my first mentors. I was lucky to have the opportunity to learn from him. He taught me so that I would teach the children our traditional games. I've done this as a guest in the Gowanda School District as well as the Lake Shore School District in all grade levels. I have also taught students during summer programs and I even had an opportunity to teach anyone interested at an event called the Buffalo Creek Native Festival. There is a good chance that I have taught some of your children something about our traditional games.

Making gage:da' is very simple. Anyone can do it. Gage:da' (gaw-gay-dot) means javelin. I always use sumac to make gage:da' because it is abundant and easy to find. Sumac is also very light, yet sturdy enough for the purpose of playing a game. This is an important quality to me since I would be teaching children of all grade levels. You could use a stronger, heavier wood if you prefer. We use our gage:da' in a game called hoop and javelin. I was asked, "When is the best time to go out and get sumac to make gage:da'?". My immediate answer was early spring, when the sumac is just beginning to grow. At this time it is straight, and has no branches or leaves. I used to have a patch of sumac in my back yard, and this was the time I would make more. I really didn't have to look very far. Recently though, I have noticed that anytime is good to get sumac. You may just have to look a little harder for the right tree. You want to find a sumac tree that is as straight as possible, about 5-6 feet long. You may find one that has branches and leaves or red fuzzy fruit on it, but if it stands straight and is thick to your preference, you can chop the branches off to get the straight part that you want.

To make a gage:da' -

- First: Use a saw to cut the tree down.
- Second: Trim the branches off of the tree.
- Third: Cut the tree to your desired length, using the straightest part of the tree.
- Fourth: Grab the thicker end of your gage:da'. Using a

knife, shave the bark off of the tree, leaving about 8-10 inches of bark on the thicker end. Don't use your favorite knife, because it will get sticky.

- Last: Let your gage:da' lay out flat to dry. The stickiness will go away.

While you are out getting sumac to make gage:da', you may as well make a double ball stick also. Double ball is a game played like lacrosse that uses sticks to throw and control two balls connected with leather. I use sumac to make these sticks too, for the same reasons as gage:da'. This time, you want to find a sumac tree that has branches. You will want to find a part of the tree that is straight for about 2.5 feet, and then has a branch that is about a half an inch in diameter. Your double ball stick should be straight for 2.5 feet about an inch in diameter, and then turn at a 135° angle (the branch) about 6 inches long. It is in this angle where you will control the double ball.



To make a double ball stick -

- First: Use a saw to cut down the part of the tree that you need. (You may not need to cut the whole tree down, just half.)
- Second: Cut the tree just above the branch you intend to keep, and cut to the length of about 2.5 feet under the branch you intend to keep (the straight part).
- Third: Cut the branch so there is only about 6 inches on your double ball stick.
- Fourth: Hold the bottom, thick end of your stick. Using a knife, shave off the bark, leaving about 7 inches on the thick end for a handle. (Again, this part gets sticky, so don't use your favorite knife.)
- Last: Let your stick lay out to dry.



When your gage:da' and double ball sticks dry, they will harden and the stickiness will go away. The sticks will be sturdy, but will break after a while. I suggest making many sticks at a time. Some of our traditional games were simple ways to pass the time, get together with friends and have some fun. So't, jë:gwah ësadëno'ge: äd ësehshyo:ni' neh gage:da', agajë:gwah ësadënitgä:doh! Da:ne'hoh.

Photos by Nancy Klemens

8 Myths and Atrocities About Christopher Columbus

By Vincent Schilling

On the second Monday of October each year, Native Americans cringe at the thought of honoring a man who committed atrocities against Indigenous Peoples.

Columbus Day was conceived by the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic Fraternal organization, in the 1930s because they wanted a Catholic hero. After President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the day into law as a federal holiday in 1937, the rest has been history.

On the Way—Columbus Stole a Sailor’s Reward

After obtaining funding for his explorations to reach Asia from the seizure and sale of properties from Spanish Jews and Muslims by order of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, Columbus headed out to explore a new world with money and ships.

Brimming with the excitement of discovering new land, Columbus offered a reward of 10,000 maravedis or about \$540 (a sailor’s yearly salary) for the first person to discover such land. Though another sailor saw the land in October 1492, Columbus retracted the reward he had previously offered because he claimed he had seen a dim light in the west.

