



HONORARY RANCHER PROGRAM



Become an Honorary Rancher!

The establishment of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site was authorized by Congress on August 25, 1972 to “...provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation’s history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations.”



The Honorary Rancher program was designed to provide a deeper understanding of the history of this ranch, as well as the evolution of ranching, through a series of enjoyable activities. Upon completing the requirements, each participant will receive a Grant-Kohrs Ranch patch. Enjoy!

Requirements:



Attend at least 2 interpretive ranger programs and complete the corresponding activities. Those activities are designated by the ranger hat.



Complete at least 3 additional activities designated by either the cowboy or the ranger hats. We wear them both here at Grant-Kohrs Ranch.*

When you have completed all of the requirements, bring your booklet to the visitor center to receive your Grant-Kohrs Ranch patch and a copy of the answer key.



**The scavenger hunt on pages 10-13 will count as 2 of the 5 total required activities.*

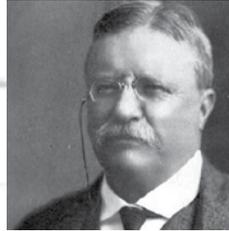
The National Park Service



Many people, some famous and others relatively unknown, developed a passion for the National Parks and were instrumental in the preservation of these national treasures.



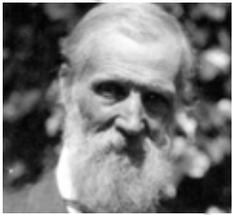
CHARLES YOUNG



THEODORE ROOSEVELT



FREEMAN TILDEN



JOHN MUIR



ENOS MILLS



STEPHEN MATHER



GEORGE WRIGHT



MARJORY DOUGLAS

Who were they?

1. I am considered the “Father of the National Park Service.” I promoted the idea that the wilderness has a spiritual as well as economic value and should be preserved.

2. On June 8, 1906, I signed the Antiquities Act into law, which established the first, general, legal protection of cultural and natural resources in the United States. I used the Antiquities Act to create the first 18 National Monuments.

3. As an editorial columnist for the *Miami Herald*, I took on the fight for conservation long before it was popular. I fought to preserve the Everglades and its waterways for most of my adult life.

4. I was the first director of the National Park Service. By using the same marketing skills that made me a millionaire at Thorkildsen-Mather Borax Company, I gained public support for the National Parks.

5. I was appointed acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, thus becoming the first African-American superintendent of a National Park.

6. I was called the “Father of Rocky Mountain National Park” for my efforts to preserve the area where I had guided wilderness excursions, around Long’s Peak, as a National Park.

7. I believed so strongly that there should be an established, wildlife survey program in the National Park Service, that I paid for it myself until I could prove the program’s value. For this effort, I became known as the “Father of Natural Resource Management.”

8. I am known as the “Father of Park Service Interpretation.” With the publication of my book, *Interpreting Our Heritage*, in 1957, I gave form and substance to the profession of interpretation, through which we are able to gain meaning and connection with our National Parks and Historic Sites.



RANCH HOUSE

Write the letter of the room where the artifact is displayed on the line below the artifact.



A: SITTING ROOM



B: DINING ROOM



C: BATHROOM



D: KITCHEN & PANTRY



E: OFFICE



F: BIELENBURG BEDROOM



1 ____



4



6 ____



2 ____



5 ____



7 ____



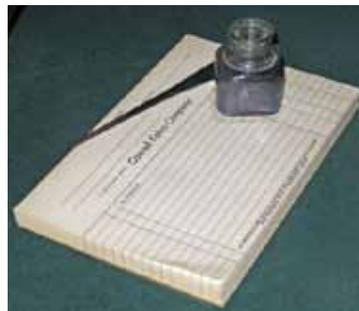
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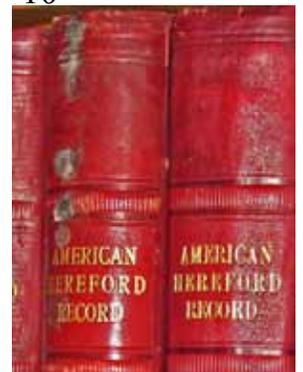
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3 ____



