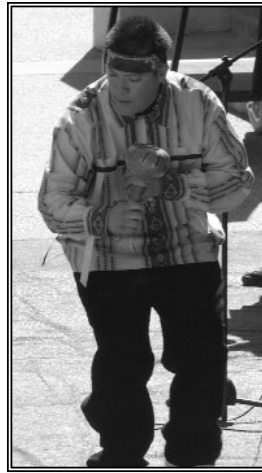


TASIN Cultural Day

BIRD SINGING

For Native Americans, music and dance are what unite us with the spiritual, human and natural worlds. Our ancestors used bird songs during ceremonies and special events to tell creation stories, recount mythic travels, share survival methods and give moral lessons to other tribal members.



Today, our bird singers and dancers help to keep our culture alive for others to learn and enjoy.

WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

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

TALKING CIRCLES

The art of Native American storytelling is the reason why our cultures and tribal identities still exist today. Even though sometimes we don't want to hear the stories of our elders, these stories teach us important lessons about the past. Someday, because we listened and learned these stories from our grandfathers, we will be able to lead the talking circle around the fire and tell our children and grandchildren the stories that keep our heritage alive.



TRIBAL ALLIANCE OF SOVEREIGN INDIAN NATIONS

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Augustine Band of Mission Indians

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians



Ramona Band of Mission Indians

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Soboba Band of Mission Indians

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

TASIN Cultural Day



OCTOBER 6, 2001



10:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.



HUNTING WITH BOWS AND ARROWS

Tribal hunters used bows and arrows to hunt small game.

Making a bow



- 1) Find a nice, straight limb about five or six feet long (if the limb is from a Locust, Mulberry or Osage tree, dead wood works better. If the tree is Ash or Hickory, cut a green limb and dry it indoors.)
- 2) Split the staff after cutting it to length and select a piece that does not twist. Avoid knots, holes, splits or other defects.
- 3) Mark off the handle area, then carve away the excess wood on the belly of the bow (the belly is the side that faces the hunter). Carve it until you can bend the bow over your chest just a little. Make sure that it bends evenly over the length of the bow.
- 4) Whittle notches in the ends and tie the bowstring to the ends to bend the bow slightly. Long ago, Native Americans used sinew or rawhide, but you can use Dacron or nylon string. Shape the bow by scraping more wood from the belly. Hold your blade at a right angle to the belly and shave or scrape off small ribbons of wood in a slow and controlled manner.
- 5) Occasionally pull on the string to ensure that the scraping is weakening both sides of the limb evenly, and stop when the weight of the bow is about right. Take your time and be careful. The bow will get stronger as it dries.
- 6) Wrap a handle around the midsection. Leather or woven bark are the traditional materials used, but cloth will work also.
- 7) Check your bow at full draw to make sure the limb bends evenly (a traditional bow should not be drawn more than one half of its length.)

WI'WISH MAKING

Along the terrain of the local mountains, Native American women would gather piñon nuts and acorns. The acorn was once a primary source of food, the Black Oak acorn being the most sought after because of its sweet taste.



The women of the tribe ground acorns into meal, leached the tannic acid from it and created an acorn soup or mush they called wi'wish or shawee.

Here's how to make wi'wish from acorns.

1. Gather ripe acorns and let them dry in the sun for a few days (do this step ahead of time).
2. Remove the caps and crack the acorns open to remove the outer shell. Remove the inner skin as well.
3. Crush the acorns with a mortar and pestle. (You can also use a blender or food processor for this step, but it's not nearly as authentic.)
4. Grind the acorns until the meal is the consistency of cake flour.
5. Acorn meal is high in tannic acid, which has a very bitter taste. To remove the tannic acid, put the acorn meal in a finely woven colander or a loosely woven basket. Pour warm water over the meal until the water running out the bottom is clear.
6. To prepare the mush or soup, place the meal in a cooking pot and add water until the mush has the consistency of oatmeal.
7. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thoroughly heated.
8. Spoon into a bowl and eat. You can also add honey as a natural sweetener.

Program of Activities

☀️ **Tug-of-war contest**

A contest to see which tribe has the strongest, bravest members!

10 a.m.

☀️ **Cahuilla bingo**

Traditional bingo using the Cahuilla language.

10:30 a.m.

☀️ **Lunch**

Food will be available from

12 p.m. to 3 p.m.

☀️ **Basket making**

California tribes produced some of the best basketry in the world. They used a coiled method of construction and made designs taken from nature, such as animals, clouds and lightning.

11 a.m. 1 p.m.