Columbus Never Landed on American Soil—Not in 1492, Not Ever

We’re not talking about the Leif Ericson Viking explorer story. We mean Columbus didn’t land on the higher 48—ever. Columbus quite literally landed in what is now known as the Bahamas and later Hispaniola, present-day Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Upon arrival, Columbus and his expedition of weapon laden Spaniards met the Arawaks, Tainos and Lucayans—all friendly, according to Columbus’ writings. Soon after arriving, Columbus wrecked the Santa Maria and the Arawaks worked for hours to save the crew and cargo.

Impressed with the friendliness of the native people, Columbus seized control of the land in the name of Spain. He also helped himself to some locals. In his journal he wrote:

“As soon as I arrived in the Indies, on the first Island which I found, I took some of the natives by force in order that they might learn and might give me in-

formation of whatever there is in these parts.”

Columbus Painted a Horrible Picture of Peaceful Natives

When Columbus first saw the Native Arawaks that came to greet him and his crew he spoke with a peaceful and admiring tone.

“They ... brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears and many other things... They willingly traded everything they owned... They were well-built, with good bodies and handsome features.... They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. They have no iron. Their spears are made of cane... . They would make fine servants.... With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want.”

After several months in the Caribbean, on January 13, 1493 two Natives were murdered during trading. Columbus, who had otherwise described the Natives as gentle people wrote “(they are) evil and I believe they are from the island of Caribe, and that they eat men.” He also described them as “savage cannibals, with dog-like noses that drink the blood of their victims.”

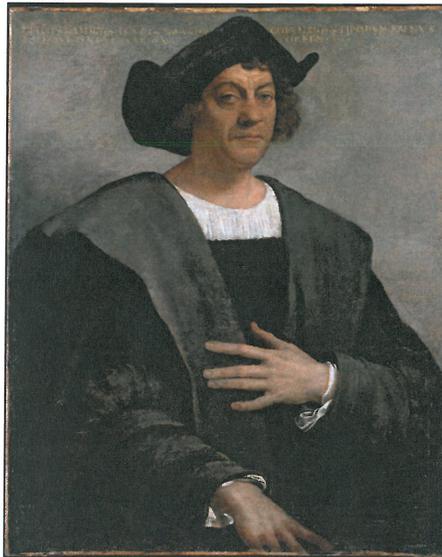
The cannibal story is taught as fact in some of today’s schools.

Columbus’ Men Were Rapists and Murderers

On Columbus’s first trip to the Caribbean, he later returned to Spain and left behind 39 men who went ahead and helped themselves to Native women. Upon his return the men were all dead. With 1,200 more soldiers at his disposal, rape and pillaging became rampant as well as tolerated by Columbus.

This is supported by a reported close friend of Columbus, Michele de Cuneo who wrote the first disturbing account of a relation between himself and a Native female gift given to him by Columbus.

“While I was in the boat I captured a very beautiful Carib woman, whom the said Lord Admiral gave to me, and with whom, having taken her into my cabin, she being naked according to their custom, I conceived desire to take pleasure. I wanted to put my desire into execution but she did not want it and treated me with her finger nails in such a manner that I wished I had never begun. But seeing that (to tell you the end of it all), I took a rope and thrashed her well, for which she raised such unheard of screams (continued on page wis)



Posthumous portrait of Christopher Columbus by Sebastiano del Piombo

8 Myths and Atrocities About Christopher Columbus (cont.)

(continued from page ge:ih) that you would not have believed your ears. Finally we came to an agreement in such manner that I can tell you that she seemed to have been brought up in a school of harlots.”

Several accounts of cruelty and murder include Spaniards testing the sharpness of blades on Native people by cutting them in half, beheading them in contests and throwing Natives into vats of boiling soap. There are also accounts of suckling infants being lifted from their mother’s breasts by Spaniards, only to be dashed headfirst into large rocks.

Bartolome De Las Casas, a former slave owner who became Bishop of Chiapas, described these exploits. “Such inhumanities and barbarisms were committed in my sight as no age can parallel,” he wrote. “My eyes have seen these acts so foreign to human nature that now I tremble as I write.”

