

Pipe Spring

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pipe Spring National Monument
Arizona



Junior/Senior Ranger
Activity Book

Hi There!

My name
is Whit.

That's
short for
Whitmore.



I am a longhorn steer and I live at Pipe Spring National Monument with my sister, Tess, and my friends: a horse, a mule, a whole flock of chickens, and some pretty cool rangers.

We are here to enrich your visit and are happy to hear that you want to become a Junior or Senior Ranger by learning more about the monument. Your interest will help the rangers to preserve the stories, buildings, and artifacts that make this site a special place.

INSTRUCTIONS

To earn your Junior Ranger badge or your Senior Ranger patch:

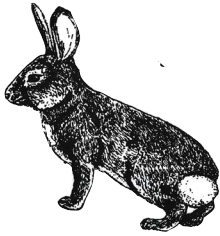
1. Attend a ranger-led program

Name of Program _____

Ranger's Signature _____

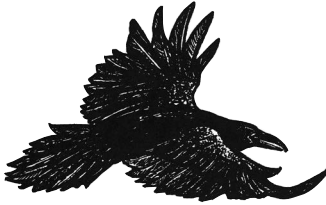
2. Find the animal below that matches your age and complete the number of activities given.

To find your activities, look for your animal symbol at the top of the page.

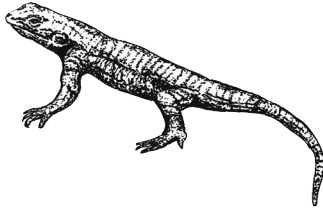


Cotton Tail/ Tah-vuts

(Ages 5-7) I am a cuddly little bunny best known for flashing my fuzzy, white tail as I hop away. (Complete at least *four activities* in the book)

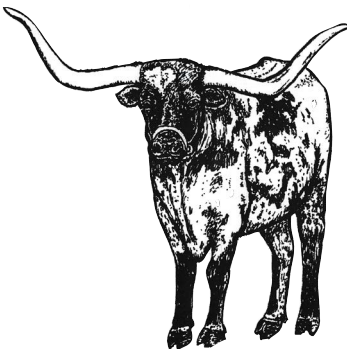


Raven/ Xtaputs (Ages 8 - 11) I am a very large iridescent black bird. I make my presence be known with my loud squawking call. (Complete at least *five activities* in the book)



Spiny Lizard/ Sūūwpits

(Ages 12 -15) I am a stocky lizard covered with pointy scales. I have yellow and orange spots on the sides of my body. (Complete at least *six activities* in the book)



Longhorn/Kweechoom

(Ages 16+) Though I am considered a domestic animal, I can exist anywhere due to my ability to browse and survive on even the least nutritious plants. (Complete *all activities* in this booklet)

3. Return this booklet to the Visitor Center to receive your Honorary Badge.



EXPLORE THE MUSEUM

Go to the museum panels that match the photos on the left. Then using the panels, do your best to answer the questions.



For centuries, the Kaibab Paiute Indians used the spring to water their gardens. What are three crops they grew here?

_____, _____
and _____.

ROLE OF WATER ("PAH")



To the Paiute Indians, yucca was more than just a desert plant. It was _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Can you think of a part of any plant that you use? _____

EVERYTHING SERVES A PURPOSE



The Paiute Indians believed that when they were created they were given the right to use and the duty to _____ the lands and resources.

BELIEFS

Look at the 'aaos' or burden basket (object #15). These were used to carry belongings when the people moved camp. What do you use to carry your belongings with you to school or on vacation?


KAIBAB LIFEWAYS

For further information, search online using key words Kaibab Paiute, Yucca, Water in the Desert, Burden Basket

NATIVE PLANTS



All of the plants below were useful to the Paiutes. As you explore the monument, check off the plants you see. Then, try pronouncing the name of the plant in the Paiute language using the pronunciation key in parentheses beneath the word.

