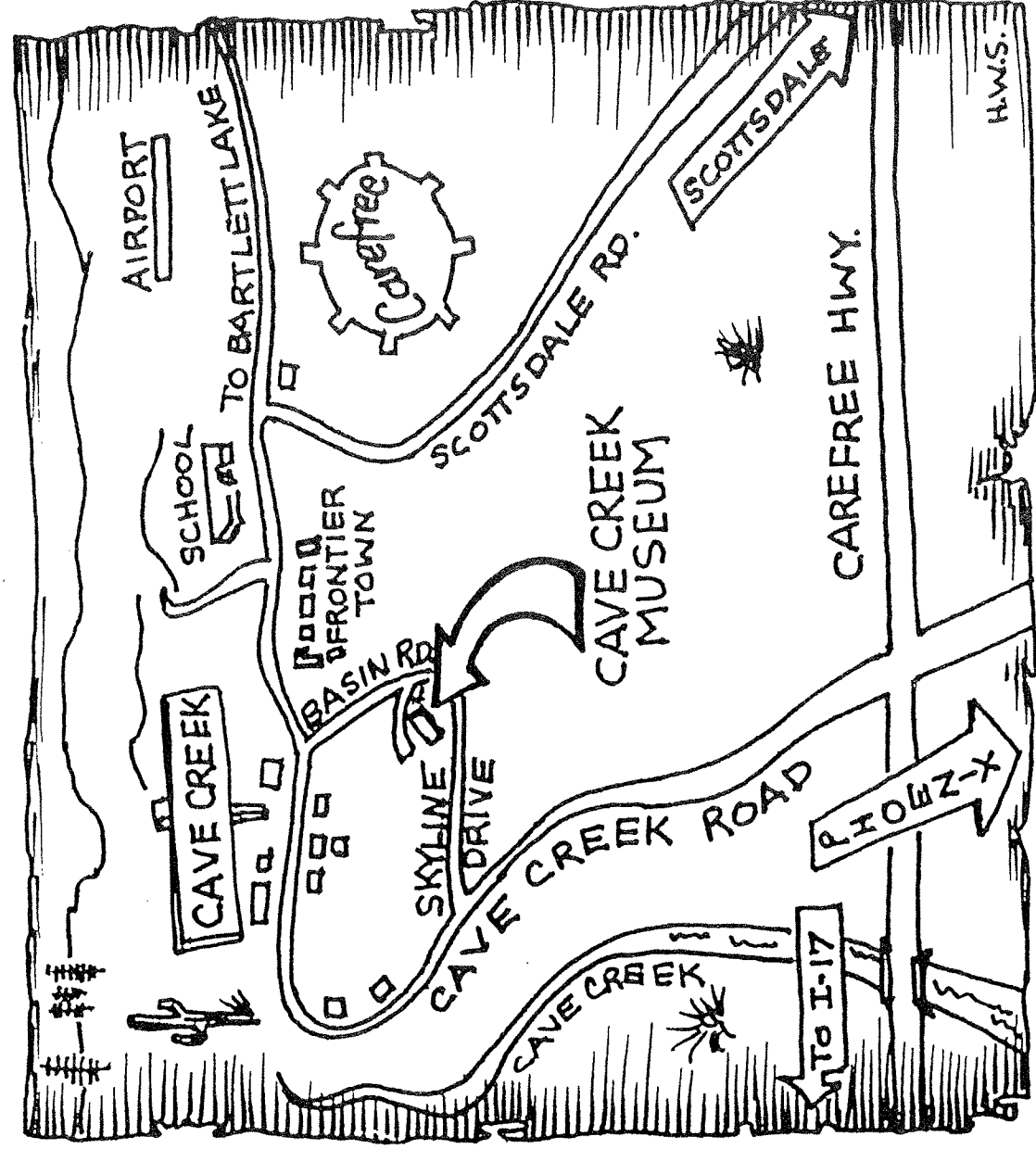


CAVE CREEK MUSEUM, INC.