Columbus Enslaved the Native People for Gold

Because Columbus reported a plethora of Natives for slaves, rivers of gold and fertile pastures to Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, Columbus was given 17 ships and more than 1,200 men on his next expedition. However, Columbus had to deliver. In the next few years, Columbus was desperate to fulfill those promises—hundreds of Native slaves died on their way back to Spain and gold was not as bountiful as expected.

Columbus forced the Natives to work in gold mines until exhaustion. Those who opposed were beheaded or had their ears cut off.

In the provinces of Cicao all persons over 14 had to supply at least a thimble of gold dust every three months and were given copper necklaces as proof of their compliance. Those who did not fulfill their obligation had their hands cut off, which were tied around their necks while they bled to death—some 10,000 died handless.

In two years’ time, approximately 250,000 Indians on Haiti were dead. Many deaths included mass suicides or intentional poisonings or mothers killing their babies to avoid persecution.

According to Columbus, in a few years before his

death, “Gold is the most precious of all commodities; gold constitutes treasure, and he who possesses it has all he needs in the world, as also the means of rescuing souls from purgatory, and restoring them to the enjoyment of paradise.”

Columbus Provided Native Sex Slaves to His Men

In addition to putting the Natives to work as slaves in his gold mines, Columbus also sold sex slaves to his men—some as young as 9. Columbus and his men also raided villages for sex and sport.

In the year 1500, Columbus wrote: “A hundred castellanoes are as easily obtained for a woman as for a farm, and it is very general and there are plenty of dealers who go about looking for girls; those from nine to ten are now in demand.”

Columbus’ Men Used Native People as Dog Food

In the early years of Columbus’ conquests there were butcher shops throughout the Caribbean where Indian bodies were sold as dog food. There was also a practice known as the *montería infernal*, the infernal chase, or *manhunt*, in which Indians were hunted by war-dogs.

These dogs—who also wore armor and had been fed human flesh, were a fierce match for the Indians. Live babies were also fed to these war dogs as sport,

sometimes in front of horrified parents.

Columbus Returned to Spain in Shackles—But Was Pardoned

After a multitude of complaints against Columbus about his mismanagement of the island of Hispaniola, a royal commissioner arrested Columbus in 1500 and brought him back to Spain in chains.

Though he was stripped of his governor title, he was pardoned by King Ferdinand, who then subsidized a fourth voyage.



Columbus and his men hunted Native with war dogs in *Montería Infernal*, the infernal chase.

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Mentor Moments: Time with Norm Jimerson

By Hajohja'e:s

There are three language staff members (Chris Tallchief, Marty Jimerson, Jr. and Marcus Waterman) who have been going up to work with Norm Jimerson at his place in the mornings, Monday-Friday, 8am-12noon. The main purpose of our meeting with Norm is to learn about Leadership skills, public speaking, procedures & protocols for all the ceremonies, sing and practice songs, and learn about our traditional way of life through the longhouse.

Lately, with the weather being nice and all, we planted our life sustainers, the three sisters. He tilled up a small area on the side of his house and made a garden. He also planted Indian tobacco. Every day when we come up, he took us outside and we took turns watering the garden. He even took pictures of the process. Also every now and then we sit and carve drum sticks. Hickory wood is the best type of wood to carve out of. We made a trip out to Rocklers Hardware store to check out the carving tools, different types of exotic woods. We also have our own tool box for our carving tools.

We had two field trips that we went on. We went to go see Jamie Jacobs out at the Rochester Museum and Science Center. There, he gave us a guided tour and showed us many artifacts that have been stored away. We were able to take pictures as he explained about the artifacts. He went on to also show us a few displays. It was a good trip. We have a 2nd trip planned at a different time. Our other trip

Norm...He has a lot of knowledge, advice, and pointers that he shares with us.

was to Ganondagan to visit our good friend, Pete Jemison. He also gave us a guided tour of his new culture center. Afterwards, he took us into the Bark Longhouse where he briefly talked about the building of the bark longhouse itself. Then we followed him to his office down the road where we had lunch with him. After, he showed us his White Corn Project.

With the nice weather, we went out and sat on his back porch and he had us peel the husk off the corn and we were able to roast it on his grill. He would cut the corn off the cob and put the roasted corn into a pan and set out to dry.

