

PASSPORT TO THE WEST



BOOTH WESTERN ART MUSEUM

Student Field Trip Guide

501 Museum Drive, P.O. Box 3070

Cartersville, GA 30120

770-387-1300

www.boothmuseum.org/learn

PASSPORT TO THE WEST

WELCOME!



Enjoy riveting performances of "From East to West" by American Indians, **Laura Alcorn** and **Little Big Mountain**. View full encampments of Southern Plains Comanche and Eastern Woodland Indians and learn the differences between tribes. Discover what American Indian life was like from both the male and female perspective. Additional demonstrations of pottery making, blacksmithing, spinning, chuck wagon cooking, bee keeping, and life at a trading post will fascinate students as they take this educational journey to the West.

Use this guide as you visit the Passport demonstrators. The guide includes questions and information regarding several of the demonstrators' stations. The information included is intended to supplement and enhance your visit to the demonstrator. Many of the questions can only be answered by a visit to the Passport demonstrator. Enjoy your day!

MUSEUM DRIVE

BOOTH
WESTERN
ART
MUSEUM

18-25

FESTIVAL
STAGE
17

GILMER STREET

HOWARD STREET

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- 1 Bow & Arrow
- 2 Chuck Wagon
- 3 Blacksmith
- 4 Pottery
- 5 Bee Keeping
- 6 Chuck Wagon
- 7 Weaving
- 8 Buffalo Western Wear
- 9 Pinky's Leather Belts
- 10 Jail Posse Wagon
- 11 Powder Horns
- 12 1840's Trading Post
- 13 1865 Cowboys
- 14 Ole Doc Bell's Wizard Elixir
- 15 American Indian Encampment
- 16 From East to West Stage Show (American Indians)
- 17 Rope Tricks & Story Telling
- 18 Spinning
- 19 Living History - Gold Rush Reenactors
- 20 Mercantile Station - Economy of the Gold Rush
- 21 Pioneer Settlers & Food Preservation (Bartow History Museum)
- 22 Gold Panning Demo (Gold Prospectors Assoc. of America)
- 23 Flint Knapper
- 24 Lye Soap & Mountain Man
- 25 Chair Caning

1-3

4-5

6-14

15

WESTERN STAGE
FROM EAST TO WEST
STAGE SHOW

16

SHOW TIMES:
9:30 AM
10:30 AM
11:30 AM



The American Cowboy

Cattle Drives of the Old West

Cattle dealers in Texas would hire a trail boss, a cook, several horse wranglers and twenty to forty drovers or cowboys to drive a herd of several thousand cattle north to market. They typically hired the sons of local farmers, Spanish speaking Tejanos, Native American Indians and freed African American slaves. The average cowboy was only 14 to 18 years old. On the trail, cowboys worked from sunrise to sunset and often through the night. They slept under the stars, ate their meals around a campfire and lived in the saddle. They were away from home for six months at a time. It was hard, dirty work and often dangerous.



Duane Bryers, *A Day's Work Done*, 1965, oil on board

How did cattle drives get their start? _____

What was life like on the trail? _____

How did the railroads choose their locations? _____

Rope Tricks

Matching Activity; Draw a line from Column A to Column B to match the correct pair.

Column A

Piggin' String

Maverick

Dally

Dogie

Column B

An orphan calf.

To wrap a rope around the saddle horn in order to hold a cow that has been roped.

A short, slender rope that calf ropers use to tie a calf's feet.

An unbranded calf



Life on the Trail

Chuck Wagon



By the 1870's, cattle drives were delivering millions of cattle to market. There was great competition among the trail bosses in recruiting the best cowboys. Colonel Charles Goodnight, co-founder of the Goodnight-Loving cattle trail, noticed that cowboys preferred working on the trail drives with the best cooks. He purchased a war-surplus munitions wagon that was sturdily built and able to withstand rough overland travel, and had a "trail kitchen" constructed on the back. This new mobile kitchen proved so popular that nearly every trail boss and rancher in the

west began to copy it. People called it the "Chuck Wagon" in honor of its inventor. It soon became the standard trail kitchen for cattle drives and roundups.

1. Cowboy food usually consisted of:

- a) Steak and baked potato
- b) Salad
- c) Coffee, beans, and bacon
- d) Ice cream

2. The chuck wagon was invented by:

- a) Charles Goodnight
- b) Roy Rogers
- c) Thomas Edison
- d) An unknown cowboy

3. If the Trail Boss was in charge of the cattle drive, who was 2nd in importance?

- a) Wrangler
- b) Point Man
- c) Cook
- d) Drag Rider





Life on the Trail



Powder Horns and Guns of the Old West

A powder horn was a device used to carry gunpowder, and was generally created from a cow or buffalo horn.