 <p>Sah oo binump (Saa oo banump) Devil's Claw</p> <p>Seeds are roasted and eaten or ground into flour. The seed pod is used in making baskets.</p>	 <p>Qo' u (Po you) Amaranth</p> <p>Seeds are roasted and ground into flour.</p>	 <p>Oos' eev (Us ev) Yucca</p> <p>Young shoots may be boiled and eaten. Plant is used for soap, fiber, fuel.</p>
 <p>Yoovup' (Youvup) Pinyon Pine</p> <p>Pinyon nuts were roasted or eaten raw.</p>	 <p>Agi'mpi (Ah-gim-pi) Sunflower</p> <p>Seeds are roasted and eaten or ground into flour.</p>	 <p>Wa'i (Wah-i) Indian Rice Grass</p> <p>Seeds are roasted and ground into flour.</p>
 <p>Wawup' (Wah wup) Juniper Tree</p> <p>Berries can be eaten as food. Branches and bark can be used for shelter.</p>	 <p>Yu'avimp (You-ah-vimp) Prickly Pear</p> <p>Cactus pads and fruit are cooked and eaten.</p>	 <p>Ma'nuv (Mah noov) Cholla</p> <p>Fruit of this cactus can be eaten.</p>

Write which plant you think would be most useful to you.

Plant name _____ and _____
English Paiute

Why is it useful? _____

For further information, search online using key words Arizona Native Plants, Paiute Language, Desert Plant Resources



HOMES COME IN MANY DIFFERENT SHAPES



The Kaibab Paiute lifestyle included hunting, gathering plants, and small-scale farming...They built dwellings in different locations as they moved throughout their territory. The kahn was a home made from trees and brush such as juniper tree branches, willow, rabbitbrush, and sage. Primarily used for sleeping, the kahn also provided an escape from the sun during the summer, and when lined with bark, a refuge from cold winds in the winter. All daily activities took place outside, including making fires for cooking or warmth.

Mormon settlement parties, or "missions," comprised of skilled workers - blacksmiths, coopers, weavers, farmers, etc. - were carefully chosen. Mormons would first build a fort for protection. Even as houses were built, they were encouraged to live in close proximity, and share the products of their labor with each other.

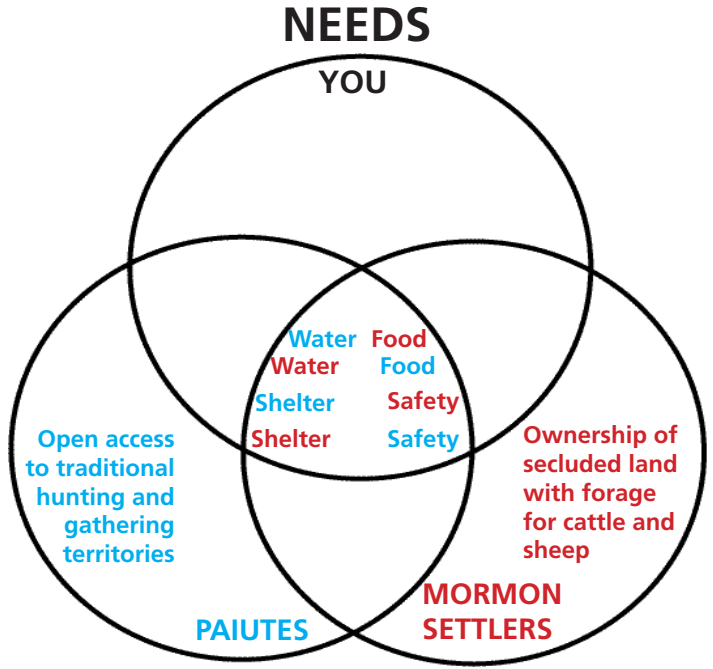


Both Paiutes and Mormon settlers considered location, weather, and personal needs in building their homes. How does your home reflect the culture and needs of your family?

