

Connect - Inspire - Empower

2024-2025 Cultural Calendar and Guide



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The purpose of this calendar and guide is to highlight the intersectionality of our schools and significant days of celebration in cultures in our local community and around the world. The Orting School District serves a growing, diverse community, and we recognize some of our students and staff may be participating in different cultural celebrations. We aim to create an inclusive and respectful environment in our schools. It is also important to note that this calendar may not cover every holiday observed by our community, and we recognize that individuals may celebrate the same faith in unique ways. We hope each student feels they belong here; are challenged in relevant and interesting coursework; and are heard, seen, loved, and supported.





Superintendent Ed Hatzenbeler

Board of Directors Carrie Thibodeaux ●Melissa Kinzler Michael Melot ● JoAnn Tracy Kathy Madigan **Executive Director for Equity and Student Outcomes** Dr. Aaron Lee (360)893-6500, x 4025 LeeA@orting.wednet.edu

Orting School District does not discriminate in any programs or activities on the basis of sex, race, creed, religion, color, national origin, age, veteran or military status, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, disability, marital status, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups. The following employees have been designated to handle questions and complaints of alleged discrimination and their offices are located at 121 Whitesell St NE, Orting, WA 98360: Civil Rights Compliance/Title IX/ADA Coordinator Debi Christensen, Executive Director for Human Resources, 360-893-6500, ext. 4028, christensend@orting.wednet.edu. Section 504 Coordinator Dr. Jennifer Westover, Executive Director for Student Support Services, 360-893-6500, ext. 4027, westoverj@orting.wednet.edu. Information about the nondiscrimination and sex-based discrimination policies and grievance procedures, and how to report a concern or complaint can be accessed here. Title IX inquiries may also be directed toward the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights.



Cultural Calendar 2024-2025

School/District Closed (Federal or State Holiday)

Cultural Day of Significance: These are high-impact dates, expect some absences and try to avoid scheduling large events on these days.

Cultural Day of Recognition: Canceling or rescheduling competitions, formal events or performances. Practices and regular meetings optional with absences excused. Normal classroom procedures.

Cultural Day of Awareness: Before and after school activities may continue, but schools will be aware that some students may be impacted and request support.

Observance begins at dusk or nightfall.

Sept. 2, 2024	Labor Day	
Sept. 9, 2024	Fishing Wars Recognition Day	
Oct. 2–4, 2024	Rosh Hashanah	
Oct. 11–12, 2024	Yom Kippur	
Oct. 31, 2024	Diwali	
Nov. 2, 2024	Día de los Muertos (Day of the	
	Dead)	
Nov. 11, 2024	Veterans' Day	
Nov. 28 - Nov. 29,	-	
2024	Potlatch Days	
Nov. 28, 2024	Thanksgiving	
Nov. 29, 2024	Native American Heritage Day	
Dec. 23 - Dec. 25	Medicine Creek Treaty Days	
Dec. 24, 2024	Christmas Eve	
Dec. 25, 2024	Christmas Day	
Dec. 25, 2024 –		
Jan. 2, 2025	Hanukkah	
Dec. 25, 2024 -		
Jan. 1, 2025	Kwanzaa	
Jan. 1, 2025	New Years Day	
Jan. 20, 2025	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	
Jan. 29, 2025	Lunar New Year	
Feb. 17, 2025	Presidents' Day	
Mar. 1, 2025	Ramadan begins	
Mar. 5, 2025	Ash Wednesday	
Mar. 21–22, 2025	Nowruz (Persian New Year)	
Mar. 30, 2025	Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan)	
Apr. 12–20, 2025	Passover	
Apr. 18, 2025	Good Friday	
Apr. 20, 2025	Easter	
May 5, 2025	Salmon People's Day	
May 26, 2025	Memorial Day	
June 7, 2025	Eid al-Adha (Feast of Sacrifice)	
June 19, 2025	Juneteenth	
July 4, 2025	Independence Day	2

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SEPTEMBER

September 2: Labor Day

Labor Day has been a national holiday since 1894, when President Grover Cleveland signed into law designating the first Monday in September a holiday for workers. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

September 8: yabuk'^wəłdat ?ə ti sčədadx^w -Fishing Wars Recognition Day

The Fishing Wars began in the early 1960s when the state of Washington refused to recognize Native treaty rights. When tribal members tried to exercise their rights, they were arrested. Now, tribes in Washington celebrate Fishing Wars Recognition Day to remember their elders and ancestors before them that fought for their rights. Orting resides on the Puyallup Tribe's native land, and you can learn more about the Puyallup Tribe here.

