

Sun Dance information

Sundance



According to the information received by Standing Elk, The Lakota/Dakota/Nakota's stories, legends and myths are similiar to the accounts recorded in Greek mythology. In each culture around the world the names of the seven sisters are different and all cultures point to the same location in the heavens. Standing Elk reveals the names of the Seven which was shared with him by Sunka Wicasa of the Sicangu Lakota.

The Seven Sisters of the Pleiades are Blue Star Woman (Wicahpi To Winyan), Red Star Woman, (Wicahpi Luta Winyan), White Star Woman, (Wicahpi San Winyan), Turtle Woman, (Keya Winyan), Corn Woman, (Wagmiyeza Winyan), Divine Mother, (Ina Wakan), and White Buffalo Calf Woman, (Pte San Cigana Waste Winyan). The latter was the little sister of the seven.

There are many stories that have been shared with the peoples of the four directions about the origination of the Sundance. The stories are all true except that, we found some minor inconsistencies with time issues. My information comes directly through our ceremonies on the Yankton. At one ceremony, the White Buffalo Calf Woman came into the Sacred Circle and stated her first appearance to the Red nations was "about 16,000 years ago". This time period predates all religions that are presently being practiced.

Many elders have acknowledge the fact that Devils Tower or Gray Horn Butte is the location where the White Buffalo Calf Woman presented the Sacred Pipe to

the Lakota nation.

Through the White Buffalo Calf Woman, knowledge of the Seven Sacred Rites of the Canupa were gifted to the Chief and the peoples. It is through common sense that all sacred rites could not be fully taught and initiated in one day.

The first rite is called "The Keeping of the Soul and The Releasing of the Soul".

This process could take a year to complete.

The second sacred rite is called the Inipi. This also takes one day to perform.

Gathering willows, stones and rocks usually require a full days work and there is much preparation to fulfill before one asks for a sweat lodge ceremony.

The practice of "giving a pipe" to the medicine man/woman requires you to have a pipe first, filling it with the proper intent, prayers and ingredients necessary. This procedure is unknown to many today. So it would take much time to learn this art of "asking for help" from the Spirit Worlds. Usually, a pipe is presented with the intention of why you wanted to ask for assistance of Spirit and a gift was then given to the medicine man/woman that was to perform the ceremony. The gifts usually were horses, elk robes, buffalo robes, deer robes or other materials that would help the medicine man/woman and his family.

Today the process is slightly different. Individuals present the medicine people with tobacco or canupa, express their issues whether it's health problem or just needing understanding for dreams, etc, then they give the medicine people a blanket and a love donation. I would encourage giving your heart, your love and financial help to the medicine people.

The Sundance was the Nations Ceremony, so there were only a chosen few that was asked to perform the ceremony. The Sundancers were spiritual individuals who were given a dream to dance, pray and give of themselves for the Nation. The benefits were the gift of prophecy, abundance with food, clothing, warmth, shelter and other necessities needed for survival.

In the past, Sundances were only for the redman, but now we see more and more relatives from the four directions that are given dreams to sundance. These dreams are taken into ceremony and specific information from the Spirit World (Akashic Records) is provided to the medicine man/woman to help the individual to fulfill their dreams.

There are 12 altars of the Canupa. Some altars are specifically for the Lakota Nation. Other altars may provide a means for others not of the Red Nations. This fulfills the dreams and prophecy of the Rainbow Prophecies. This prophecy does include the nations of the four directions. Most spiritually strong individuals will follow their dreams to a certain altar and there they are met with a great understanding and respect for their dream.

Understanding of Atlantis is important to know today and this understanding will help many to know why many non-Native Americans are attracted to ceremony. I am sure there is an account of the following information in the spiritual circles within the ceremonial circles. The understanding is as follows.

Many moons ago when Atlantis was going through the earth changes, many individuals left the Island. Some traveled north, some left in their vessels and traveled into the lands that we presently know as Egypt. Some people traveled and made their homes in and around the mediterranean, Spain (Basks) and some settle into what is known as the Ancient home of the Druids.