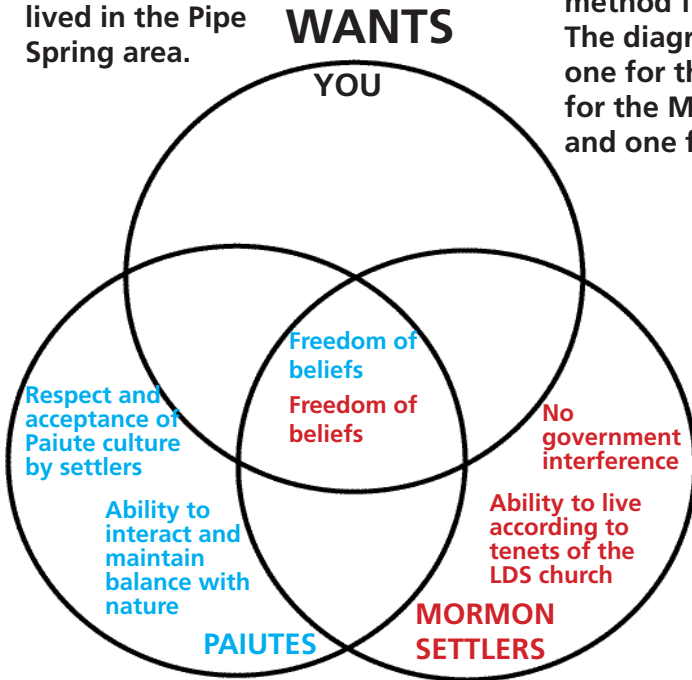
For further information, search online using key words Pioneer Life, Native American Dwellings, American Settlements 1800's



All of us have needs and wants. Needs are those things that we cannot survive without, while wants are things that would make us happy but are not needed for our survival. Follow the instructions on the right to define your personal needs and wants. This may help you to understand the two cultures that lived in the Pipe Spring area.



Venn diagrams are a visual method for comparing things. The diagrams have three circles; one for the Paiutes (blue), one for the Mormon settlers (red), and one for you.



Write your needs and wants in the circle marked "YOU". If your needs are the same as the Paiutes and the Mormons simply circle those already written in the common space where all groups overlap.

You may be surprised to see how many things we all have in common.