Why were horns useful for holding gunpowder? _____

Blacksmith

A blacksmith is a person who creates objects from iron or steel by forging the metal; i.e., by using tools to hammer, bend, and cut. Blacksmiths produce items like wrought iron gates, grills, railings, light fixtures, furniture, sculpture, tools, agricultural implements, decorative and religious items, cooking utensils, horseshoes and weapons.

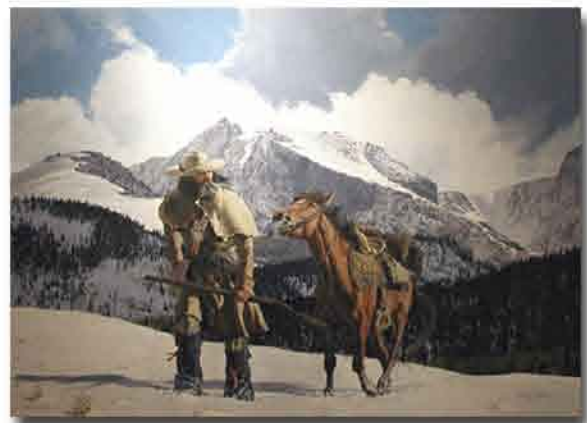
What is a "bellows" and how is it used? _____

What is an anvil and how is it used? _____

Can you name another tool that blacksmith's use? _____

Mountain Men, Pre - 1840

These adventurers were some of the first Americans to explore the territory West of the Mississippi River. They established trade with the American Indians and paved the way for the settlers and ranchers that would follow.



David Wright, *Up The South Slope*, 1982, casein

Mountain men were known to be good hunters. What types of animals would they hunt? _____

How was the fur used? _____

What did they eat? _____



Crafts

Moccasins

A moccasin is a shoe usually made of deer skin or other soft leather, originally stitched together with sinew (dried strips of the tendon that connects muscle and bones). The basic structure of American Indian moccasins was similar throughout North America. However, there were subtle differences in the cut of the moccasin, bead work, and quill work of nearly every tribe. Depending on the environment, they were made with either a hard sole (Plains Indians for the rock and cacti) or soft sole (Eastern Indians for the leaf-covered forest ground).



*Moccasins, 1950-2000, Plains style
(most likely Sioux)*

Were moccasins worn inside or outside? _____

What could be used to line moccasins for added warmth? _____

Bee Keeping

Beekeeping is the maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in hives, by humans. A beekeeper (or apiarist) keeps bees in order to collect honey and beeswax, to pollinate crops, or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers. A location where bees are kept is called an apiary.

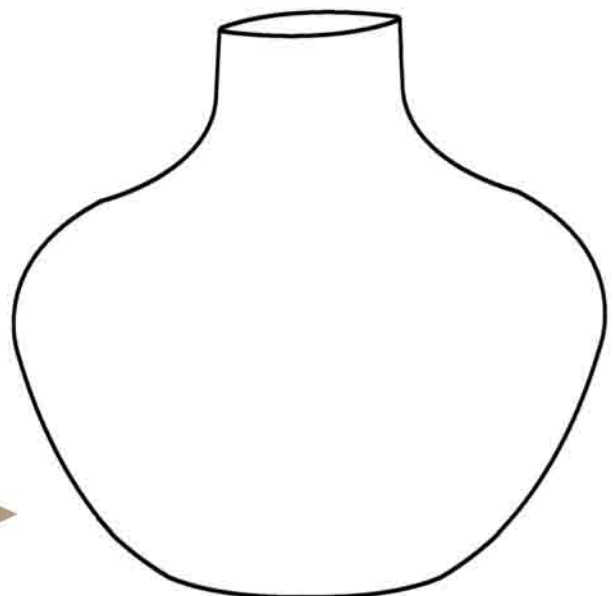
How do you collect the honey? _____

Pottery How do you make pottery? _____



Polychrome Ceramic Olla, 1890, Zuni Pueblo, NM

Design your own pottery





Crafts

Basket Weaving



Woven Basket, ca. 1920, Cherokee

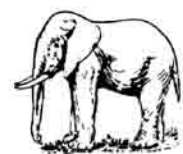
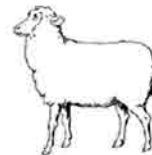
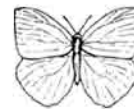
Basket-weaving is one of the oldest known American Indian crafts. There are ancient Indian baskets from the Southwest that have been identified by archaeologists as nearly 8000 years old. As with most American Indian art, there were originally multiple distinct basketry traditions in North America. Different tribes used different materials. Northeast Indian baskets are traditionally made out of pounded wood splints or braided sweetgrass. Cherokee and other Southeast Indian baskets are traditionally from bundled pine needles or river cane wicker. Southwestern Indians make baskets from tightly coiled sumac or willow wood, and Northwest Coast Indians weave with cedar bark, swamp grass, and spruce root. Northern Indian tribes craft birchbark baskets.