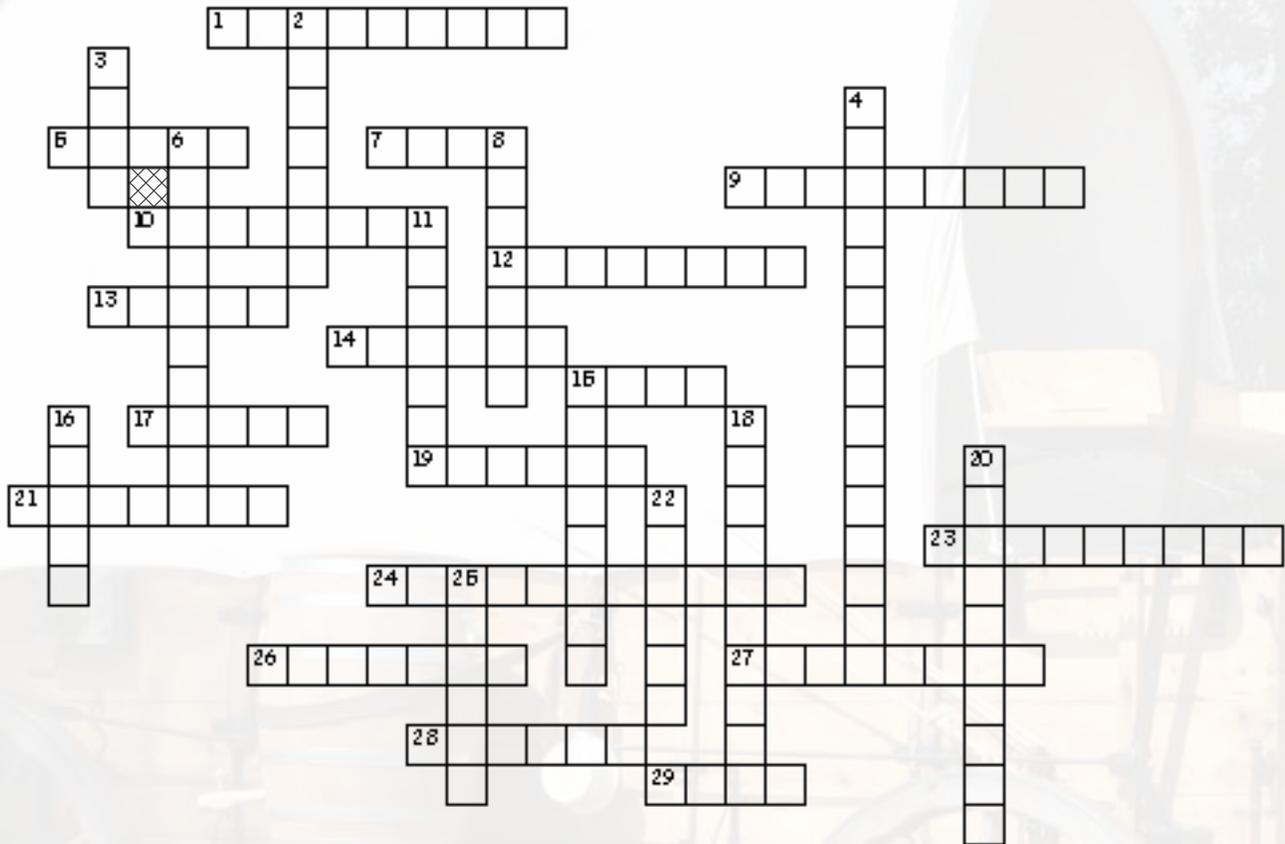
8 ____



11 ____

4 Which of the items above directly relate to ranching? _____

CHUCKWAGON



ACROSS

1. the coffee that won the west
5. carried enough supplies for a _____
7. oxen were too
9. _____ starter
10. long range cattle drives developed shortly after _____
12. cattle drive danger
13. _____ oven
14. goods stored in the bed of the wagon
15. "Only a fool argues with a skunk, a mule or the _____."
17. the range opened up when the Native Americans were contained on reservations and these were nearly extinct
19. _____ belly
21. buckaroo came from this Spanish word
23. Invented by Charles _____
24. most important item mounted on the chuck wagon
26. cowboy mattress
27. cowboy in charge of horses
28. cowboys fought over who would grind the _____
29. Cattle outfits first used a two wheeled cart pulled by _____