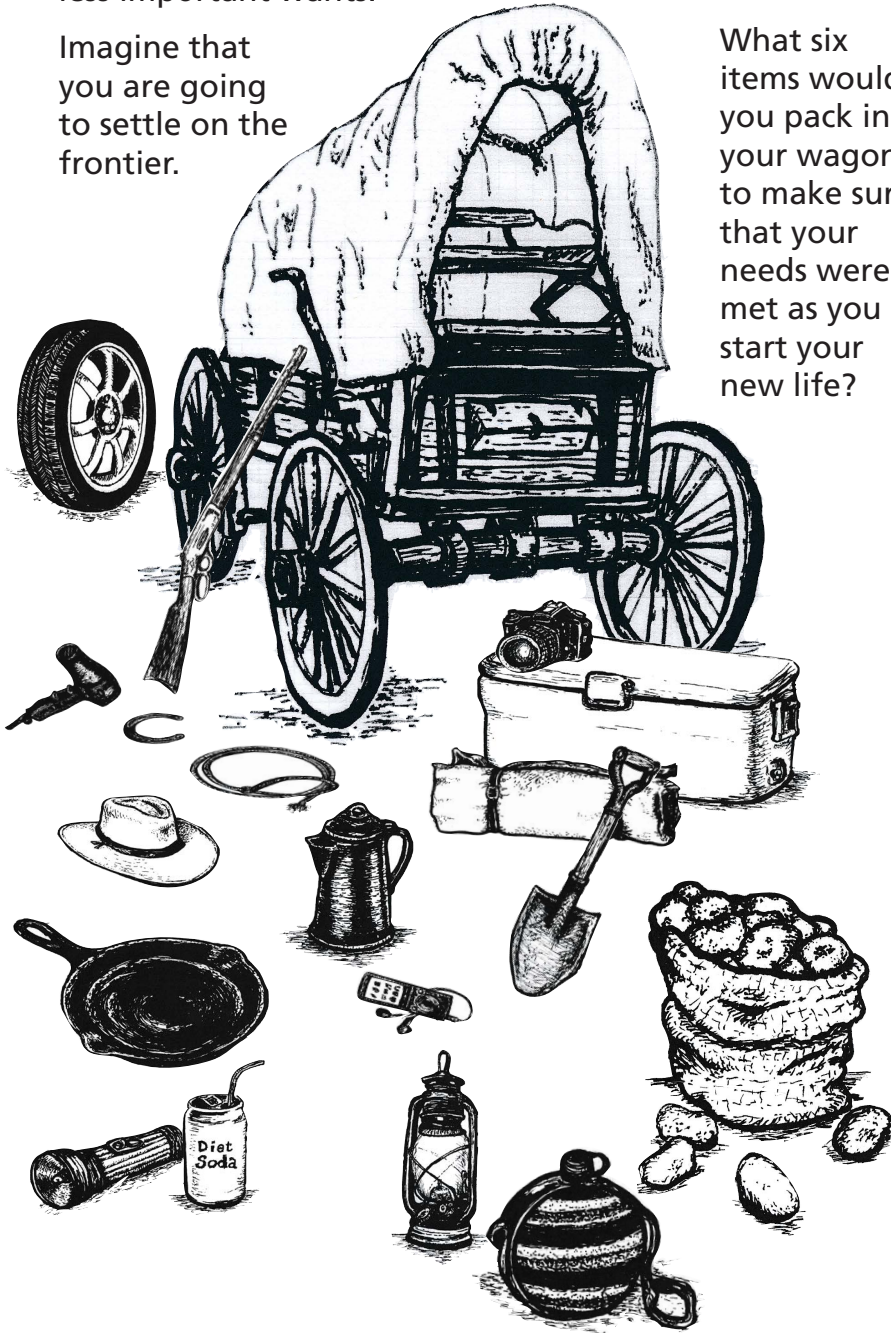


WHAT'S IN YOUR WAGON?

Survival in a harsh land depends upon informed choices and considering the difference between real need and less important wants.

Imagine that you are going to settle on the frontier.

What six items would you pack in your wagon to make sure that your needs were met as you start your new life?



For further information, search online using key words History of Covered Wagons, Wagon Trains, Frontier Needs