Many of these travelers practiced the natural ways of living and their beliefs were that of the earth, sun, moon and stars. When the progress of humanity started to creep in and encircle their sacred circles, they surrendered to progress and left their home again. Many traveled across the great waters and made their new home on Turtle Island. Many were still living their beliefs and they found that Native Americans were basically the same.

They lived with the Red Nations, and they refused to physically breed with them. They chose to live their lives out fully. They asked the Native Americans to protect their ceremonies and they would come back in the future (reincarnation) to pick up their remembrances of ceremony.

Today, there are many non-native americans that are arriving at Sundance ceremonies. Our purpose as a red nation is to help them remember who they are. When their full remembrance returns, then they will remember their ceremonies of their relatives. Then they could go back to stonehenge and other sacred places and fill those sacred sites with the sacredness they left behind when progress invaded their country.

The Sundance is also a remembrance of a great teacher and healer that lived with the Red nations. His name was different in each tribe. He lived and and walked with all nations. His name was Morning Star amongst the Lakota/Dakota/Nakota nations. He had two other brothers that helped him. They are Quezalcoatl and Melchizadek. Some confuse them with being MorningStar.

Morning Star, Quetzalcoatl and Melchizadek are the grandsons of the White Buffalo Calf Woman. Morning Star is also known to many as Immanuel, Wicasa Luta, Nape Zi, Peacemaker, and Jesus Christ. MorningStar helped to activate the knowledge of the Sacred Pipe and he worked closely with the medicine people through ceremony.

Through ceremony, the native americans knew that he was one of seven Avatars that were chosen to help with thought and spiritual evolution on the four directions. He was honored and today the Red Nation pride themselves for that.

They pride themselves in not killing him for being who he was, a messenger of Wakan Tanka. The Yellow Nations did not kill their Avatar. So because of that the two nations know, understand and honor each others spiritual ways.

The knowledge of Crucifixion was met with concern and sadness. For to kill an Avatar was not a honorable action. The Red Nations, through symbolism, help themselves remember this great healer that is their spirit brother.

When a man sundanced, he wore a sage crown that represented the thorns that the Romans placed on the head of Christ.

The sundancers wear sage bracelets that represents the wounds that were on the wrists of Christ.

The sundancers wear sage anklets that represents the wounds on the feet of Christ.

The sundancers sometimes pierce on the back and drag buffalo skulls that represent the carrying of the cross.

The sundancers pierce their chest. This represents the wound that was left by the soldier that pierced him with the spear.

This information was given to us in ceremony for the purpose to help us remember our Brother, Teacher and Healer known as Jesus Christ/Immanuel/Morning Star.

We invite all those that have a great love, dedication, committment and dream to help Mother Earth through her transition, and transition for all to enjoy, live and bask in the light during the first Thousand Years of Peace. It is up to you to fulfill the prophecy of World Peace by singing, praying and dancing your way there.

Mitakuye Oyasin

Standing Elk/Golden Eagle

GREEK MYTHOLOGY INDIVIDUAL SISTERS

For each, a name translation is given first, followed by available biographical information, and parallel stories of like-named characters.

Alcyone or Halcyone - 'queen who wards off evil [storms]'

Seduced by Poseidon and gave birth to either Hyrieus (the name of Orion's father, but perhaps not the same Hyrieus) or Anthas, founder of Anthæa, Hyperea, and Halicarnassus.