OCTOBER

October 2-4: Rosh Hashanah

Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, is one of Judaism's holiest days. Meaning "head of the year" or "first of the year," the festival begins on the first day of Tishrei, the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar, which falls during September or October. Work is prohibited, and religious Jews spend much of the holiday attending synagogue. <u>Click here to</u> <u>learn more.</u>

October 11-12: Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, is considered the most important holiday in the Jewish faith. It marks the culmination of the 10 Days of Awe, a period of introspection and repentance that follows Rosh Hashanah. Staff and students that celebrate might participate in fasting between sundown in the evening before Yom Kippur and nightfall the next day. The fast is believed to cleanse the body and spirit, not to serve as a punishment. <u>Click here</u> to learn more.

October 31: Diwali

Diwali, or Dipawali, is India's biggest and most important holiday of the year. The festival gets its name from the row (avali) of clay lamps (deepa) that Indians light outside their homes to symbolize the inner light that protects them from spiritual darkness. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

NOVEMBER

November 1-2: Día de los Muertos - Day of the Dead

Día de los Muertos is a Mexican holiday where families welcome back the souls of their deceased relatives for a brief reunion that includes foods and celebration. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

November 11: Veterans' Day

November 11 is Veterans Day, a federal holiday that is meant to honor all veterans of uniformed service or still serving during times of peace as well as war. Veterans Day has its origins at the end of WWI when, at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, the fighting ended with the signing of an armistice. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

November 28-29: Potlatch Days

The potlatch tradition differs from tribe to tribe. The word "potlatch" comes from the same root as "potluck." Common ways tribes celebrate is bringing people together to give gifts and share food. This often happened in the fall after the harvest when there was plenty to give. It was an opportunity to strengthen ties between families and neighboring tribes. <u>Click here to learn more</u> <u>about the Puyallup Tribe</u>.

November 28: Thanksgiving

The third Thursday of November is known as Thanksgiving. Thanksgiving is believed to be modeled after a feast between the Native Americans and the Pilgrims. However, the jury is still out on whether the feast at Plymouth really constituted the first Thanksgiving. <u>Click here to</u> <u>learn more</u>.

November 29: Native American Heritage Day

Native American Heritage Day is honored the day after Thanksgiving and during the month of November, designated as Native American Heritage Month. The day is designated to honor American Indians and Alaskan Native cultural heritage and tribal sovereignty. <u>Click here to learn more about</u> <u>the Puyallup Tribe</u>.

DECEMBER

December 25-27: sləxil ?ə tə šx^wnanəm tliiti -Medicine Creek Treaty Days

The Medicine Creek Treaty Days recognizes the Medicine Creek Treaty being signed by delegates from Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawskin, S'Homamish, Stehchass, T'Peeksin, Squi-aitl, and Sa-heh-wamish tribes and bands of Indians that occupied lands around the Puget Sound. <u>Click here</u> to learn more about the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

December 24-25: Christmas Eve and Christmas Day

Christmas is celebrated on December 25 and is both a sacred religious Christian holiday and a worldwide cultural and commercial phenomenon. People who celebrate typically start the day before. Popular customs include exchanging gifts, decorating Christmas trees, attending church and more. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

December 25-January 2: Hanukkah

The eight-day Jewish celebration known as Hanukkah or Chanukah commemorates the rededication during the second century B.C. of the Second Temple in Jerusalem. The holiday is celebrated with the lighting of the menorah, food, games, gifts and more. <u>Click here to learn more</u>.

December 26- January 1: Kwanzaa

Kwanzaa was founded in 1966 by Dr. Maulana Karenga after researching the African "first fruit" (harvest celebrations). This holiday is to celebrate African American culture. <u>Click here to learn more</u>.

JANUARY

January 1: New Year's Day

Today, most New Year's festivities begin on December 31 (New Year's Eve), the last day of the Gregorian calendar and continue into the early hours of January 1 (New Year's Day). Common traditions include attending parties, eating food, making new year resolutions, and watching firework displays. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

January 20: Martin Luther King Jr. Day

Martin Luther King Day honors the life and legacy of Martin Luther King (MLK) on his birthday, January 15. King was a fierce member of the social justice movement, a pastor, and was the youngest man to have received the Nobel Peace Prize at the age of 35. <u>Click here to learn more about Dr. King</u>.