TRACKING AT PIPE SPRING



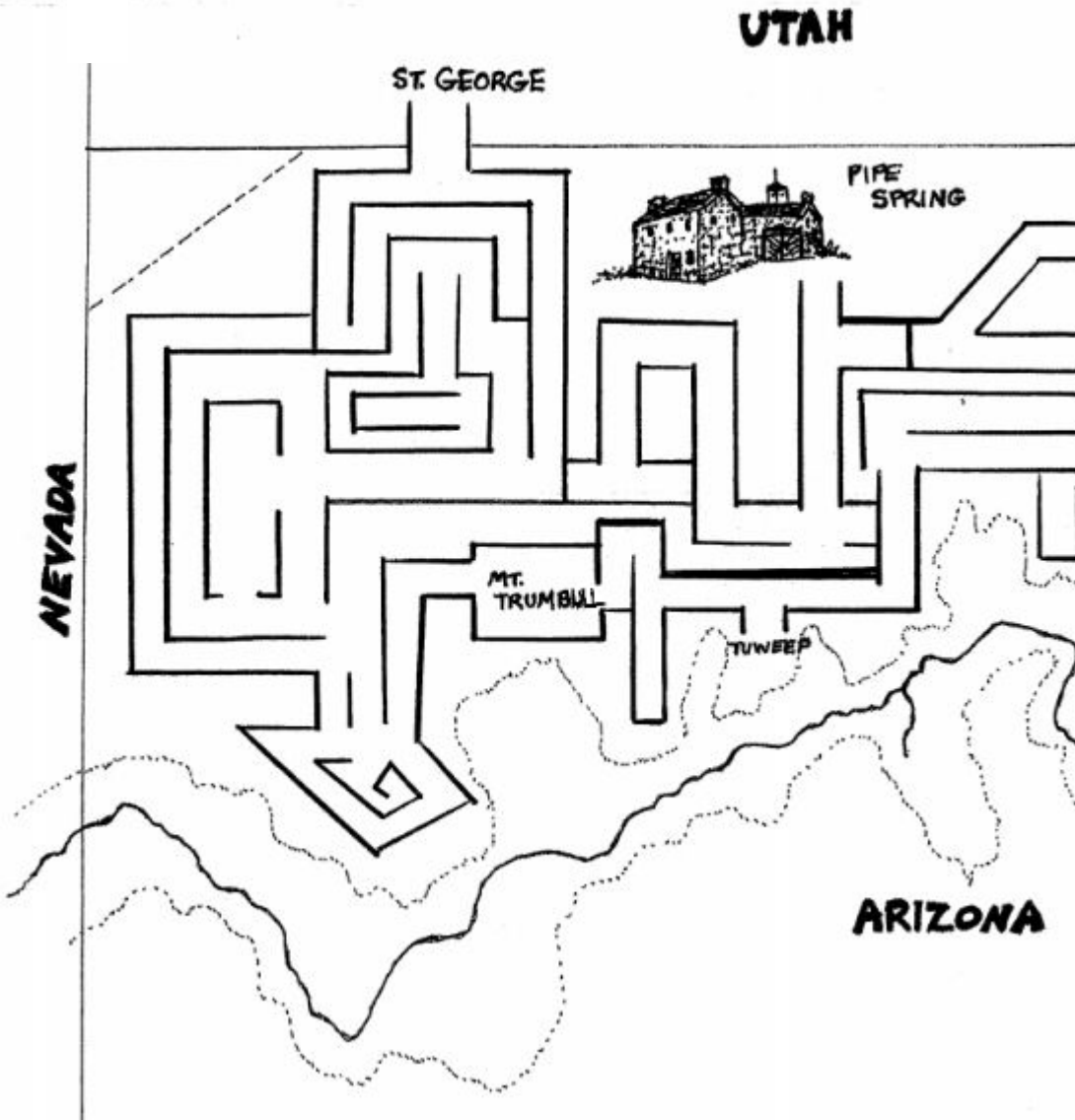
Deer, coyote, bobcats, skunks, rabbits, squirrels, ravens, and lizards are among the animals that live at Pipe Spring.

Look for their tracks as you explore the grounds. The dirt outside of the garden and corral are good places to find them. Circle the animal tracks you see.



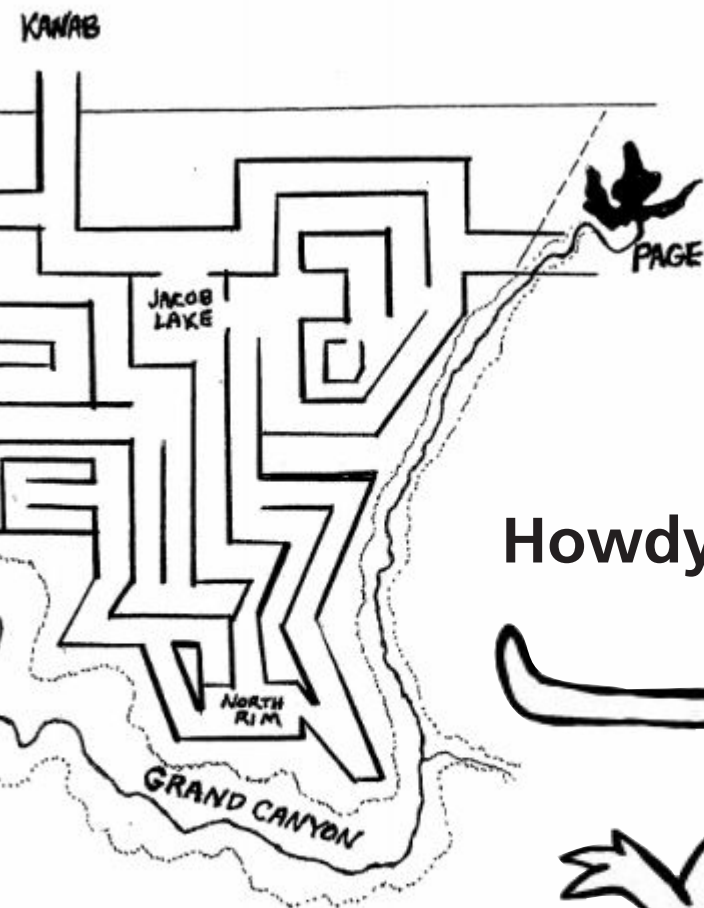
For further information, search online using key words **Animal Tracks, Scat Tracking**

