

Recipes

Old Scripture Cake with Syrup (source unknown)

You'll find the translation at the end of the recipe. Enjoy!

Ingredients:

¾ cup Genesis 18:8
1½ cups Jeremiah 6:20
5 Isaiah 10:14 (separated)
3 cups sifted Leviticus 24:5
3 teaspoons 2 Kings 2:20
3 teaspoons Amos 4:5
1 teaspoon Exodus 30:23
¼ teaspoon each 2 Chronicles 9:9
½ cup Judges 4:19
¾ cup chopped Genesis 43:11

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely cut Jeremiah 24:5

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup 2 Samuel 16:1

Whole Genesis 43:11

Directions:

Cream Genesis 18 with Jeremiah 6.

Beat in yolks of Isaiah 10, one at a time. Sift together Leviticus 24; 2 Kings 2; Amos 4; Exodus 30; and 2 Chronicles 9.

Blend into creamed mixture alternately with Judges 4.

Beat whites of Isaiah 10 till stiff; fold in.

Fold in chopped Genesis 43; Jeremiah 24; and 2 Samuel 16.

Turn into 10-inch tube pan that has been greased and dusted with Leviticus 24.

Bake at 325 degrees F until it is golden brown or Gabriel blows his trumpet, whichever happens first. Bake for an hour and ten minutes. Remove from oven. After fifteen minutes, remove it from the pan. Cool completely. Drizzle some Burnt Jeremiah syrup over it.

Burnt Jeremiah Syrup

Ingredients:

1½ cups Jeremiah 6:20

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup Genesis 24:45

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup Genesis 18:8

Directions:

Melt Jeremiah 6 in a heavy skillet over low heat. Keep cooking it till it is a deep gold, then add Genesis 24. Cook till smooth and remove from the heat. Add Genesis 18 and stir till it melts, then cool.

After drizzling this on the Scripture cake, you can decorate it with whole Genesis 43.

Translation

Genesis 18:8: “And he took **butter**, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them.”

Jeremiah 6:20: “To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba, and the **sweet cane** from a far country?” (Sugar)

Isaiah 10:14: “And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people: and as one gathereth **eggs** that are left, have I gathered all the earth.”

Leviticus 24:5: “And thou shalt take **fine flour**, and bake twelve cakes thereof.”

2 Kings 2:20: “And he said, Bring me a new cruse, and put **salt** therein.”

Amos 4:5: “And offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving with **leaven**, and proclaim and publish the free offerings.” (Baking powder)

Exodus 30:23: “Take thou also unto thee principal spices, of pure myrrh five hundred shekels, and of sweet **cinnamon** half so much.”

2 Chronicles 9:9: “And she gave the king an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of **spices** great abundance.” (A dash of allspice and a dash of ginger)

Judges 4:19: “And he said unto her, Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink; for I am thirsty. And she opened a bottle of **milk**, and gave him drink.”

Genesis 43:11: “Carry down the man a present, a little balm, and a little honey, spices, and myrrh, nuts, and **almonds**.”

Jeremiah 24:5: “Thou saith the LORD, the God of Israel; Like these good **figs**, so will I acknowledge them that are carried away captive of Judah, whom I have sent out of this place into the land of the Chaldeans for their good.”

2 Samuel 16:1: “And when David was a little past the top of the hill, behold, Ziba the servant of Mephibosheth met him, with a couple of asses saddled, and upon them two hundred loaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of **raisins**.”

Genesis 24:45: “And before I had done speaking in mine heart, behold, Rebekah came forth with her pitcher on her shoulder; and she went down unto the well, and drew **water**: and I said unto her, Let me drink, I pray thee.”

KEY WORDS from the OLD SCRIPTURES: butter, sweet cane, eggs, fine flour, salt, leaven, sweet cinnamon, spices (allspice, ginger), milk, almonds, figs, raisins, water.

Pemmican Recipe

(courtesy of the USDA Forest Service)

You can make something very much like pemmican at home.

Try this recipe:

1 cup beef jerky, very finely shredded

½ cup dried cranberries or cherries, chopped

¼ cup unroasted sunflower seeds

2 tablespoons peanut butter, melted

1 tablespoon butter, melted

Mix everything together and form it into small balls or flattened cookie shapes. Chill in refrigerator overnight.

Glossary

Ayi—The Nez Perce word for little sister. It is also the name Eliza chose for her pony.

Camas—A plant from the asparagus family. The bulb was an important food source for both the Nez Perce and the Cayuse. It was somewhat like the sweet potato, only much sweeter.

Continental Divide—In North America, the Continental Divide separates the rivers that flow into the Pacific Ocean and those that flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

Curvet—A light leap by a horse, in which both hind legs leave the ground just before the forelegs are set down.

Digestive flux—We might now call this stomach flu or food poisoning. Its symptoms are upset digestive system, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Éehe—*Yes*, or *I agree* in Nez Perce.

Fortnight—An old term meaning two weeks. Literally means fourteen nights.

Frisket—The frisket is used in letterpress printing. It is a piece of parchment or oiled paper with a square cut out of the middle the exact size of the printing on the page. It keeps ink from getting on the borders of the printed page.