We also sit around his table and go through and listen to old tapes. These are recordings of songs and talk about what they mean. He uses an easel and goes through how a procedure is done. Norm explains the ceremonies, the procedures and protocol. Usually when there's a ceremony coming up, we'll talk about it as he explains what is going to happen, it's an open discussion. Then usually the next day, we'll recap what happen.

Also, one important thing we did and still do is sing. We

started off slow with the basics. We pass the drum and sing what we know. He always tells us, "You see this small drum stick? This small drum stick can make 100's of people dance". He even had Chris & Marcus "Break the ice" and sing

a couple songs. Norm says, "The creator gave us all a gift. You can be a singer, a dancer, a speaker, a craftsmen, whatever it is. Some people can do it all, and some cant, and that's ok. Everybody has a talent that there good at. Singing is a big part of our culture. It lifts our spirits and makes us feel good and makes you want to dance and sing at social gatherings. Singing is a big part in the ceremonies

that we have and conduct. We go through different songs as Norm explains what they mean

and when they are sung.

We are very fortunate to be able to work with Norm. He has a lot of knowledge, advice, and pointers that he shares with us. All the information he shares with us is very beneficial and helps us understand more. Occasionally, Dennis Lay also stops by and he shares what he knows with us. On days when we are not meeting with Norm, we head over to Dennis Lay's place and sit down with him.

Photo by Nancy Klemens



Gaga:wiso:doh

Norm Jimerson

Gaga:' time: Vampire Skeleton

By Gayawëö:wi'

I heard a similar version of this story a long time ago, but for the life of me I couldn't remember the whole thing. I auspiciously came across this version a few days ago in the book *Spooky New York*. I added a few of the details from the version I heard to this retelling in order to make a more complete story. When I originally heard the story I was a bit surprised as it was the first time I heard of a vampire type monster in our traditional stories. It stuck with me since I tend to like scary movies and such. I had always planned on tracking down other vampire stories but I have yet to come across any others. I couldn't imagine what I would do if a monster such as this were to appear in front of me in the dark... what would you do? Think about it, read the story, enjoy it & share with others.

Long ago a married couple with a young daughter decided it was time to hunt. The woman was nervous when her husband said they were to stay in an abandoned house, for it contained the corpse of the old man who once lived there. His body was entombed in a coffin in the loft. It was a very old tradition and one no longer popular among the people, but the old man had insisted upon it before his death. There were good hunting spots very near this place, the husband had declared, and so they settled in. The woman unpacked their few belongings in the front room, refusing to go up into the loft where the body lay.

When her husband left to hunt, she immediately put her daughter in the cradleboard on her back and went to look for roots and berries. She stayed away from the house until her husband returned with the deer meat. As she prepared the evening meal for them, her husband, tired from his hunting, climbed up into the loft to rest.

The house soon filled with the delicious smell of roasting meat. She was sorting through the berries when she heard a muffled cry and the crunch of breaking bones. As she stared upward, frozen in horror, she heard sucking and slurping sounds. As she was looking, blood started to drip from the loft floorboards.

She crept silently to the far corner of the room where she could see up into the loft. A skeleton with glowing red eye sockets was feasting on the body of her husband. Its teeth and chin covered with blood.

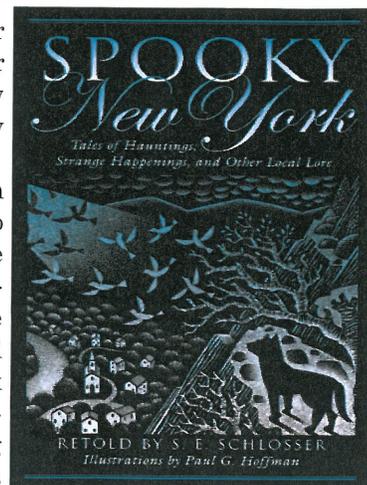


Her daughter stirred restlessly in her cradleboard, she knew that she had to get away immediately.

"I am going to run down to the stream to fetch water for the broth," she called toward the loft. "I will be right back." She picked up the cradleboard, took the pail and walked toward the stream, trying to appear normal. As soon as she was out of sight among the trees, she started to run as fast as she could. She heard a terrible howl from the direction of the house as the creature heard them escaping and started to pursue. The young mother stumbled desperately through the woods, the creature's howls growing ever closer as it pursued them. Her little daughter wailed in fright on her back as she fled in terror. The woman was sobbing over the loss of her husband and was quickly losing hope of escape as the vampire skeleton was quickly gaining on her.