THE ARIZONA STRIP

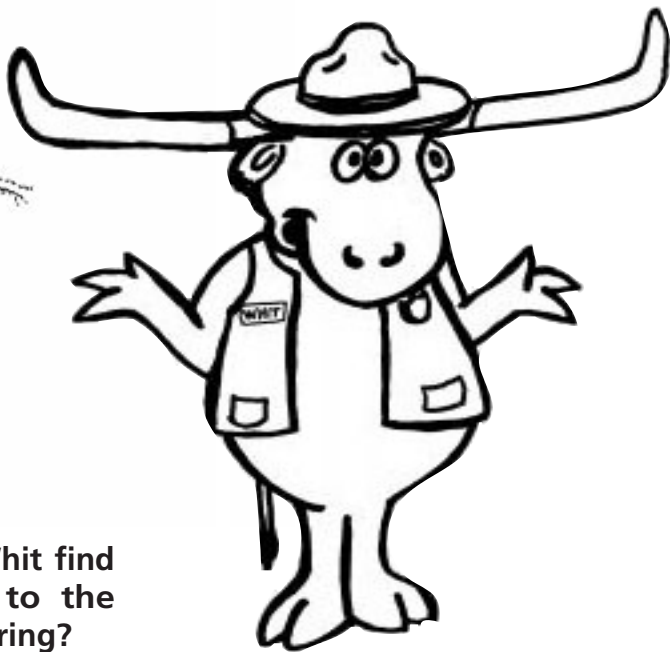


The Arizona Strip boundary lies north of the Grand Canyon, south of the Utah border, and east of the Nevada border. Within the nearly 3 million acres of the Arizona Strip, there is a variety of landscapes, climates, and centuries of human history. Wildlife is abundant with 387 species of animals like bighorn sheep, mountain lions, desert tortoise, Kaibab squirrel, coyote, and many kinds of snakes and lizards. Over 100 species of birds, including the California condor and golden eagle live here.

For further information, search online using key words Ancestral Puebloans, John Wesley Powell, Old Spanish Trail, Lee's Ferry



Howdy Rangers!



Can you help Whit find his way back to the ranch at Pipe Spring?

You can start your journey through the Arizona Strip at St. George or Kanab, Utah or from Page, Arizona.

For more fun, color in Whit and the maze.



History becomes real if you can personally experience it. So, through the magic of memories, *imagine you are there* having a personal visit with people who lived at Pipe Spring. Read each person's words and then write a question that you would like them to answer.

"My grandmother used to gather . . . a little green plant, a little old bush, and she'd whip the seeds into a basket. That was good food. . . First she'd roast it. . . And then she used to grind it and it used to make real good soup or stew or sometimes she made it into gravy. Oh, it was really tasty."

Kaibab Paiute Elder

Your Question:

"I did my part as a little boy helping build the fort at Pipe Springs. . . I drove the oxen that hauled part of the rock to build the fort. The men would load the rock onto a sled and I would drive the oxen to the fort where other workers unloaded the rock. . . I was but 7 or 8 years of age."

