



## Animals on the Trail

The Chisholm Trail was full of animals, which meant different things to *diverse* groups of people. Animals along the trail provided food, clothing, shelter, tools, and transportation. Learn about the animals on the trail by completing this activity.

**Texas Longhorns:** Between 1866 and 1890, over 10 million longhorns were driven up the Chisholm Trail from Texas to Kansas. At the time a steer was worth \$4 in Texas, but the same steer brought \$40 from meat-packing and market towns up North. Longhorns can cover great distances and are strong and sturdy. Coats come in all colors and patterns, including spotted.



Circle the items a longhorn will eat.





**Bison:**



**“Historically the buffalo had more influence on man than all other Plains animals combined. It was life, food, raiment, and shelter to the Indians. The buffalo and the Plains Indians lived together, and together passed away. The year 1876 marks practically the end of both.”**

**Walter Prescott Webb – American Historian**

**Match the part of the bison that met the need.**



**Bison Bladder**



**Fly Swatter**



**Bison Horns**



**Cup**



**Bison Tail**



**Canteen**



## Great Horned Owl –

Great horned owls are sometimes called hoot owls, as they have a distinctive “hoo-hoo-hoooo hoo-hoo” sound. But did you know that they make a lot of other sounds as well? They also growl, scream, bark, shriek, and hiss.

Their eyes are fixed in place by a bony structure called a sclerotic ring. In order to move their eyes, owls must turn their heads– they can rotate their heads 270 degrees. Owls can hear up to 10 times better than a human.

The owl swallows feathers, fur, and bones along with the digestible meat and internal organs. These non-digestible parts are then regurgitated 6 to 10 hours after eating. The regurgitant is a compact, dark, gray-brown mass called a "pellet."





## Grey Wolf -

Grey Wolves can actually be white, black, tan, brown, or grizzled (a combination of tan, brown and black).

Their coats are made up of wooly fur to provide insulation and long guard hairs to keep out moisture.

Their large paws have fleshy pads and claws for traction.

Wolves have a sense of hearing twenty times sharper than a human. Sense of smell is 100 times keener than humans.

The wolf's jaw can deliver a crushing pressure of over 500 pounds per square inch. 42 teeth – 20 on top and 22 on lower jaws

Their vision is very motion sensitive. They have great night vision – they cannot see color.

Howling – each wolf has his or her own specific voice. Wolves howl in different pitches creating the illusion that the pack is larger than it really is.

### Match the correct answer with the question.

What do you call a baby wolf?

Humans

What do you call a group of wolves?

5 to 7 pounds a day

What is a predator of wolves?

pup

How much does a wolf eat?

Pack



What is your favorite animal? Draw a picture of it in the space below.

**My Favorite Animal Picture**

Why is this animal your favorite? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name 2 things your favorite animal eats \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Where does your favorite animal live? \_\_\_\_\_



## Animals on the Trail

Tracking is more than just reading and following animal tracks. You also need to read and understand the signs left behind by animals. Signs can be: trails, beds, hair, fur, scat (animal dropping) or a broken twig. Sign tracking is fun and easy to learn. Half of tracking is seeing these signs and understanding them.

There are 4 unique track patterns which help you narrow down the group of animals that are responsible for the tracks.

**Perfect Walkers:** Deer, moose, fox, coyote, and bobcat are a few perfect walkers. Their rear paw/hoof will land in the spot where their front paw/hoof previously fell. This leaves a zig-zag pattern that is easy to spot.

**Hoppers:** Rabbits, mice, red squirrels and chipmunks are a few hoppers. Hoppers move by placing their rear feet slightly ahead of their front feet and pushing off so their front feet land first, and their back feet land in front.

**Waddlers:** Bear, skunk, woodchuck, raccoon, muskrat, beaver and porcupine are all waddlers. They move one side of their body and then the other side when they walk. Their front foot does not land in the print of the front foot. Their track is four prints.

