Pipe Spring National Monument Virtual Lesson 1

At home activity for students

Welcome to Pipe Spring!

- Pipe Spring is a small national monument in the middle of the desert near the border of Utah and Arizona.
- Why is Pipe Spring significant:
 - As one of the few large water springs on the Arizona Strip, we provide water to:
 - Wildlife-birds, amphibians, deer, bighorn sheep, coyotes, etc
 - And lots of people for thousands of years!!



View of Spring water entering ponds





Desert Bighorn Sheep and Tiger Salamander

People of Pipe Spring

- For thousands of years, Native Americans have used the water of Pipe Spring.
 - The Native people who live here today are called the Kaibab Band of Southern Paiutes.
 - They used the spring water to farm, gathered wild plants nearby and hunted animals for food. They trace their ancestry in this region back thousands of years!
- In the 1860s, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints settled the spring and in the 1870s, the church built a large cattle ranch.
 - They made butter and cheese here everyday to send to St. George. Pipe Spring fed the people building the temple there.
 - Settlers moving to new places in Arizona also stopped and used the water here. Pipe Spring is a stop on the Old Spanish Trail, the "Mormon Wagon Road," and the Honeymoon Trail



Children at Pipe Spring in the late 1800s

- There were many children at Pipe Spring and many of them had different responsibilities and roles to play to either help their families or run the ranch.
- At Pipe Spring at any one time, you may have met a child who was a telegraph operator (usually teenagers), a dairy maid, a ranch-hand, a Paiute gather, or a settler passing through on their way to Arizona.
- Let's look at each of the different children you might have met at Pipe Spring through the objects they would have used or played with.









Telegraph Operator!

 Telegraph operators sent and received messages. The telegraph is older than the telephone. It made sounded like beeps or clicks that the telegraph operator translated into words.

Electric wire and insulator, messages fraveled down the line to telegraph stations

Telegraph key and sounder-to send and receive messages

Morse Code-the code telegraphers learned





Ranch-hand!

Cowboy hat for sun ve tion Ranch-hands helped move the cows from pasture to pasture and drove them to market in St. George.





Paiute Gatherer! Southern Paiutes continued to live at and near Pipe Spring after American settlers moved in. Arrowheads for hunting Grew corn and other plants for food Collected Rice Grass Seed

Grinding stones for

Wove Yucca leaves into tools and rope



Setter Traveling Through!

 Pipe Spring was a rest stop on 3 major trails. Everyone needed water, not only for themselves but their animals too.

Graces-a ring toss game played by _ children

Tin plate, cup and wooden utensils-won't break while traveling on bumpy roads

Ate canned or dried foods. Food had to last weeks or months



Wooden Mallet to

Narts

Kids at Pipe Spring were very busy!

To learn more about Pipe Spring and the children who lived there watch the videos sent by your teacher and do the home activities.

- Explore Pipe Spring Online:
 - On our website, you can take a virtual tour of Winsor Castle, the fortified ranch house at the monument, explore the grounds and ridge trail.
 - www.nps.gov/pisp click on "Learn About the Park" and then "Photos and Multimedia" to take a tour!

Thanks kids and hope to see you at the Parks soon!