Joseph F. Winsor

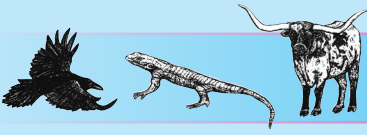
Your Question:

"I was there as a hired girl and helped keep the place, and do whatever was need to be done. I'd milk the cow...and ride the horse around. Then I'd have to go see to the cows...we had a garden there too...We did have chickens and eggs right there in the place to help out with the food...and we had beef."

Margaret Heaton (Maggie)

Your Question:





“The cattle watered just west of the ponds. I would go out on the hill and watch the cattle come in, in long strings for miles to get a drink of water from the west and south. And the fights they would have when two old bulls would get in together. How they would scatter the rest with their fighting.”

Min Adams

Your Question:



“...My son Dilworth began his career as a cowboy at the tender age of 8 years, when he would be put on a horse and told to help the real hands corral the cattle in the great enclosures that were built on the plains to hold them...”

“One warm summer evening I had put little daughter Bessie to bed in the upstairs bedroom...I left the door a little ajar. Later...when I went up ...a great coyote was lying at the foot of the little girls’ trundle bed... I screamed and ran back to call the men but when they arrived the animal had taken his leave.”

“It was hot and so dry that when the wind storms did arise, I never pretended to do any house work, other than the cooking and eating and keeping the food away from the drifting dust.”

Flora Wooley

Your Question:



For further information, search online using key words Pipe Spring History



USING THE PAST TO INFORM THE FUTURE



DID YOU KNOW?

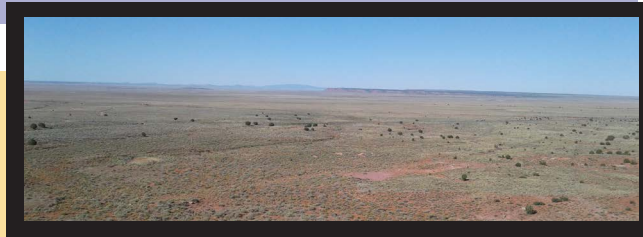
Water possesses a life spirit for the Paiute

people. It has power that is connected to all things. For this reason water was used, and is still used today, for ceremonial and medicinal purposes.

"They still use that [water] with their medicine, like when they have that little sweat house up there they get water... water they pray for and do everything, then they sprinkle it on the hot rocks when they're going to do that, and its still used for... sacred things today... it has been for a long time."

As stated by one Kaibab elder

In the 1860s, Mormon settlers named this water source Pipe Spring and began to use the water for the thousands of cattle they brought to graze on the expansive grasslands of the Arizona Strip. *Pipe Spring National Monument Museum*



"Ten years ago the desert spaces... were covered

with abundant grasses, affording rich pasturage to horses and cattle. Today hardly a blade of grass is to be found within ten miles of the spring...Even if there had been no drought the feeding of cattle would have impoverished and perhaps wholly destroyed the grass by cropping it clean before the seeds were mature. "

Clarence E. Dutton, United States Geological Survey at Pipe Springs, 1880

For further information, search online using key words like Resource Depletion, Southwestern Natural Resource Management



Water is one of our most precious resources. Humans and most animals and plants cannot survive more than three days without it. The Kaibab Paiutes knew this and wove their water baskets so tightly that not a drop of water would escape and be wasted.

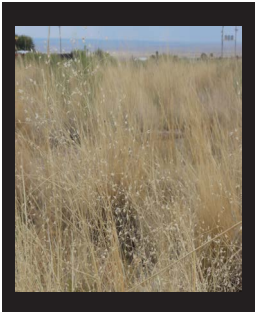


Did you know?

- The estimated age of groundwater is between 50 and 9,000 years old.
- The estimated time that it takes for ground water to travel a distance of 10 miles (from north to south) is 800 years.