As she got closer to the village, in a last act of despair, she shouted as loud as she could for help. She hoped someone would be near enough to hear her plea for help. Her cry was heard and answered by the people from the village. She could hear the creature breathing behind her as she sprinted to the trees at the edge of the village. It was almost at her heels. Just as she made it to the village entry, her strength failed her, and she collapsed to the ground,

But just before the monster could pounce on them, a party of warriors burst through the gates of the village. They were surprised by the monster before them but they chased the vampire skeleton away. They swung their torches wide, and the skeleton retreated farther into the woods. The warriors chased the creature back to the old man's abandoned house, and set fire to the cabin. As the flames engulfed the house, a terrible howling and roaring came from the loft. The vampire skeleton was seen fleeing into the woods. The monster never again plagued the people of the village.





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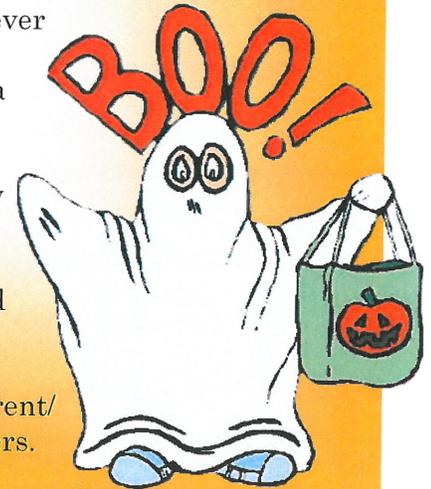
**Gawë:nö',
Ësajä'dak gi:
Ëyögwahdö:'**

Hadiksa' shö'öh Neyonögka' - Kids Area

By Ari Logan

Nya:wëh Sgë:nö', Halloween is almost here. 'Tis the season for pumpkin carving, apple cider and doughnuts, candy, costumes, and pranks. Nevertheless, I would like to offer you some costume tips that will keep you and your children safe, while out trick or treating.

1. Decorate costumes and bags with reflective tape or stickers and, if possible, choose light colors. If you go to our local grocery store they have reflective bag for purchase or even given out for safety as a courtesy.
2. Choose face paint and makeup whenever possible instead of masks, which can obstruct a child's vision, and may be a little hard to breathe in.
3. Have kids carry glow sticks or flashlights to help them see and be seen by drivers.
4. When selecting a costume, make sure it is the right size to prevent trips and falls.
5. And as always, look both ways before crossing the street, stay with your parent/guardian, and NEVER talk to strangers. Have fun and be safe.



Gakö:ni:h Ganö'ja' - Ogo:wä' Pancakes

Ingredients:

- One egg
- 1 tsp. vegetable oil
- 1 tsp. honey or maple sugar
- ½ c. leached and ground acorns
- ½ c. cornmeal
- ½ c. whole wheat or white flour
- 2 tsp. double action baking powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ c. milk

Utensils:

- Stock pot
- Colander
- Blender
- Cookie sheet
- Mixing bowl
- Measuring cups & spoons
- Whisk
- Griddle/frying pan
- Spatula

Directions:

1. Boil shelled raw acorns until the water is the color of strong tea.
2. Strain the nuts through a colander and discard the water.
3. Repeat step 1 until the water boils clear. This step may take an hour or more, depending on the variety of acorn.
4. Spread leached acorns to dry on cookie sheets in a warm place.
5. When partially dry, coarse grind a few acorns at a time in a blender.
6. Spread the ground acorns to dry on cookie sheets, then grind again in a blender.
7. Break egg into bowl and add all ingredients, beating to create a batter. If batter is too thick, thin with additional milk.
8. Pour batter onto hot, greased griddle and cook slowly until brown.
9. Flip to brown opposite side.



10. Serve with butter and syrup or jam.

Acorns are extremely nutritious and readily available to most of us, making them a healthy and convenient addition to many recipes. However, acorns do contain a bitter organic substance called tannin that must be leached out before eating. With a little patience, tannin is easily removed.

Alternative Recipe:

Use the acorn flour to make mush with maple syrup as a sweetener.

Recipe from: <http://www.almanac.com/content/how-prepare-acorns-cooking>