PHONE: 480-488-2764 FAX: 480-585-0838

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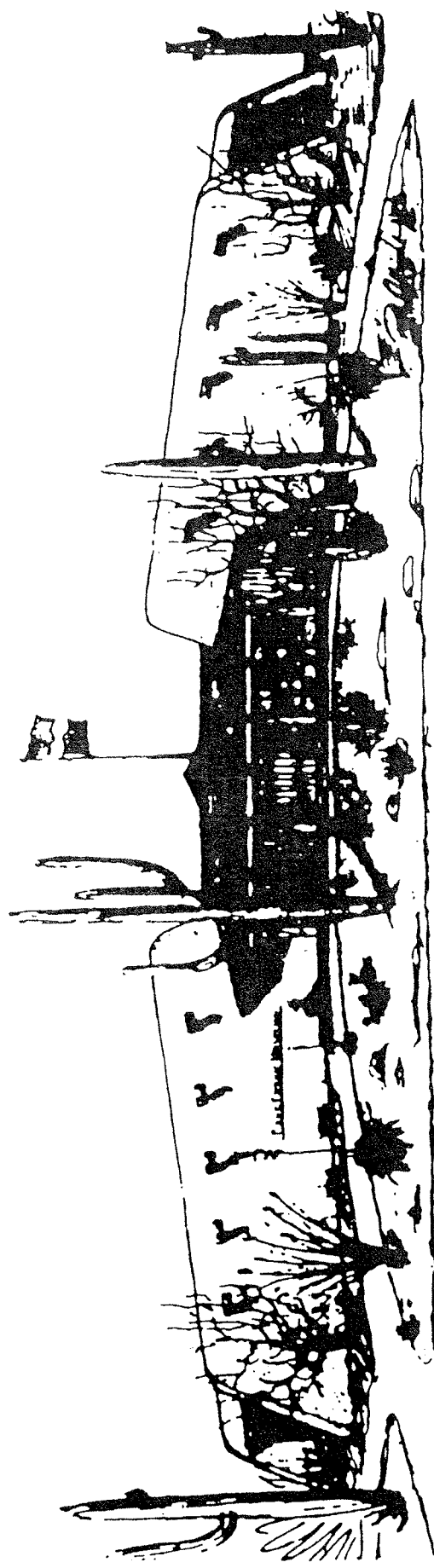


6140 SKYLINE DRIVE

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CAVE CREEK MUSEUM



STUDENT ACTIVITY BOOK

**The Cave Creek Museum Student Activity Book
created by Museum volunteers;
published 1999**

Funding generously provided by Kiwanis club of Carefree.

This activity book serves as an educational resource which is intended to nurture among students an ongoing appreciation of the heritage and history of Cave Creek and the Desert Foothills in a fun format.

ARTISTS

Art work and text: Stephanie Bradley

Art review: Nan Byrne

Map and building drawings: Harold Scruggs

CONTRIBUTORS

Kari Carlisle

JoAnn Stuckey

Linda Voremberg

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These are some common rock art symbols
and what archaeologists believe they mean.



Corn



Friends



Happiness



Life



River



Cloud



Antelope



Gila Monster

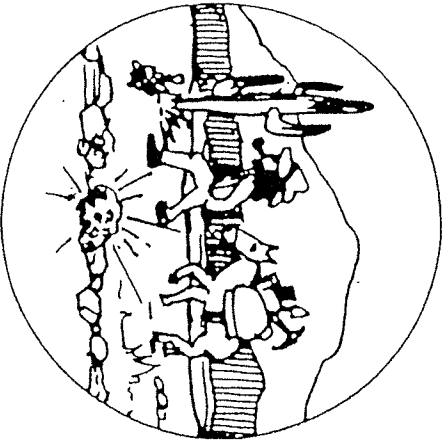
Make a story in rock art. Use these symbols or make up your own. Maybe you would like to show what you did today.



WELCOME
STUDENTS

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO

STUDENT ACTIVITY BOOK



CAVE CREEK MUSEUM

JOURNAL

Date: _____

Dear Journal:

Today I visited the Cave Creek Museum. I learned about some of the men and women who lived in Cave Creek 50 to 100 years ago. I also learned about the American Indians who lived in our Foothills about 1,000 years ago.