**Bounders:** Otters, weasels and other mustelids are bounders. They place their front feet down, and in one motion, they leap forward by lifting up their front feet and putting their rear feet in the exact spot where the front feet previously landed. Their tracks look like two paws that fall side-by-side.



## Match the tracks





## Art on the Trail

Art comes in many different forms. In our Garis Gallery of the American West, art might be a drawing, painting, sculpture, relief and so much more. Learn more about our collection of different artworks by reading the art descriptions below.



A relief is a wall-mounted sculpture in which the three-dimensional elements are raised from a flat base.

Artist: John Coleman – Large and magnificent white sculptures are some of Coleman's earliest works.



Artist: Charles Livingston Bull

Oil on canvas

"The Hunt" is a dramatic snapshot of landscape and the actions of a vanishing breed of animals, the American Bison.

Bull was one of the best-known and most creative wildlife artists of his day.





## Art on the Trail



**Artist: Allan Houser**

Bronze statue: Dessert Flower

A Chiricahua Apache Native American, Allan was the first child in his family to be born out of captivity, 1914. In 1992, Allan became the first Native American awarded the National Medal of Arts. Throughout his career Houser became a leader in the evolution and definition of contemporary art.

A bronze sculpture is a three-dimensional (you can see all of the sides as you walk around it) piece of art made by pouring molten bronze into a mold before leaving it to solidify. This technique is known as casting.



**Artist: Olaf Carl Wieghorst**

"10 Degrees Below" – Title

Gouache and Ink

Gouache is an opaque watercolor paint. Transparent watercolors allow you to see the "white" of the paper below the paint. Gouache paint can be applied in solid colors, which allows artists to paint in layers from dark to light.



If you were living in one of the pieces of art work, what would you smell?

What would you hear? What would you see? What would you feel?

Write 4 sentences about what is happening in the art work.

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Sequence the events of the art work. What happened 5 minutes before this scene, what is happening now, and what happens 5 minute later? How do you know?

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## **Black Cowboys**

Approximately 35,000 men went up the trail with longhorn cattle herds. Out of those 35,000, about one third were black cowboys and Mexican vaqueros.

Author Sara R. Massey, details in her book, “Black Cowboys of Texas.” Being African American cowboys also meant surviving discrimination, bigotry, and prejudice, as well as escaping death. The lives of the African American cowboys tell the story of skill and grit as they did what was necessary to gain the trust and respect of those who controlled their destiny. For these men and women, it means being the best at roping, bronc busting, taming mustangs, calling the brands, controlling the remuda, or topping off horses. They knew that if there was an outlaw horse to be broken, it was their job. If someone had to ride an extra night watch, it was their job to do. That’s just the way it was. They were the butt of jokes, went to the back room to eat, and tried not to fight back. They made fun of themselves or did “the shamble,” because they had to. Some say skill and the scarcity of labor counted more in the West, which may be true, but African American men and women earned respect the hard way, by becoming the very best at their work.



## **William (Bill) Pickett 1870-1932**



He is a legendary cowboy from Taylor, Texas of black and Indian descent who invented the sport of “bulldogging.” Riding his horse, Spradley, Pickett came alongside a Longhorn steer, dropped to the steer’s head, twisted its head toward the sky, and bit its upper lip to get full control.



## **Bose Ikard 1847-1929**

He was born in Summerville, Mississippi into slavery. When he was a young boy, the slave holder took him to Texas, still in bondage, to work on a cattle ranch. That is where Bose learned to ride, rope and fight. When Bose received his freedom from slavery, he hired out his service to Oliver Loving. Loving was skilled at fighting against the Comanche Native Americans. Bose then hired out his service to Charles Goodnight, one of the men whose names were on the Goodnight Loving cattle trail. Ikard became one of Goodnight’s best cowboys and trusted friend.



### **Nate Love 1854 – 1921**

Nate Love was born a slave in Davidson County, Tennessee. When he got his freedom, he went to Texas and hired out his services to a ranch on the Palo Duro River in the Texas Panhandle. Nate found a Texas outfit that had delivered its herd in Kansas and was preparing to go back down to Texas. There were several good black cowboys in the outfit. After sharing breakfast with the crew, Nate asked the trail boss for a job.

