

PASSPORT

to the
West



BOOTH WESTERN ART MUSEUM

Student Field Trip Guide



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www.boothmuseum.org

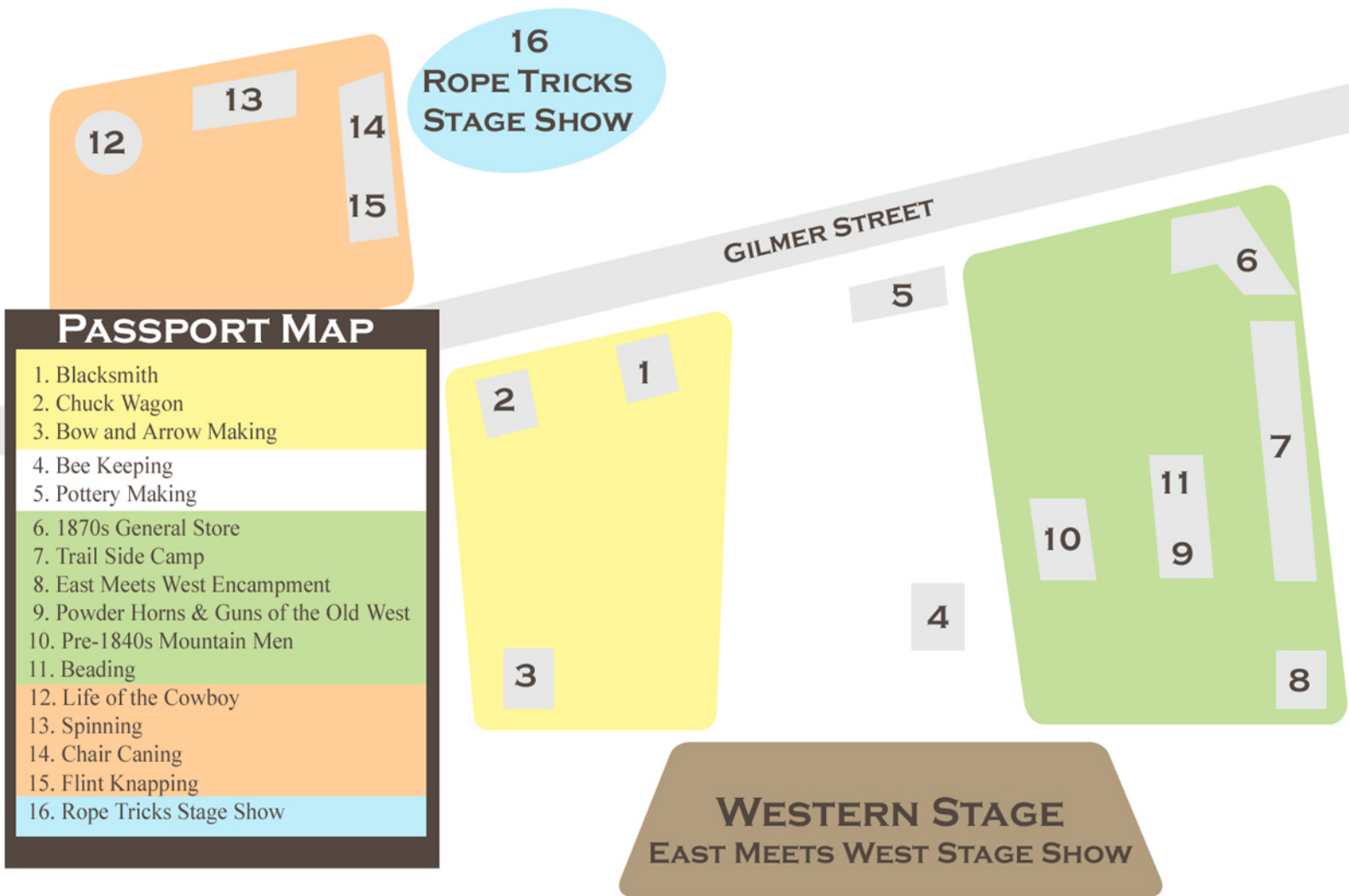


Welcome!



Travel back in time and watch history come alive on the festival grounds of the Booth Museum. Experience early American life on the Western frontier while interacting with living history demonstrators. Enjoy demonstrations of pottery making, blacksmithing, chair caning, spinning, beading, chuckwagon cooking, flint knapping, and life at a Trading Post. Watch a performance on Native American culture by Jim Sawgrass and Little Big Mountain. Dressed in authentic clothing, these well respected living history performers will discuss and demonstrate the culture and lifestyle of both the Woodland and Plains Indians.

Use this guide as you visit the Passport demonstrators. The guide includes questions and information regarding each 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!





The American Cowboy

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.

Fireside Trail Camp and Black Iron Cafe

This camp is representative of a "trail camp" that was used during the annual round up. Set up by the ranch house cook as a semi-permanent camp, the "trail hands" would return at the end of a long hard day for a good cup of coffee, some "grub" and a bedroll to grab some "shut-eye."



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

What was life like on the trail?

