

THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES LANGUAGE LESSON

Table Setting



Tepo namadapoonea
Table setting

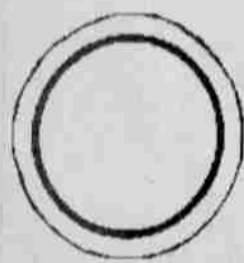


Nuwitkan
Toward the right



Table Setting

Ya Tabenoo tamme tuunedowkwe.
Today we are going to set table.



Mu tseda tebokooba haneoo.
Put the plates on the table.

Puma tu nadukana ka tsedaba toonow.

Put silverware by the plates.

Tu'egena
Tuusekwuna
Wehe

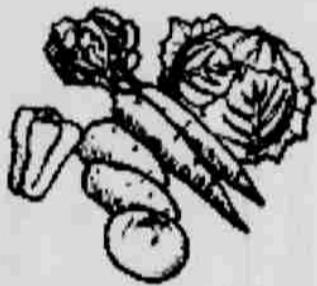
Spoons
Fork
Knife



Ka tu'egena mu toonow.
Put the spoons out.

Tuusekuna mu toonow.
And the forks.

Paa tsedawi tsa.
Pour water in the cups.



Tamme ka nadukana tebo kooba wunedowkwe.

Now let's put the food on the table.

Yise aatow, tamme nanesootuhikwe.
Let's all sit down and pray.



Ka paa hebe, pesa tuka.
Drink water and enjoy your meal.

Nami twanat nawa taminwa nuwitkan: ana kwna tlaaxw tun nami wa txanat.
It is customary to always follow direction to the right, which helps our people follow (Twanasha) our life in orderly manner. Such as entering our longhouses, greetings, our different social dances, and spiritual activities.

China wa naxsh twanat.
This is one of our way of following.

Auna ptúksha
Let's set the table.

Nuwitkan iwa ptúkt
It is our tradition to set the table towards the right.



Kushxinawa ptúkt itwatpama, ku tkwátat.
You also set the food and seasoning towards the right.

Nuwitkan luuk'p chuush awiyayaxtak.
Towards the right pour little water in each cup.

Au iwa tkwatat. Wiya aichatamti.
It is time to eat. Seat yourselves.



Auna walptaiksha tkwatatpama walptaikash.
Let's sing the meal song.

Chuuush!
Drink our water

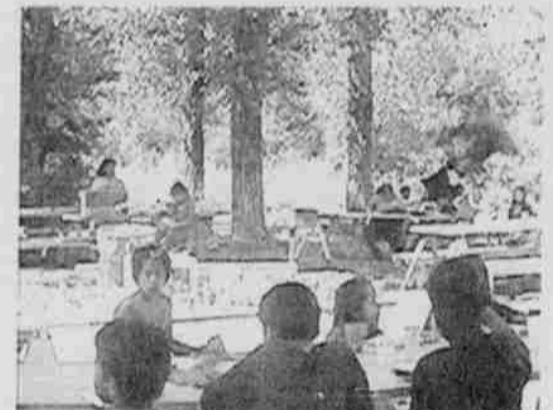
Auna tkwatasha
Let's eat.

Spoon
Fork
Knife
Dish
Bowl
Cup
Water

Itspun
Iskemptk
Aqiwiki
Aladas
Awasp'u
Wacqun
Itchqwa



Aga axelma.
Now let's eat.



Iladam emshkix.
You folks set the table.

Gwenma Itadas emshxlinxaya
Put five dishes on the table.

Lxima Itspun, iskemtk, kwidau aqiwiki sqwap Itadasba.
Put a spoon, fork, and knife next to each dish.

Lxinxá gwenma Itsq'umax itulushk bama awachi itkmawacwamat bama.
Put five bowls out for soup or fruit.

Emshtinxaya gwenma Itkunimax bama Itchqwa.
Put five cups out for water.

Aga alkdugiuludamida itxlém.
Now bless the food.

Itchqwa atlugumshda yaniwadix kwapt amshxelma.
Take a drink of water before you folks eat.



Mári, naika wánaqsh!
Mary, my mother!

Aga inigmait iladam.
Now I am sitting at the table.

Aga iphúx anyálux akútik.
Now I shall put medicine into my spirit.

Ngitxudínmchk fid itkiwax Itádambama.
Help me, get light for the tables.

Dauya wiám,
This is the father (pointing with right hand to head),

Dauya lyaxán,
This his son, (pointing to breast),

Dauya it'ukdi iyagwámniñ.
This his good heart (the holy ghost).

Qídau gwánisim it'ukdi.
Thus always good (amen).

June in History by Phil Constantin © 1996 - 2002

June 1st, 1934: A legal definition of "Indian" is made today.

June 12th, 1855: Walla Walla Conference: Governor Stevens bypassed the entire structure of the American Constitutional System, giving Congress sole power to ratify treaties.

June 17th, 1579: Sir Francis Drake will land, today, north of San Francisco, probably, at what is called today, Drake's Bay, in California. He will report the Indians to be "people of a tractable, free and loving nature, without guile or treachery."

June 19th, 1541: Today, de Doto's expedition meets the CASQUI Indians near modern day Helena, Arkansas. There has been a drought in the area, and the padres offer to help. A large cross is erected and the Spaniards join in prayer. Soon it starts to rain. The CASQUIs will become allies of the Spanish.

June 21st, 1856: Today the non-hostile indians along the lower Rogue River, and at Fort Orford, in southwestern Oregon, are put on a boat to be

moved to a new reservation between the Pacific Ocean, and the Wallamet River. It will be called the Grande Ronde Reservation.

June 24th, 1832: Reverend Samuel Worcester has been arrested, and convicted of living, and working, among the CHEROKEEs with have a state permit, or having sworn an oath of allegiance to the state of Georgia. Today the Supreme Court rules that the state of Georgia has unfairly tried to exercise control over the CHEROKEEs contrary to federal law, and treaties. The court will strike down most of the anti-Indian laws passed by Georgia, including those seizing their lands, and nullifying tribal laws. Before the trail, President Andrew Jackson officially stated that he has no intention of supporting the CHEROKEEs over the state of Georgia. Speaking to the court's decision today, Jackson would be quoted as saying, "John Marshall has rendered his decision; now let him enforce it."

Jackson would ignore the Supreme Court ruling, and continue in his efforts to move the CHEROKEEs out of the south, and into the Indian Territory.