Can you think of three ways to conserve water?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Soil Erosion

In the 1850s when Mormon missionary, Jacob Hamblin, first encountered the Pipe Spring area of the Arizona Strip, it was more like a grassland than today's high desert environment.

In a letter, Hamblin describes how 30 years of drought, overgrazing, and wind that blew the fragile nutrient rich top soil away, the once prairie- like oceans of grasslands were forever changed.

... The foothills that yielded hundreds of acres of sunflowers which produced quantities of rich seed, the grass also that grew so luxuriantly... the seed of which was gathered with little labor, and many other plants that produced food for the natives is all eat out [sic] by stock.

– Letter from Jacob Hamblin to John W. Powell, 1880

Can you think of three ways to reduce soil erosion?

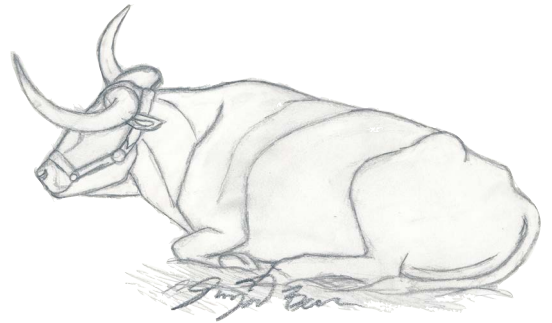
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

For further information, search online using key words like Natural Resources, Resource Conservation



As you walk around Pipe Spring, what do you **see**, **hear**, **smell**, or **feel**? Fourteen-year-old Duyen Barr visited Pipe Spring and she took time to do these drawings.

Use these two pages to express your impressions of the monument in a poem, a journal entry, or a drawing.





WORDS AND DEEDS TO THINK ABOUT...

"Within Paiute philosophy, plants, animals, humans, mountains, rocks, and water are viewed as intertwined, and each has a significant purpose to the connectedness of life in this land. All natural objects are seen as having a life force very similar to humans in that these have feelings and power that can help if used in a correct and reverent way. The power of an animal or a plant may be used through a human, but it is power that belongs to that spirit that ultimately heals. It is in Paiute etiquette to speak to a plant before it is picked, to ensure the plant's spirit that it will be used in the correct way....if a person harvests a plant without doing these things first, the plant's power will not help or heal.

It is very similar with animals and the respect that must be shown to them when taking their lives. It must be explained to an animal what it will be used for, and the person must show gratitude by making an offering to the animal's spirit....gratitude is shown to the spirits of the mountains for allowing the hunter to be successful since the spirits of the mountains are the caretakers of the animals. It is they that protect and hide the animals when it isn't proper to take them."

Kaibab Paiute member

Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, once said that a visit to a national park "inspires love of country and contains the antidote for national restlessness..."

"On a trip between the two large parks...Zion and Grand Canyon... Mather was immediately attracted to the crumbling stone building, the availability of spring water in an otherwise arid landscape, and the human history of the site as told to him by the Heaton family, owners of the 40 acre ranch.

Mather proposed adding Pipe Springs Ranch as a national monument to serve as a memorial of western life."

Mojave County Miner, February 3, 1922



Honorary Ranger

This certifies that

has completed all activities and is granted the title of

Honorary Ranger for Pipe Spring National Monument

Ranger Pledge:



*I promise to explore, discover and protect my national parks & monuments,
I promise to share what I've learned with others,
And I promise to take good care of planet earth
As a Pipe Spring National Monument Honorary Ranger.*

Honorary Ranger Signature

Park Ranger Signature

Date

Postage
Required

Do not write below this line



Cover painting and booklet layout by Jo Cochran, pen and ink illustrations and cartoons by Ranger Julie Benson, pencil sketches of horse and bull by Duyen Barr, photo of Paiute water basket by Harper's Ferry, and all other photos by Pipe Spring National Monument personnel



Greetings from Pipe Spring National Monument