☀️ **Medicinal plants**

Native Californians were the first pharmacists. They were skilled in the use of plants and herbs as medicine. They knew what plants to use and what time of year to pick them.

11:30 a.m. 1 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2 p.m.

☀️ **Talking circle**

Our ancestors have traditionally transmitted the tribe's culture and identity to younger tribal members through the art of storytelling.

11 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 1 p.m. 1:30 p.m.

☀️ **Gourd making, bird singing & dancing**

Native Americans made an instrument called the gourd rattle. Similar to the rattles of today, they were usually used during ceremonies and to accompany tribal members as they sang.

11 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

☀️ **Native languages**

In the past, the federal government tried to integrate Native children by placing them in boarding schools. The children were not allowed to speak their native languages. Eventually, they forgot the language, and a generation of Native Americans grew up unable to communicate in the traditional way. Through the efforts of tribal elders, however, many of these languages are being resurrected.

11 a.m. 12 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 2 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

☀️ **Arrow & arrowhead making**

The men of a tribe hunted small game with bows and arrows. To shape the arrowheads, hunters would use a piece of deer antler to chip and sharpen the edges of a piece of quartz. If the hunter pounded the rock too hard, it smashed into gravel, but if he hit it too softly, the rock would not break.

11 a.m. 2 p.m.

☀️ **Social dance**

3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Tribal Hall

☀️ **Group Schedule**

Red Group

Basket making	11:00 a.m.
Lunch	1:00 p.m.
Medicinal plants	1:30 p.m.
Native languages	2:00 p.m.
Gourd making	2:30 p.m.

Blue Group

Arrowhead making	11:00 a.m.
Lunch	12:30 p.m.
Talking circle	1:00 p.m.
Gourd making	1:30 p.m.
Native languages	2:30 p.m.

Green Group

Gourd making	11:00 a.m.
Native languages	12:00 p.m.
Lunch	12:30 p.m.
Medicinal plants	1:00 p.m.
Talking circle	1:30 p.m.
Arrowhead making	2:00 p.m.

Yellow Group

Talking circle	11:00 a.m.
Medicinal plants	11:30 a.m.
Lunch	12:00 p.m.
Native languages	12:30 p.m.
Basket making	1:00 p.m.

Orange Group

Native languages	11:00 a.m.
Talking circle	11:30 a.m.
Lunch	12:00 p.m.
Gourd making	12:30 p.m.
Medicinal plants	2:00 p.m.

Schedule subject to change

TASIN Cultural Day

NATIVE LANGUAGES

It is sad to realize that many of the California Indian languages nearly became extinct.

But thanks to the efforts of some tribal members, our languages are slowly returning. This time we will preserve our language by teaching it to our younger tribal members and converting it to writing. That way it will survive for future generations.

Look at the differences and the similarities between the three languages shown here.

Chumash Words

One	<i>pakaš</i>	Six	<i>yitiskoḥ</i>
Two	<i>?skoḥ</i>	Seven	<i>yiti-maséx</i>
Three	<i>maséx</i>	Eight	<i>malawa</i>
Four	<i>skumu</i>	Nine	<i>spa</i>
Five	<i>yiti-pakaš</i>	Ten	<i>čiyaw</i>

Cahuilla Words

younger brother	<i>yuuḷy</i>	uncle	<i>mas</i>
older brother	<i>pas</i>	aunt	<i>pa</i>
younger sister	<i>ne?is</i>	grandfather	<i>qa?</i>
older sister	<i>nes</i>	grandmother	<i>su?</i>

Serrano Words

One	<i>hoopk</i>	Six	<i>pavorhi</i>
Two	<i>worh</i>	Seven	<i>wachkowik</i>
Three	<i>paahi</i>	Eight	<i>waweh</i>
Four	<i>wachah</i>	Nine	<i>mukovik</i>
Five	<i>mahate</i>	Ten	<i>wahmahate</i>

INDIAN WORD PUZZLE

Find and circle the words below!

<i>Arrowhead</i>	<i>Cradleboard</i>
<i>Indian</i>	<i>Native</i>
<i>Powwow</i>	<i>Storyteller</i>
<i>Baskets</i>	<i>Eagle</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Petroglyph</i>
<i>Ritual</i>	<i>TASIN</i>
<i>California</i>	<i>Gourds</i>
<i>Language</i>	<i>Pictograph</i>
<i>Shaman</i>	<i>Tribes</i>
<i>Coyote</i>	<i>Heritage</i>
<i>Nations</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
<i>Sovereignty</i>	<i>Wiwish</i>

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

The solution is on the back page!