DOWN

2. _____ chips
3. pots and pans were stored here
4. 1/3 of cowboys were Mexican or _____
6. cowboy salary per month \$ _____
8. for medicinal purposes only
11. Outfits worked together in the spring on the _____
15. makes it a chuck wagon
16. biscuits and _____
18. eaten irons
20. cowboy dessert
22. cattle drives were either to pasture or _____
25. used _____ instead of tar for axle grease



WAGON TOUR

Irrigation is very important. It can increase crop production 4 to 10 times. The diagram below represents the steps in the irrigation process. On the line below each picture, write the number indicating which step the picture represents.



Canvas dam with cut-out



Headbox at river



Water flowing into river



Irrigation water flowing into ditch



Snow melting into stream

Why is irrigation necessary? _____

Are the hayfields native or non-native grasses? _____

What kind of grass is native to the Montana prairie? _____

THE COWBOY



The cowboy has captured the American imagination, first in late nineteenth century dime novels and then in the movies. However, Hollywood's portrayal of cowboys has not always been historically accurate. For each statement below, if the statement is historically accurate, place a check in the history column. If the statement is from Hollywood, place a check in that column.

HISTORY

VS.



- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| _____ | 1. A cowboy's most prized possession was his horse. | _____ |
| _____ | 2. Cowboys were mostly middle aged white men. | _____ |
| _____ | 3. Many ranches had cooks who were of Chinese or other foreign descent, like Hop-Sing on Bonanza. | _____ |
| _____ | 4. Many cowboys were illiterate. | _____ |
| _____ | 5. The life of a cowboy was filled with adventure, freedom and camaraderie. | _____ |
| _____ | 6. Cowboys were frequently in gunfights with Native Americans. | _____ |
| _____ | 7. Cowtowns, like Dodge City, were known as rough places with seedy individuals. | _____ |
| _____ | 8. The cowboys wore a bandana because they could be used as a dust screen in the summer and as a barrier against the cold in the winter. | _____ |
| _____ | 9. Ranchers were greedy, land grabbing, questionable characters. | _____ |
| _____ | 10. Montana cowboys and ranchers fought with the sheep herders over the range. | _____ |
| _____ | 11. A guitar was often carried in the chuckwagon for the cowboys so they could play and sing around the campfire in the evening. | _____ |
| _____ | 12. One of the cowboy's most indispensable tools was the lariat. | _____ |
| _____ | 13. Many cowboy terms and tools, such as the lariat and chaps came from the Spanish vaqueros. | _____ |
| _____ | 14. Most cattlemen became successful and wealthy, cattle barons. | _____ |
| _____ | 15. When cowboys had the occasion to attend a dance, there were plenty of women to go around. | _____ |



BLACKSMITH SHOP

Answer the questions below on the lines provided.

1. This blacksmith shop was built in 1935, during the transition from _____ power to _____ power.
2. What is the difference between a blacksmith and a farrier? _____
3. What are some reasons that ranches had their own repair shops instead of taking the equipment to town to be repaired? _____
4. How is the repair mentality of a blacksmith different from most of society today? _____
5. Blacksmithing is a skilled trade that requires an extended apprenticeship. Why wasn't there a full time blacksmith in this shop? _____

Circle the blacksmithing terms in the word search below. The words written may be in any direction.

WHEELWRIGHT
 FARRIER
 BLACKSMITH
 BLOWER
 TONGS
 ANVIL

FORGE
 COKE
 BELLOWS
 CROSS PEEN
 STRAIGHT PEEN
 SWAGES

FULLER
 GILES OLIN
 COAL
 REPAIR
 DRAWING
 HORN

WORKBENCH
 VISE
 HAMMER



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

BREEDS OF CATTLE



Each group of traits below applies to one of the cattle breeds that were historically raised here at Grant-Kohrs Ranch. On the line above each group of traits, write which of the cattle breeds it describes.



