

Sacajawea Heritage Days 2012 Learning station descriptions, September 28, 2012

1. Sacajawea Interpretive Center Displays and interactive items describing the Corps of Discovery, aboriginal peoples at this site, and the truth and myth of Sacagawea. All groups must be pre-arranged with specific entry times.

2. Yakama Nation Dept. of Tourism Learn how the Yakama made use of material around them to live. See traditional regalia, jewelry, baskets, and food on display. A traditional teepee will be on display.

3. The Yakama Nation Library We provide information on our treaty and our reservation as well as our oral tradition. The importance of storytelling in tribal culture. Stories revolve around our main Animal People teacher, Coyote and his friends. Anahoy, (Black Bear) and Spee-li-eye (Coyote) introduce to the students just what is oral tradition, and stories like Ant & Bear (why there is night and day), the Wishpoosh story of Two Giant Beavers (how the Yakama River and Union Gap were made), and Pheasant and Crow (why you should not be conceited or greedy). Many stories are about learning proper conduct, natural phenomena, and how regional landmarks were made.

4. Tamástslíkt Cultural Institute A representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation will talk about regalia and the meaning of ceremonial clothing. He will tell a story and answer questions. A map and description of the Tribal place names for the area of Sacajawea State Park will be handed out. You will learn how traditional American Indian tribal stories taught values and ethics. Includes a discussion of Lewis & Clark encountering Sahaptin-speaking people in the Pasco area.

5. The Wanapum View the Wanapum Heritage Center interpretive bus. Demonstrations of bead work, tule mat making, and hemp string making will be given.

6. The Mountain Men (groups may visit one, two, or several)

Talkin Crow. Showing the types of clothing was worn by the Fur Trappers, and the reasons they wore clothing like that. Discussion of what the fur trappers would have carried with them. Examples of types of musical instruments would a fur trapper would carry.

Three Knots. The difficult work of being a mountain man is discussed. Being a mountain man was lonely and dangerous work, and he had to do many different tasks to survive. Learn about the different jobs that a mountain man did, and how he remained safe.

The Blacksmith The blacksmith was an integral part of life in early America. The blacksmith made tools, cooking equipment and hardware out of metal. Some of the items he made were door hinges, nails, locks, hammers, and chisels, iron tires for wagon wheels, plows, candle holders and scissors. He also repaired broken metal objects. Due to the scarcity of metal in early America, the blacksmith would recycle used items by welding the metal together to make new items. See live blacksmithing demonstrations.

7. Mountain Man Traders (groups may visit several)

Longhorn Leather- Wudda-Shudda. Learn about the many uses of leather and how important it was before modern materials. Learn how leather is prepared to make goods. See how items are made and decorated.

Rams Lodge A demonstration of how pioneer & mountain men were able to start a fire without matches, thus increasing chances of survival.

Moore Goods Early survival techniques. Trade goods will be shown

The Wolf's Den Demonstration on The Making of Native American Drums and Rattles: Crazy Eagle will be showing how rattles and drums have been made from early times to the present. Drums and rattles are used today in the production of music by almost every walk of life.

8. Projectile points & tools of early man. Teaching how early people made projectile tools for hunting using available hard rocks, flint and obsidian; crafts of early people who lived off the land for food, shelter, and clothing. Being able to make tools out of available material was critical to man's survival. Early man was very smart to be able to figure out how to make tools. Early man from around the world figured out how to make tools using similar methods independently from each other.

9. Franklin County Historical Society Museum station 1- How the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Railroad led to the establishment of the town of Ainsworth in 1879. The student will learn where Ainsworth was located, what type of town it was, and why did it decline. How the Northern Pacific Railroad led to the development of the city of Pasco. The student will learn what year Pasco was established, what kind of community it was, and names of some of the early settlers and their contributions.

10. Franklin County Historical Society Museum station 2 –This program will provide examples of how 19th century men and women protected their clothing through apron use and laundry procedures. Hear how family economics, cultural influences, and the creation of personal and household goods from scarce resources were all part of early settler experiences. It will also show how the creation of traditional fabric and fiber arts was an integral part of their lives and involved all family members.

11. Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery re-enactment encampment. Members of the Pacific Northwest Living Historians and other historical re-enactors will lead you through the daily life of the Corps of Discovery. Tools and equipment will be displayed. How the men worked and played, how they interacted with the tribes they encountered. You will learn why the site of Sacajawea State Park was significant to the Lewis and Clark expedition, and how the expedition may have affected the tribes.

12. Three Rivers Cast Iron Cookers -Oregon Trail Cooking What food and supplies were needed for packing a covered wagon for the long journey west on the Oregon Trail, gathering fuel and water along the way, demonstrating cooking during the journey. Sharing the heart, work, and difficulties involved in keeping families healthy and fed along the long journey. Demonstrating how the pioneers used Dutch Ovens to cook their meals, why they used them and the difficulties involved. You will know what supplies were needed for the 6 month journey, what the children's chores were, and what the options for fuel for making a fire were.

13. White Bluffs Center for Quilting & Fiber Arts Beginning with the American Revolution and the Boston Tea Party, this group details the history of textiles in America. There will be demonstrations of antique sewing machines, looms and spinning wheels, and all children will get some "hands on" experience in creating their own textiles.

14. Desert Fiber Arts Desert Fiber Arts will be putting on a demonstration and presentation of the production of Linsey Woolsey cloth. Pioneer men and women both labored to grow, process, spin, and then knit or weave their own clothing. We will show the different steps used to produce this clothing of hard-wearing linen and warm wool that was the basic cloth used until the Industrial Revolution. Demonstrations will include processing of flax and carding wool, spinning of flax and wool, dyeing, weaving and knitting. Equipment and finished garments will be displayed. Opportunities for the students to try finger knitting, weaving and spinning will be provided. Study questions will be available upon teacher's request.

15. CREHST Museum - Daily Lives of Pioneers Imagine you are helping with chores back in pioneer times. What sorts of things will you be doing? Perhaps you would be helping with the washing, learning handiwork (decorative stitching, quilt making), harvesting, including making sausage & putting up foods like sauerkraut & ham when there was no refrigeration. Compare those chores with present day & learn how much more difficult life was in Pioneer times. Life was really difficult in pioneer times. Many things had to be made (example, soap, butter, cheese, metal tools and handles) and nothing was thrown away if at all possible. You grew your own food and preserved it for winter. They didn't have modern conveniences, so every task took a lot of time. Pioneers had only practical "stuff". Everything had a purpose and time was to be used productively. Many were what we would consider poor. There was little thought of accumulating the material possessions we consider important today.

16. Industrial Revolution- Working steam engine This special exhibit of the Industrial Revolution will feature a working 1909 Port Huron Steam Tractor. A fire is built inside the firebox and the boiler is filled with water so that the tractor is powered by steam. The tractor's boiler will power an electric generating steam power plant which will illuminate replicas of Thomas Edison's original light bulbs. The tractor's 5-chime locomotive whistle will blow signaling the beginning of each Heritage Day's session.

17. Whitman Mission National Historical Site. With a National Park Service ranger meet the mission at Waiilatpu (Whitman Mission) and the Cayuse Nation. Pioneer and Indian games will be played with by students to tell the stories of the times. Look at the classroom based assessments as causes of conflict are related to the treaty defined Homeland Area of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. This boundary includes the Tri-Cities. We will have a hands on look at Indian Nation cultural practices, look at the geographic routes taken by people and consequences unfolding from the past for today's living history.

18. French Town Historic Site The Frenchtown learning station will focus on the history of the fur trade and fur traders in the Walla Walla area, including (1) the arrival of representatives of the Northwest Company and Astor's Pacific Fur Company in 1811, (2) the establishment of the Fort Nez Percés trading post at Wallula by the British Northwest Company in 1818 and its later merger into the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 after which the post became known as Fort Walla Walla, (3) the settlement of Frenchtown in the Walla Walla Valley by retired French-Canadian fur trade employees and their mostly Indian wives, (4) the relations of the French Canadians and their Métis (mixed) children with local tribes and American settlers, (5) the 1855 Battle of Walla Walla, also known as the Battle of Frenchtown, between local tribes and Oregon militiamen including French-Canadians and Métis, and (5) the establishment of the Saint Rose Catholic Mission in the Walla Walla Valley. The station will also introduce the 27-acre Frenchtown Historic Site west of the Whitman Mission. Presenters may include living history characters to introduce students to an early nineteenth century scientific explorer.

Learning stations may be subject to change or modification.