Another Alcyone, daughter of Æolus (guardian of the winds) and Ægiale, married Ceyx of Trachis; the two jokingly called each other Hera and Zeus, vexing those gods, who drowned Ceyx in a storm at sea; Alcyone threw herself into the sea at

the news, and was transformed into a halcyon (kingfisher). Legend has it the halcyon hen buries her dead mate in the winter before laying her eggs in a compact nest and setting it adrift on the sea; Æolus forbids the nest to be disturbed, so the water is calm for 14 days centered on the winter solstice, called the Halcyon Days. The actual bird does not build nests however; instead the story probably derives from an old pagan observance of the turning season, with the moon-goddess conveying a dead symbolic king of the old year to his resting place. Though this Alcyone and the Pleiad Alcyone appear to be separate individuals, they may be related: in 2000 BC, a vigorous period of ancient astronomy, the Pleiades rose nearly four hours earlier than they do today for the same time of year, and were overhead at nightfall on the winter solstice, when the Halcyon supposedly nested; their conjunction with the sun during spring equinoxes at that time may have something to do with the association of the cluster with birds, which are often used as symbols of life and renewal.

Asterope or Sterope - 'lightning', 'twinkling', 'sun-face', 'stubborn-face' (Indo-European ster-, 'star', 'stellar', 'asterisk', etc.) -

In some accounts, ravished by Ares and gave birth to Oenomaus, king of Pisa. In others, Oenomaus was her husband, and they had a beautiful daughter, Hippodaima, and three sons, Leucippus, Hippodamus, and Dysponteus, founder of Dyspontium; or, Oenomaus may instead have had these children with Euarete, daughter of Acrisius.

Another Asterope was daughter of the river Cebren.

Still another was daughter of Porthaön, and may have been the mother of the Sirens, who lured sailors to their deaths with their enchanting singing.

A possible alternate name is Asterië ('of the starry sky' or 'of the sun'), which may also be a name for the creatrix of the universe, Eurynome, in the Pelasgian myth. Graves mentions her as a Pleiad only in passing, with no other mention in the other references. Perhaps she was at one time a Pleiad when different names were used, or an earlier version of Sterope, whose name is similar; or perhaps Graves is incorrect. He also in passing calls the titan or oak-goddess Dione a Pleiad, without explanation or corroboration. Does the term have a broader meaning in some contexts?

Celæno - 'swarthy' -

Had sons Lycus ('wolf') and Chimærus ('he-goat') by Prometheus. No other data.

Electra or Eleckra - 'amber', 'shining', 'bright' (Indo-European wleik-, 'to flow, run', as a liquid); electrum is an alloy of silver and gold, and means amber in Latin, as does the Greek elektron; Thales of Miletus noted in 600 BC that a rubbed piece of amber will attract bits of straw, a manifestation of the effects of static electricity (outer charge stripping via friction), and perhaps the origin of the modern term -

Wife of Corythus; seduced by Zeus and gave birth to Dardanus, founder of Troy, ancestor of Priam and his house. Called Atlantis by Ovid, personifying the family. May also, by Thaumias, be the mother of the Harpies, foul bird-women who lived in a Cretan cave and harried criminals, but this could be a different ocean-nymph of the same name.

Another Electra was a daughter of Oedipus, though this may not be the same Oedipus who killed his father and married his mother. She is said to be mother of Dardanus and Iason.

Yet another Electra was a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, with an alternate name of Laodice, and with brother Orestes and sisters Chrysothemis and Iphigeneia (or Iphianassa), though the latter sister may have been Clytæmnestra's niece, adopted from Theseus and Helen. Agamemnon was king of Mycenæ and led the Greeks against Troy; he was murdered at his return by Clytæmnestra and her lover Ægisthus, both of whom Orestes and Electra killed in revenge, whence the psychological term 'Electra complex'. This Electra was also wife to the peasant Pylades, and bore him Medon and Strophius the Second.

Maia - 'grandmother', 'mother', 'nurse'; 'the great one' (Latin) -

Eldest and most beautiful of the sisters; a mountain nymph in Arcadia. Seduced by Zeus and gave birth to Hermes. Later became foster-mother to Arcas, son of Zeus and Callisto, during the period while Callisto was a bear, and before she and Arcas were placed in the heavens by Zeus (she as Ursa Major, he as either Boötes or Ursa Minor).