Longhorn

-
- Introduced to Montana by settlers
 - Could be used as beasts of burden
 - Could be milked
 - Could be used for beef
 - Favored among crossbreeds because they weighed more at 4 years old (market age)



Hereford

-
- Hardy and adaptable
 - Evolved from Spanish cattle
 - First trailed to Montana by Nelson Story in 1866
 - Leaner than other breeds
 - Weighed less at market time than other breeds



Shorthorn

-
- Experimented with in Montana by Conrad Kohrs as early as 1879
 - Kohrs believed they were more willing to forage for grass
 - Kohrs felt they wintered better than other breeds
 - Carried more meat than the other breeds at market time



RANCH SCAVENGER HUNT

This scavenger hunt is designed to further your understanding of both the ranch and the frontier cattle era. The answers are located in the interpretive exhibits throughout the ranch.

1. Imagine millions of acres of unfenced and unclaimed grassland open to anyone who wanted to graze livestock. Shortly after the Civil War, in the late 1860's, the bison were nearly extinct and the Native Americans were mostly confined to reservations. The Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions were open to grazing and cattlemen started to seize the opportunity to expand their herds. What is the era from the late 1860's through the 1890's called?

2. Several conditions, including overgrazing, falling prices (which caused steers to be held over), and cattle that were not acclimated to the harsh climate, caused many cattle herds to be wiped out and started the decline of the open range cattle era.



What is this event called?

3. Horses were perhaps more important to the people during the early days at the ranch than cars are to us today. The only way to get around, other than walking hundreds of miles, was by riding or by buggy. Why is there an enclosed stall in the back of the Buggy Horse Barn?

4. Life on a cattle ranch is characterized by long days, hard work and battling the elements. Here at the prosperous Kohr's Ranch, there was a chore boy to take care of some of the work that needed to be done. What were 3 of the chore boy's chores?

5. Johnny Grant settled here because of the relatively mild winters and the location between military forts at the time. One of the original cabins built by Johnny Grant was used by Conrad Warren as

Continue to next page .

6. The open range gave us one of our iconic, American heroes - the cowboy. Most of them were honest, courageous, loyal, and more interested in seeking adventure before they grew old than in making money. How old were the cowboys?

7. The life of a cowboy was often monotonous, especially on the trail where they worked long hours in bitter cold or extreme heat with little sleep. While at the ranch, they welcomed the comforts of life in the bunkhouse. Besides using practical jokes and wry humor to relieve the monotony, name 3 activities cowboys did in the evening.

8. Cowboys worked for \$30-\$45 dollars per month and their keep, which left something to be desired on the trail with a steady diet of biscuits and beans. In the bunkhouse, they got a considerably better diet, but what would cowboys get if they were late for dinner?

9. Arbuckles' was the first company to roast coffee beans before shipping them, coating them in an egg white and sugar mixture to seal in the flavor and aroma. They became so popular that cowboys didn't know any other brand existed. Describe the bunkhouse coffee grinder. Where is it? What does it look like?



10. Despite Hollywood's portrayal of cowboys as mostly being caucasian, nearly 1/3 of cowboys were of _____ or _____ descent, like Nat Love.



11. While the cowboys were excited to be able to eat beef here at the ranch as opposed to a steady diet of beans on the trail, the Kohrs family liked to have a little variety in their diet. In the shed at the end of bunkhouse row, what was raised in the boxes? Have you ever tried it?

12. Weather in Montana can be extreme. Recalling the winter of 1873, Conrad Kohrs writes, “It was a bad winter with periods of intense cold....My bother and I were out one day....The breath froze on our lips and we had trouble keeping our eyes open. All the quicksilver thermometers in Deer Lodge were frozen and the way we found out how cold it was, was by Chris Wibeau’s thermometer at Silver Bow which registered sixty below.” In - 40° weather, how many wheelbarrows full of coal would it take to keep the pipes from freezing in the ranch house?

13. Ranching evolved with the rest of society, with new inventions and machinery taking the place of horse-drawn implements. Which piece of equipment was pulled by the first tractor on the ranch and used by Conrad Warren in the late 1950’s?