### **Addison Jones 1845-1926**

“Mr. Add” was one of the cowboys who rode the Goodnight Loving Trail in New Mexico. He was a range boss of the LFD outfit. His cowboy skills led to his recognition in western Texas and eastern New Mexico. There were plenty of stories about Addison roping a horse at full gallop and snatching it off its feet.



### **George Glenn 1850-1931**

Glenn rode the Chisholm Trail in the 1870's. He was raised on the ranch of Robert B. Johnson and trained in ranching activities and as a trail cook.



**CHISHOLM  
TRAIL**  
HERITAGE CENTER

## Cowboy Life Word Search

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K | W | C | B | S | C | S | Y | E | C | B | L | C | P | Z |
| E | R | K | I | O | N | D | P | O | P | F | C | H | P | I |
| Q | Q | R | W | O | A | A | O | U | W | O | J | I | O | W |
| S | L | B | L | D | M | K | E | U | R | X | R | S | S | E |
| U | O | E | L | D | D | A | S | B | Y | S | R | H | K | E |
| Y | K | T | N | J | B | N | Y | U | W | E | J | O | H | D |
| F | C | U | U | U | O | S | W | R | A | N | G | L | E | R |
| B | U | Z | B | G | O | T | S | S | O | B | N | M | E | M |
| J | H | H | A | V | T | I | P | B | L | A | M | D | J | V |
| B | C | W | X | N | S | U | T | D | C | K | E | P | K | W |
| T | R | A | I | L | L | C | A | T | Q | P | R | Z | O | E |
| J | G | X | U | S | U | S | H | U | M | U | Y | Q | Q | H |
| R | Y | P | B | U | Q | I | K | A | D | B | N | H | H | J |
| L | D | E | W | Y | Y | B | T | Z | V | Y | P | N | C | S |
| S | D | Q | F | Y | F | S | I | R | J | V | A | E | G | O |

BEANS

COOK

ROPE

STAMPEDE

BISCUITS

COWBOY

SADDLE

WRANGLER

BOOTS

HAT

SPURS

TRAIL





## Cattle Branding

How do you show that your class work belongs to you? How do you show that a lunch box or backpack belongs to you?

By putting your name on your belongings, it shows ownership.

A cattle brand works the same way. In order for a rancher to show that they own an animal, they must put their “mark” or name on it. Without a brand, a rancher could not prove the animal belonged to him.

It would be too hard to put an entire name, so ranchers developed a brand that is a simple and unique symbol.



A cattle brand is composed of a few simple letters and numbers, possibly a combination with a basic shape or symbols like a line, circle, heart, or diamond.

When it comes to getting your brand approved by the authorities, location is as important as the design. The reason? The same brand can be registered in the same country as long as it is located on a different part of the animal.

Brands are registered like trademarks or copyrights and are monitored, taxed, and regulated.



Create your own brand below.

- Brands are read left to right, top to bottom, and outside to inside.
- Letters and numbers represent those actual letters and numbers.
- Letters are always capital letters.
- A letter laid on its side is called a “lazy” letter.
- An upside-down letter is read as “crazy.”
- A backwards letter is read as “reverse.”
- A cursive letter that could be written without lifting up the pencil is read as “running.”
- — is read as “bar,” \_\_\_\_\_ is read as “rail,” and / is read as “slash.”
- You can put a number or letter in a box.

- Pictures can be used -



## Design your brand



|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <br>BAR               | <br>LAZY S      | <br>MASHED O       |
| <br>SLASH             | <br>REVERSE E   | <br>FLYING X       |
| <br>QUARTER<br>CIRCLE | <br>TUMBLING K  | <br>LONG S         |
| <br>RAFTER          | <br>CRAZY K   | <br>DRAGGING Y   |
| <br>BOX             | <br>RUNNING W | <br>BROKEN SPEAR |
| <br>MILL IRON       | <br>WALKING A | <br>ROCKING R    |

Can you read these brands?