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

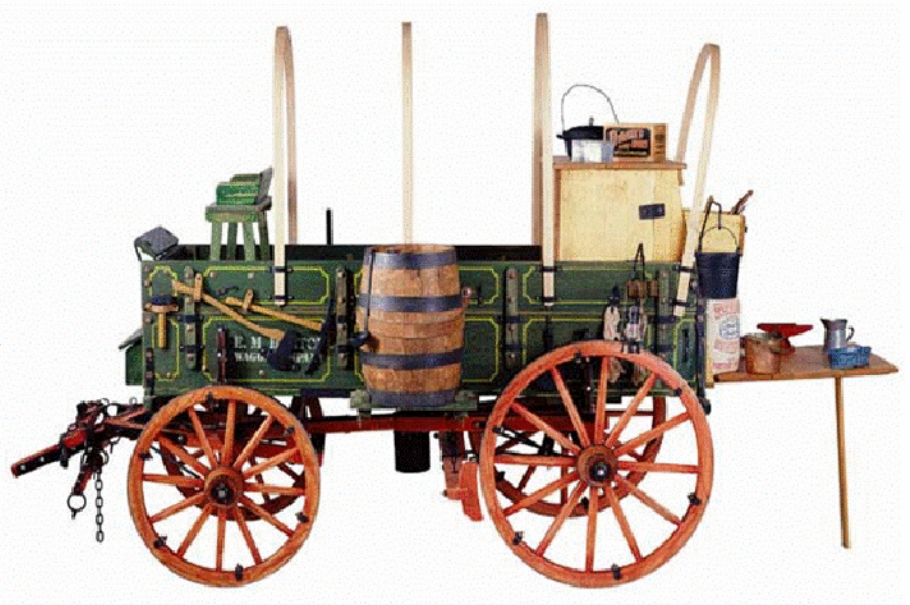
west began to copy it. People called it the "Chuck Wagon" in honor of its inventor. It soon became the standard trail kitchen for cattle drives and roundups.

1. Cowboy food usually consisted of

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

2. The chuck wagon was invented by

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



General Store

What kinds of things would you find in an old general store?



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

Beading

In the years before serious foreign encroachment, decoration and art were primarily made from porcupine quills. Quillwork was considered a sacred tribal art and Plains Indian women formed elite societies around the practice. Designs and colors were prescribed. It was not until the mid eighteenth hundreds, when glass beads were becoming more prevalent, that designs began to change. Early beading followed the same basic patterns as early quillwork, but women would sometimes be given a new technique or pattern by spirits in dreams. These would become their personal property, to be given or sold as the recipient of the dream saw fit.



Bandolier Bag, 1900, Winnebago

What are most beads made out of today? _____

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

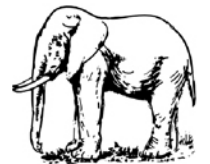
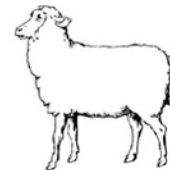
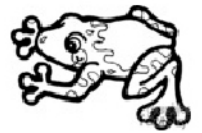
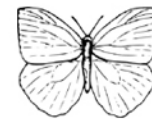
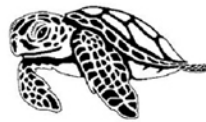
Basket-weaving is one of the oldest known Native American crafts--there are ancient Indian baskets from the Southwest that have been identified by archaeologists as nearly 8000 years old. As with most Native American art, there were originally multiple distinct basketry traditions in North America. Different 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

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.

Circle the animals that can provide fibers used to spin :



Chair Caning

The craft of chair seat weaving and chair caning in particular, has been practiced for centuries and is still a viable craft today, practiced all over the world. Similar cane or "wicker" weaves date back as far as Egyptian times with artifacts such as a woven daybed discovered that once belonged to King Tutankhamen, (1325 B. C.). The techniques and materials have not changed much in all the years and only a few common tools are necessary to repair chair seats, making chair caning a craft that almost anyone can master.

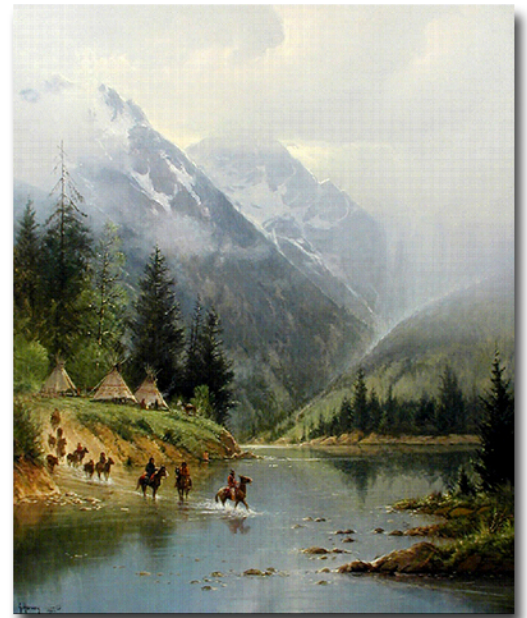
What materials can be used for chair caning? _____



Native American 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? _____

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.