January 29: Lunar New Year

Lunar New Year is one of the most important celebrations of the year among East and Southeast Asian cultures. The New Year celebration is usually celebrated for multiple days. <u>Click here to learn</u> <u>more.</u>

FEBRUARY

February 17: Presidents' Day

President's Day is celebrated on the third Monday in February. Today, the holiday is popularly viewed as a day to honor all U.S. presidents, past and present. <u>Click here to learn more</u>.

MARCH

March 1: Ramadan begins

Ramadan is a holy month of fasting, introspection, and prayer for Muslims, the followers of Islam. Fasting is one of the five fundamental principles of Islam. Each day of Ramadan, Muslims do not eat or drink from dawn to sunset. <u>Click here to learn</u> <u>more.</u>

March 5: Ash Wednesday

Ash Wednesday marks the beginning of Lent, a 40day period of fasting and repentance for Christians or Catholics. The ashes represent both death and repentance. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

March 21-22: Nowruz (Persian New Year)

The word Nowruz means new day; its spelling and pronunciation may vary by country. Nowruz marks the first day of spring and is celebrated on the day of the astronomical vernal equinox, which usually occurs on 21 March. Its traditions and rituals reflect the cultural and ancient customs of the civilizations of the East and West. <u>Click here to learn more</u>.

March 30: Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan)

Eid al-Adha marks the culmination of hajj (pilgrimage) rites at Minā, Saudi Arabia, near Mecca, but it is celebrated by Muslims throughout

the world. Click here to learn more.

APRIL

April 12-20: Passover

Passover, or Pesach in Hebrew, is one of the Jewish religion's most sacred and widely observed holidays. Jews observe the week-long festival with a number of important rituals, including the traditional Passover meal known as seder. <u>Click</u>

here to learn more.

April 18: Good Friday

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, the day which Christians annually observe the commemoration of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. From the early days of Christianity, Good Friday was observed as a day of sorrow, penance, and fasting. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

April 20: Easter

Easter is a Christian holiday that celebrates the belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. For some Christians, this holiday concludes Lent, a 40-day period of fasting, prayer and sacrifice, and ends with Holy Week. <u>Click here to learn more</u>.

MAY

May 5: sčədadx^wəłdat - Salmon People's Day

Salmon Peoples Day recognizes the return of the salmon to the local rivers. The Puyallup Tribe has held 'first salmon" ceremonies to thank the wide range of fish for coming home after years at sea. Click here to learn more about the Puyallup Tribe.

May 26: Memorial Day

Memorial Day is an American holiday, observed on the last Monday of May, honoring the men and women who died while serving in the U.S. military. Many Americans observe Memorial Day by visiting cemeteries or memorials, holding family gatherings, and participating in parades. <u>Click here</u> to learn more.

JUNE

June 19: Juneteenth

Juneteenth is a holiday celebrated each year on June 19 to commemorate the day that news of emancipation reached the deepest parts of the Confederacy in Galveston, Texas. Today, Juneteenth is about celebrating Black history, freedom, and achievement. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>

JULY

July 4: Independence Day

The Fourth of July—also known as Independence Day or July 4th—has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1941, but the tradition of Independence Day celebrations goes back to the 18th century and the American Revolution. From 1776 to the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence, with festivities ranging from fireworks, parades and concerts to more casual family gatherings and barbecues. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>



tx^wəlšucid Month Translations

In collaboration with the Puyallup Tribal Language Program, tx^wəlšucid (Twulshootseed), we have created a guide in recognizing what each month symbolizes since time immemorial. <u>Click here to hear the txwalšucid</u> months translations. Click here to learn more about the tx^wəlšucid language revitalization program.



padk^wax^wic -**September**

pədx^wič'ib -

"Time of Elk Mating Call"

The male elk makes their mating

October

call.

"Time of Silver Salmon" The silver salmon are running.





pupuhig^wad -March

"Gusts of Blowing Wind" March is commonly a windy month in Western Washington.



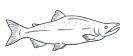
"Time of Whistling" The birds whistle.

pədč'a?ab -

"Time of Digging" This is when camas was

commonly dug.

May



pəd^{\lag{xway?} -**November**

"Time of Dog Salmon/Chum" The dog salmon/chum are running.



səx^wšic'əlwa?s -December

"Sheath Your Paddles" The waters are generally too rough to travel for traveling. Therefore, the paddles are sheathed, i.e., put away.



słali -

January

"Good Month" Translated by Arthur Ballard



swaq'waq' -**February**

"Frog" The frogs croak during this month.









pədstəgwad -June "Time of Salmonberries" The salmonberries are ready to harvest.





pədg^wədbix^w -July

"Time of Blackberries" The blackberries are ready to harvest.

pədt'aqa -August

"Time of Salalberries" The salalberries are ready to harvest.



