Va’âhtama (*wah-dom*) or Welcome! The Cheyenne call me *Mo’ehno’ha* (*mo-a-no-ha*), but you can call me Mo. I am interested in becoming a Junior Ranger too! My great-great grandfather was a part of the herd that the Cheyenne kept along the Washita River. Stories were passed down to me and I want to learn more.

So ride along with me, as we explore Washita Battlefield’s history and become Junior Rangers.

My hoof prints at the top of each page will tell you the difficulty of each activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number of Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 &amp; Under</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 9</td>
<td>5 (at least 1 medium difficulty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &amp; Up</td>
<td>7 (at least 1 hard difficulty)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What if I run out of time?

Not to worry! You can finish your booklet at home, send it to us, and we’ll return it to you with your badge. Don’t forget to include your name and mailing address!

Mail your booklet to us at:

Washita Battlefield National Historic Site
18555 Highway 47A, STE. A
Cheyenne, OK 73628
The Arrowhead Logo

The National Park Service has a logo that represents the important things that we care for and care about. You will see it at every National Park you visit. Below is the outline of the arrowhead, but it is incomplete. Find an arrowhead in the Visitor Center and complete the drawing.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Each item in the arrowhead is protected at all National Parks. Look at the design and fill in the blanks below.

arrowhead  sequoia  bison  mountain  lake

1. The _____________ represents the plants.
2. The _____________ represents the wildlife.
3. The _____________ represents recreation and fun.
4. The _____________ represents the scenery and land.
5. The _____________ represents history and culture.
Ask a Ranger

Park Rangers do many different things in the National Park Service. Find a Park Ranger and see what you can discover.

Why did you become a Park Ranger?

What is your favorite thing about your job?

What is the coolest thing you have done as a Park Ranger?

How long have you been a Park Ranger?

Ask your own question:

________________________________________

________________________________________
Can You Find Me?

These items are hidden throughout the Visitor Center. Can you find them all?

During the attack, Moving Behind ran and hid in the grass. Although she was discovered by a soldier, he left her alone. Years later Moving Behind met the soldier again and they hugged in friendship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 1</th>
<th>Image 2</th>
<th>Image 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image 1" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image 2" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image 3" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draw something you saw here:
Raise Your Flag!

The U.S. Cavalry carried flags into battle. Tribes traditionally did not carry flags. They relied on clothing and art to tell the tribes apart. In modern times, tribes have been adopting tribal flags to celebrate their heritage and culture. These flags use American Indian symbols and images to represent different tribes.

Look around the Visitor Center at the flags representing the people involved in the Battle of the Washita. Draw your tribe’s flag. What is important to you?
The Cheyenne, or *Tsistsistas* (*te-sis-sis-tas*) as they referred to themselves, and the U.S. Cavalry at Washita came from very different cultures, with different languages, religion, clothing, and customs. These differences sometimes caused problems because they did not understand each other. However, they did have some things that were similar. Sometimes, the difference between a Cheyenne’s possessions and a soldier’s possessions were the materials used to make them.

In the columns below, match the Cheyenne object with the U.S. Army object by drawing a line to connect the items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
<th>U.S. Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moccasin</td>
<td>Tent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief</td>
<td>Rations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Soup</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogmen Society</td>
<td>Saber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckskin</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipi</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spear</td>
<td>Wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrior</td>
<td>Boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemmican</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*My version of pemmican is oats.*
Hotóa’e (ho-do-ah)

The American Bison was essential to the Cheyenne way of life. Most parts of the animal were used in daily living. Draw a line from the pictures to the part of the Bison it came from.

- HIDE (with hair): winter clothing, floor covering, blankets
- HIDE: tipi covers, clothing, parfleches (saddlebags & containers)
- RIBS: sled
- STOMACH: waterproof bag to cook in
- HAIR: paint brushes, ropes, shields
- TAIL: flyswatter, rattle
- HORN: utensils
7th Cavalry Connect the Dots

The 7th U.S. Cavalry depended on this animal below to take them across the plains and into battle.

Can you connect the dots to discover this important animal?

After the Battle of the Washita, Lt. Col. Custer’s troops captured some of Black Kettle’s pony herd to replace the ones lost in the battle and to transport the women and children prisoners of war to Camp Supply.
What Is Your Name?

Giving a child a name is an important part of Cheyenne culture. A child can be named based on gender, totem, animals, or physical description. Sometimes, names can change based on events in a Cheyenne’s life.

Can you figure out the names of the Cheyenne people listed below?

antelope crow buffalo red cornstalk black old white bird woman eagle white kettle yellow woman

**Bonus:** What would you want your name to be?
Supply Wagon Logic

Quartermaster John Bell only has enough items in his supply wagons to give each soldier one more needed item. See if you can figure out from the clues below what item each soldier would receive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bag</th>
<th>Mat</th>
<th>Coffee</th>
<th>Ammunition</th>
<th>Canteen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louis Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Gibson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Godfrey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cooke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wagoner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clues:

1. Louis drinks more coffee than any other soldier.
2. Neither William nor John need a canteen.
3. Edward needs either coffee or ammunition.
4. John is the camp cook.
**Vee’e (Vee-e) Glyphs**

Tipis often had symbols painted on them. These symbols represented different things in Cheyenne culture. Using the directions below, create your tipi design based on information about you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age: Door Shape</th>
<th>5 &amp; under</th>
<th>6 through 9</th>
<th>10 &amp; older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="door" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="door" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="door" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender:</th>
<th>Boy: Turtle</th>
<th>Girl: Lizard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="turtle" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="lizard" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position Among Kids: Type of Stripe (One Stripe Per Kid)</th>
<th>Youngest</th>
<th>Oldest</th>
<th>Neither</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="stripe" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="stripe" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="stripe" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Animal Decoration**

Draw your favorite animal
Crossing the Washita

The river was a favorite place for the Southern Plains Indians to camp out during the winter months. It provided food to hunt and grass for the pony herd.

Can you follow the letters through the maze to discover the Cheyenne name for the Washita River? Write the letters on the lines below.
Cheyenne Interpreter

In the 1800’s U.S. soldiers and the Cheyenne spoke different languages. At the time of the Battle of the Washita, the U.S. Government hired interpreters to translate from one language to another.

Hidden throughout the booklet are Cheyenne words. See if you can find all the words and help Mo figure out the secret words by unscrambling the circled letters.

My favorite Cheyenne word is matsemenotse or OATS!

Hint on page 2
What Can You Do?

In American Indian culture, the sharing of a *he’ohko* (*hey-oc-ko*) is a sign of peace. Cheyenne leaders shared a Peace Pipe with Lt. Col. Custer shortly after the Battle of the Washita. Write your own poem of peace below.

Chief Black Kettle worked hard for peace for the Southern Cheyenne. Washita Battlefield National Historic Site works to build peace with the past while helping move us into the future, but it should not stop here. As a Junior Ranger, what can you do in your community and school to promote peace and acceptance? (Check at least 3)

Do something nice for someone else
Help plant a garden or recycle
Volunteer at a food pantry or other organization
Compliment someone
Make a new friend
Smile at 25 people
Do a household chore without being asked
Make and send a card to a friend, firefighter, or military member
Other:

I think peace means sharing oats with my friends and being able to roam over fields without fences.
For successfully completing the requirements to become a Junior Ranger, has been awarded to

Junior Ranger

The title of

Oklahoma
Washita Battlefield National Historic Site
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Washita Battlefield

Explore. Learn. Protect.