Another Maia was the Roman goddess of spring, daughter of Faunus and wife of Vulcan (his Greek counterpart, Hephæstus, married Aphrodite instead). Farmers were cautioned not to sow grain before the time of her setting, or conjunction with the sun. The month of May is named after her, and is coincidentally(?) the month in which the solar conjunction happens. However this would have occurred in April in early Roman times, with the shift since then due to the precession of the Earth's axis.

Merope - 'eloquent', 'bee-eater', 'mortal' -

Married Sisyphus (se-sophos, 'very wise'), son of Æolus, grandson of Deucalion (the Greek Noah), and great-grandson of Prometheus. She bore Sisyphus sons Glaucus, Ornytion, and Sinon; she is sometimes also said to be mother of Dædalus, though others in the running are Alcippe and Iphinoë. Sisyphus founded the city of Ephyre (Corinth) and later revealed Zeus's rape of Ægina to her father Asopus (a river), for which Zeus condemned him to roll a huge stone up a hill in Hades, only to have it roll back down each time the task was nearly done. Glaucus (or Glaukos) was father of Bellerophon, and in one story was killed by horses maddened by Aphrodite because he would not let them breed. He also led Lycian troops in the Trojan War, and in the Iliad was tricked by the Greek hero Diomedes into exchanging his gold armor for Diomedes' brass, the origin of the term 'Diomedian swap'. Another Glaucus was a fisherman of Boeotia who became a sea-god gifted with prophecy and instructed Apollo in soothsaying. Still another Glaucus was a son of Minos who drowned in a vat of honey and was revived by the seer Polyidos, who instructed Glaucus in divination, but, angry at being made a prisoner, caused the boy to forget everything when Polyidos finally left Crete. The word glaukos means gleaming, bluish green or gray, perhaps describing the appearance of a blind eye if glaucoma (cataract) derives from it. Is the name Glaucus a reference to sight, or blindness, physical or otherwise? It is also curious that meropia is a condition of partial blindness.

Another Merope was daughter of Dionysus's son Oenopion, king of Chios; Orion fell in love with her, and Oenopion refused to give her up, instead having him blinded. Orion regained his sight and sought vengeance, but was killed by Artemis, or by a scorpion, or by some other means (many versions).

Yet another Merope and her sister Cleothera (with alternate names of Cameiro and Clytië for the two of them) were orphaned daughters of Pandareus.

Still another was mother of Æpytus by Cresphontes, king of Messenia. Her husband was murdered by Polyphontes, who claimed both her and the throne, but was later killed by Æpytus to avenge his father's death.

One last, more often known as Periboea, was wife of Polybus, king of Corinth. The two of them adopted the infant Oedipus after his father Laius left him to die, heeding a prophecy that his son would kill him, which, of course, he eventually did.

Taygete or Taygeta - ? tanygennetos, 'long-necked' -

Seduced by Zeus and gave birth to Lacedæmon, founder of Sparta, to which she was thus an important goddess. In some versions of the story, she was unwilling to yield to Zeus, and was disguised by Artemis as a hind (female red deer) to elude

him; but he eventually caught her and begot on her Lacedæmon, whereupon she hanged herself.

Another Taygete was niece to the first. She married Lacedæmon and bore Himerus, who drowned himself in a river after Aphrodite caused him to deflower his sister Cleodice. One of the Taygetes may have been mother to Tantalus, who was tormented in Hades with thirst and hunger for offending the gods; however his parentage is uncertain; his mother may instead be Pluto (not the Roman version of Hades), daughter of either Cronus and Rhea or Oceanus and Tethys, and his father Zeus or Tmolus.

Astromorphosis

One day the great hunter Orion saw the Pleiades (perhaps with their mother, or perhaps just one of them; see Merope above) as they walked through the Boeotian countryside, and fancied them. He pursued them for seven years, until Zeus answered their prayers for delivery and transformed them into birds (doves or pidgeons), placing them among the stars. Later on, when Orion was killed (many conflicting stories as to how), he was placed in the heavens behind the Pleiades, immortalizing the chase.