H'co-a-h'co-a-h'cotes (Black Eagle)—One of the three Nez Perce men who traveled to St. Louis to find out more about the White Man's Book of Heaven (the Bible). He fell ill and died in St. Louis.



<http://www.museumsyndicate.com/item.php?item=45801>

Hee-oh'ks-te-kin (Rabbit-Skin Leggings)—One of the three Nez Perce men who traveled to St. Louis to find out more about the White Man's Book of Heaven (the Bible). On the way back to the Nez Perce nation he and No Horns on His Head were passengers on a steamboat with the famous painter George Catlin who painted portraits of both. Not too long after he arrived home he was attacked and killed by Blackfeet warriors.

Hinonoeino—The name by which the Arapaho tribe refers to itself meaning “our people.”

Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekht—The boy called Joseph, son of Joseph the Elder, who in 1871 would become the now-famous Chief Joseph. 1840–1904.

Icye'ye—*Coyote* in Nez Perce.

Ka-ou-pen (Man of the Morning)—A Flathead (Salish) who accompanied the three Nez Perce men to St. Louis. He fell ill and died in St. Louis.

Kat'sa—*Maternal grandmother* in Nez Perce.

Lenape—The name by which the Delaware referred to themselves, meaning “the people.”

Lewis and Clark beads—The explorers knew it was important to bring gifts or trade goods for the native peoples. They brought beads, mostly from glassblowers in Europe. Many of the beads we find on native crafts come from those first beads. Here's what the explorers brought (*mace* is a phonetic spelling of *mease*, which is a measurement):

5 pounds of white wampum (beads made from shells)

5 pounds of glass beads, mostly small

20 pounds of red glass beads, assorted

5 pounds of yellow or orange beads, assorted

2 cards of beads

3 pounds of beads

73 bunches of beads, assorted

8½ pounds of red beads

2 bead necklaces for young women



<http://photobucket.com/images/chief%20joseph/>

- 10 maces of white round beads for girls
- 2 maces of sky blue round beads for girls
- 3 maces of yellow round beads for girls
- 3 maces of red beads for girls
- 14 maces of yellow round seed beads for girls
- 5 maces of mock garnets*

Miya—*Child* in Nez Perce.

Nimiipuu—The name Nez Perce call themselves. It means “the people.” (Nez Perce is the name trappers gave the tribe. It means “pierced nose” but it was given by mistake. Nez Perce never pierced their noses—that was a neighboring tribe, but the name stuck.)

Oregon territory—This area encompassed parts of present-day Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, and British Columbia.

Oregon Trail—Covering over 2,000 miles, this trail started in Missouri and ended in Oregon City in Oregon territory, and from around 1843–1880 was the most popular way to travel to that area.

Pemmican—Much like our beef jerky of today.

Piimx—*Uncle* in Nez Perce.

Sampler—A needlework piece done most often by young girls in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These are now considered historical treasures but their purpose was to teach embroidery skills. They often contain letters, numbers

* Elin Woodger and Brandon Toropov, “gifts,” in *Encyclopedia of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (New York: Facts On File, Inc., 2004), 158.

or numerals, the maker's name, age, and the date it was made, sometimes the school or academy and a favorite poem, saying, or Bible verse along with decorations.

Sandwich Islands—Now known as Hawaii, or the Hawaiian Islands, these islands were named by explorer James Cook in honor of the Earl of Sandwich. Captain Cook visited the islands in 1778.

Sarsaparilla—A soft drink similar to root beer.

Sham Battle—A pretend battle staged as part of a ceremony. Later performed in Wild West Shows by the Indians.



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<http://digital.omahapubliclibrary.org/transmiss/congress/gallery/insh01.html>

Service a la Russe—A new way of serving food, as opposed to French service (family style). Each dish is served one after another in its own separate course. Narcissa Whitman read as many family and housekeeping magazines of the day as she could find and kept trying to improve the gentility of her home.

Su-i-yap-po—Nez Perce name for *white men*.

Tats Meywi—*Good morning* in Nez Perce.



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[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:No_Horn_on_His_Head.jpg)

[File:No_Horn_on_His_Head.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:No_Horn_on_His_Head.jpg)

Tip-ya-lah-na-jah-nim (No Horns on His Head)—One of the three Nez Perce men who traveled to St. Louis to find out more about the White Man's Book of Heaven (the Bible). On the way back to the Nez Perce nation he and Rabbit-Skin Leggings were passengers on a steamboat with the famous painter George Catlin who painted portraits of both. On the way home he fell ill and died.

Travois—A sled-like device used by Native Americans to transport their teepees and household goods as they moved. It consisted of two poles lashed to either side of a horse. It had straps across so that the load could be lashed to it.



<http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/travois.aspx>

Tule—Tall reeds that often grow in wetlands.

Tympan—In hand-operated letterpress, the tympan is the cloth or parchment stretched over the printing frame which is placed over the sheet to be printed.

Wai-i-lat-pu—The Whitman mission near Walla Walla, Washington. It literally means “the place of the people of the rye grass.”

Yat’sa—*Older brother* in Nez Perce.