ORTING - LUSHOOTSEED PLACE NAME

TWUSHOOTSEED	ENGLISH
s?iq' ^w	'opening'

This Lushootseed word means 'open' in a geographic reference, i.e. like an opening in the woods or forest, the sky cleared, the ice melted and opened, etc.

SOURCE:

Mythology of Southern Puget Sound Arthur Ballard, December 1929 P. 143

THE YOUNG MAN'S ASCENT OF MOUNT RAINIER (First Version) 157 157 Related by Tom Milroy (Upper Puyallup)

> ...The man died and it was so. The head of taq^wu?bəd burst open and the water rushed down the hillsides and swept the trees from the valley. The prairie about the town of Orting was called by us, s?iq^w, which means "open," because the flood cleaned it and left it covered with porous stones. The white people do not now see the lake on the mountain top; it has been spilled out.

> > tx^wəlšucid 10/27/2022; Puyallup Tribal Language Program ORTING – LUSHOOTSEED PLACE NAME

*Please note: Please find your translation request attached in a Word document and PDF. You can copy and paste the words from the Word document into other documents and emails. The PDF is attached so you can reference the proper placement of the characters. While you can copy and paste the phrases, they need to stay in Times New Roman, Calibri or Candara font to maintain the proper format of the characters. If other fonts are used, this may corrupt the Lushootseed characters making them incorrect. If you are making any poster, shirts, etc., we would be happy to be a part of the verification process to ensure the phrase is correctly printed.



ORTING - LUSHOOTSEED PLACE NAME

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:

Our Program and Linguist found multiple accounts on the internet regarding the meaning of the name 'Orting.' (<u>https://localwiki.org/orting/History</u>)

1878: The town was renamed from Carbon (or Whitesell's Crossing) to Orting – a Native American word meaning "town on the prairie." The name was chosen by Col. S. A. Black, a superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway.

We found no reference on any internet source that stated which "Native American" language was referenced for the name of Orting.

Upon further investigation, we searched the Chinook Wawa and Ichishkiin dictionaries that may have been a potential source for the above name reference. We found no reference or any similarity in the word "Orting" that resembled that name in either dictionary.

We concluded that the "Native American" name for Orting may have come from Col. S.A. Black's original homelands. More research should be done by the city of Orting, historic societies, etc. to learn more about the origins, as the name does not appear to come from the local Washington Tribes.

tx^wəlšucid 10/27/2022; Puyallup Tribal Language Program ORTING – LUSHOOTSEED PLACE NAME

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Heritage/Awareness Months

SEPTEMBER

National Hispanic Heritage Month Attendance Awareness Month Deaf Awareness Month Library Card Sign-Up Month National Suicide Prevention Month 17 National IT Professionals Day

OCTOBER

Filipino American History Month Italian American Heritage Month LGBT History Month National Disability Awareness Month Bullying Prevention Month School Principals Month 2 National Grounds and Custodian Appreciation Day 14-18 School Lunch Week 21-25 School Bus Safety Week

NOVEMBER

Native American Heritage Month Homeless Youth Awareness Month Military Family Appreciation Month 20 Education Support Professionals Day

DECEMBER

2 Special Education Day 6-12 Computer Science Education Week

JANUARY

Poverty Awareness Month National Thank You Month School Board Appreciation Month

FEBRUARY

Black History Month Luna New Year Career and Technical Education (CTE) Month 3-7 School Counseling Week

MARCH

Irish-American Heritage Month Women's History Month Music in Our Schools Month

APRIL

Arab American Heritage Month Autism Awareness/Acceptance Month Month of the Military Child National Volunteer Month Poetry Month School Library Month 3 Paraprofessionals Appreciation Day 6-12 School Library Week 21-25 Public School Volunteer Week 22 School Bus Driver Appreciation Day 23 Administrative Professionals Day

MAY

Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month Jewish American Heritage Month Haitian Heritage Month Mental Health Awareness Month National Physical Fitness and Sports Month 2 School Lunch Hero Day 5-9 Teacher Appreciation Week 7 School Nurse Day

JUNE

National Caribbean American Heritage Month LGBTQIA+ Pride Month



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OrtingSchools.org