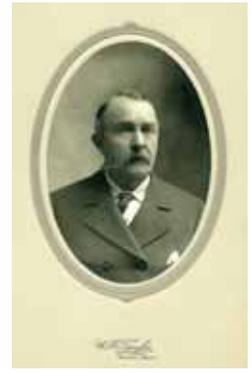
14. Conrad and Augusta Kohrs were married in Iowa in 1868. They traveled by steamboat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton and then traveled to the ranch in this wagon. It was originally owned by Johnny Grant and later used as an ambulance to carry wounded soldiers to Deer Lodge after the Battle of the Big Hole in August 1877. Which wagon is it?



15. One of the reasons Johnny Grant settled in the Deer Lodge Valley was that, due to the mountain terrain, the annual snowfall was relatively light. However, in the surrounding areas there could be much more. According to the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Butte recorded 95.6 inches of total snowfall in 1911. More than a couple of feet of snow made it difficult for horses to pull wagons. Sleighs were needed to glide over top of the snow and different versions of over-snow vehicles were developed. What is the difference between a bobsled and a cutter?

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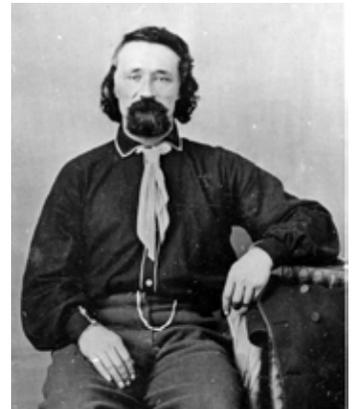
16. The California Cart was the primary mode of transportation for Kohr's half-brother and business partner. According to Con Warren, his great-uncle always kept a gun under the seat cushion. What was his name? Why do you think he carried a gun?



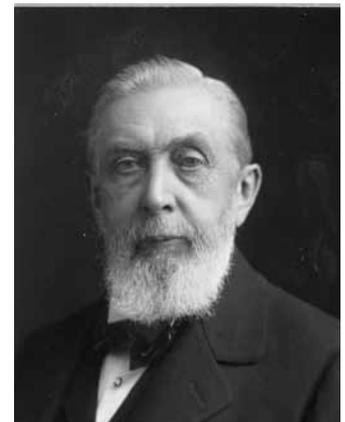
17. Kohrs' grandson, Con Warren, followed in his father's footsteps and attended medical school. He finished the first year before deciding he would much rather come back and follow his grandfather's example instead. Why did Con Warren have a lab in the Thoroughbred barn?

18. In 1884, while serving on the first executive committee of the Montana Stockgrower's Association, Kohrs became friends with this man. Kohrs represented Montana at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1904, where he nominated his friend as the party's candidate for President of the United States. He later attended a luncheon hosted by this man at the White House. Who was his friend?

19. This gentleman was of Metis, French Canadian, and Native American descent. He encouraged traders of Mexican, Metis and other descents to settle in Deer Lodge. He stated, "I always minded my own business, treated everybody alike, rich or poor, white or black, and after I became rich, an Indian was just as welcome to my house as a white man." Who is he?



20. This gentleman got his start as a cabin boy on a ship when he left Germany at the age of 15. As an adult, he made his way to California during the Gold Rush and then followed the gold to Montana, where he found work as a butcher. He soon opened his own butcher shop in Virginia City. Shortly after, he became involved in the cattle business and later was known as one of the true cattle barons of Montana. Who is he?



THE CODE OF THE WEST

1. LIVE EACH DAY WITH COURAGE
2. TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR WORK
3. ALWAYS FINISH WHAT YOU START
4. DO WHAT HAS TO BE DONE
5. BE TOUGH, BUT FAIR
6. WHEN YOU MAKE A PROMISE, KEEP IT
7. RIDE FOR THE BRAND
8. TALK LESS AND SAY MORE
9. REMEMBER THAT SOME THINGS AREN'T FOR SALE
10. KNOW WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE

- From the book *Cowboy Ethics*, text by James P. Owen, photography by David R. Stoecklein

I, _____, as an honorary Rancher of Grant-Kohrs Ranch, will strive to live my life by the Code of the West. I will continue to explore, support and protect our National Parks and Historic Sites so future generations can enjoy them.

SIGNATURE

DATE

PARK RANGER SIGNATURE

DATE