Have you ever woven a basket? _____
If so, what material did you use? _____

Spinning

*How many of these animals produce fiber for spinning?
Circle your answers!*

Handspinning is the art of creating yarn (or thread) from fibers. A handspinner creates yarn by twisting fibers together using tools such as drop spindles and spinning wheels. There are many different techniques and types of fiber used to produce a variety of yarns.



Lye Soap

Soap helps to kill germs and it breaks the chemical bonds of dirt. When we run out, we just buy more at the store. However, it wasn't that simple for our ancestors. Before there were commercially made soaps, people had to make their own. What they made was called lye soap and there were 3 basic ingredients: water, animal fat, and lye. Ashes from the fireplace were put into a hopper and then water was poured through the ashes. This created the lye. Fat from hogs was melted and added to the lye along with more water. Then the stirring began. The mixture was then left to harden and in a couple of days it could be cut into bars.

Is lye soap dangerous? _____
What time of year was lye soap made? _____



American Indian Life

The Tipi of the Plains Indians

The tipi was good shelter for the Plains Indians because it was easy to set up and take down. It was also warm in winter, cool in summer, and waterproof. It was the women's responsibility to scrape, tan, and save one to two dozen hides to make a tipi covering when a new one was needed. When they had enough hides to cover the tipi poles, they sewed them together. The flaps of a tipi could be opened to allow smoke to escape. They could be adjusted during bad weather. During the winter, the tipi was lined with bear, bison or deer skin. In hot weather the covering was rolled up from the bottom so air could circulate. The opening always faced east.



G. Harvey, *Teton Encampment*, 1982, oil on canvas

What are some examples of good Tipi etiquette? _____

Flintknapping



Kathryn Woodman Leighton,
The Referee, 1926, oil on canvas

Flintknapping is the term we use for the many different flake removal technologies that were used to produce the "majority" of all stone tools made on the planet. This process is accomplished by a multitude of various techniques and tools. But the basic theme involves reducing the volume of a stone by removing flakes. This is achieved by either direct, indirect or pressure flaking until the desired shape is obtained. Flintknapping can be traced farther back in time than any other technology.

How can an arrow head be made? _____

What types of materials are arrow heads made out of? _____



The American Gold Rush

The Rush Begins

The United States has had many gold rushes in its history, beginning with the Georgia Gold Rush in 1829. After gold was found in Dahlonega prospectors flocked to the state in hopes of striking it rich. Georgia gold is some of the purest in the world, with a 97% purity compared to gold in California (approximately 85% purity). This purity allowed North Georgia to flourish with boom towns and the building of the Dahlonega Mint in 1838. Although finding gold allowed Georgia to grow as a state the Cherokee Indians did not like the rush of prospectors, calling it the "Great Intrusion". There was reason to worry, as the discovery of gold on their land hastened the Indian Removal Act of 1830.



C. Michael Dudash, *Fellas, You Know Jumpin' Claims is Agin' the Law*, Oil on Linen

How did finding gold cause the removal of the Cherokee Indians? _____

Gold in California



Benjamin Wu, *Miners in California Gold Rush*, Oil on Canvas

Perhaps best known discovery of gold in the U.S. was the California Gold Rush in 1849. 300,000 people came from all over the country to look for gold and to make their fortune. Businesses sprung up almost overnight to cater to gold miners, bringing an economic boom to the new state. With Chinese Immigrants, American Indians displaced by the Indian Removal Act, and the local Hispanic population the California Gold Rush was also one of the most diverse in American history. California became known as the "golden state", not only because of the gold found there but because of the idea that with a little luck and hard work dreams could come true.

Why did immigrants travel to California? _____

Why do you think we don't hear about gold rushes happening today? _____

Extra Credit!

All of the paintings and objects displayed in this field trip guide come from the Booth's collections. Visit the Museum today and see if you can find all of the artwork.

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