The favorite part of my visit to the Cave Creek Museum was: _____

I liked seeing: _____

I would like to learn more about: _____

Your friend,

Grade: _____

CAVE CREEK MUSEUM HISTORY TOUR

Many things about Cave Creek history are seen at the museum.

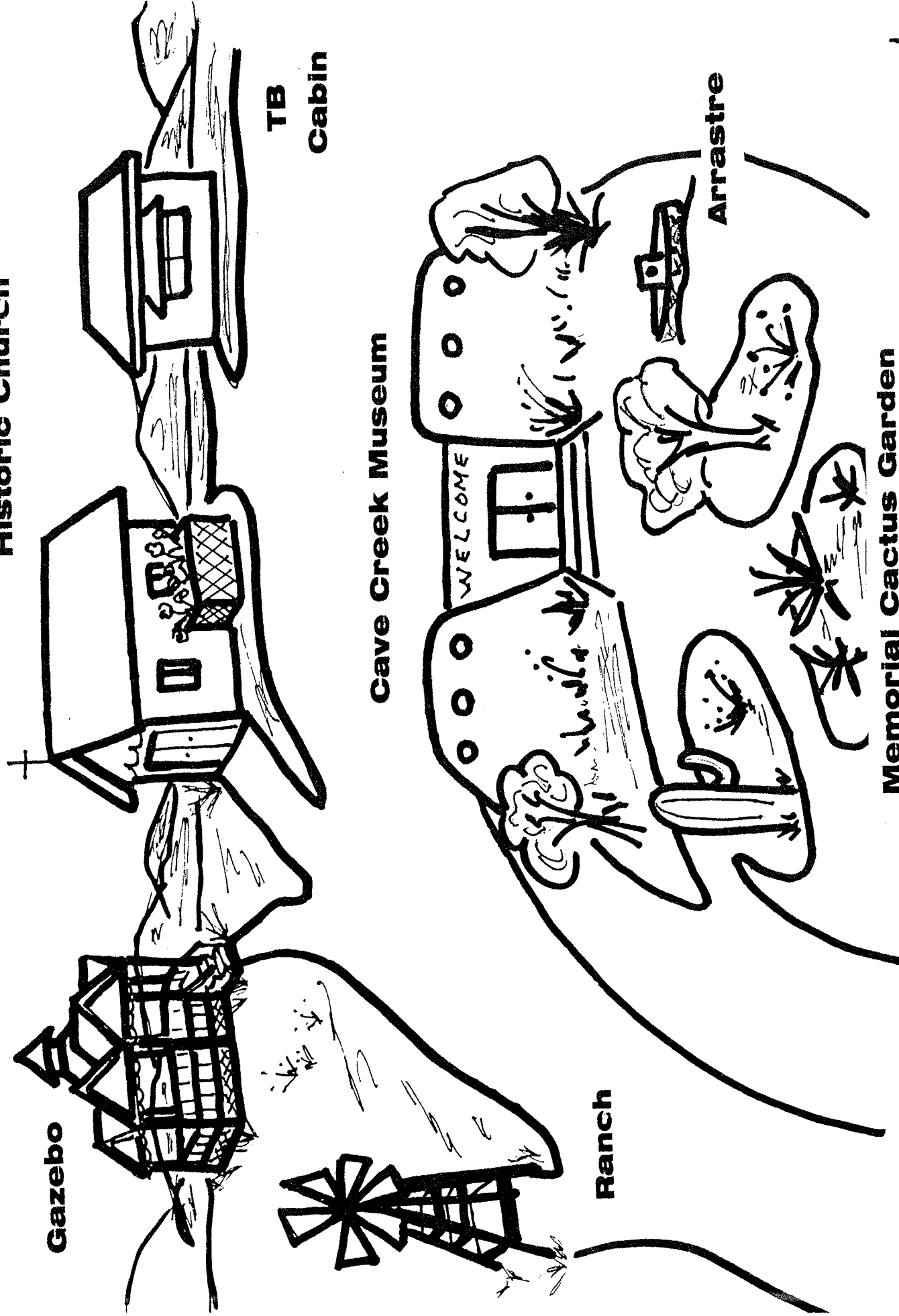
Some are listed below. Can you find them in the puzzle?

Look across and down.

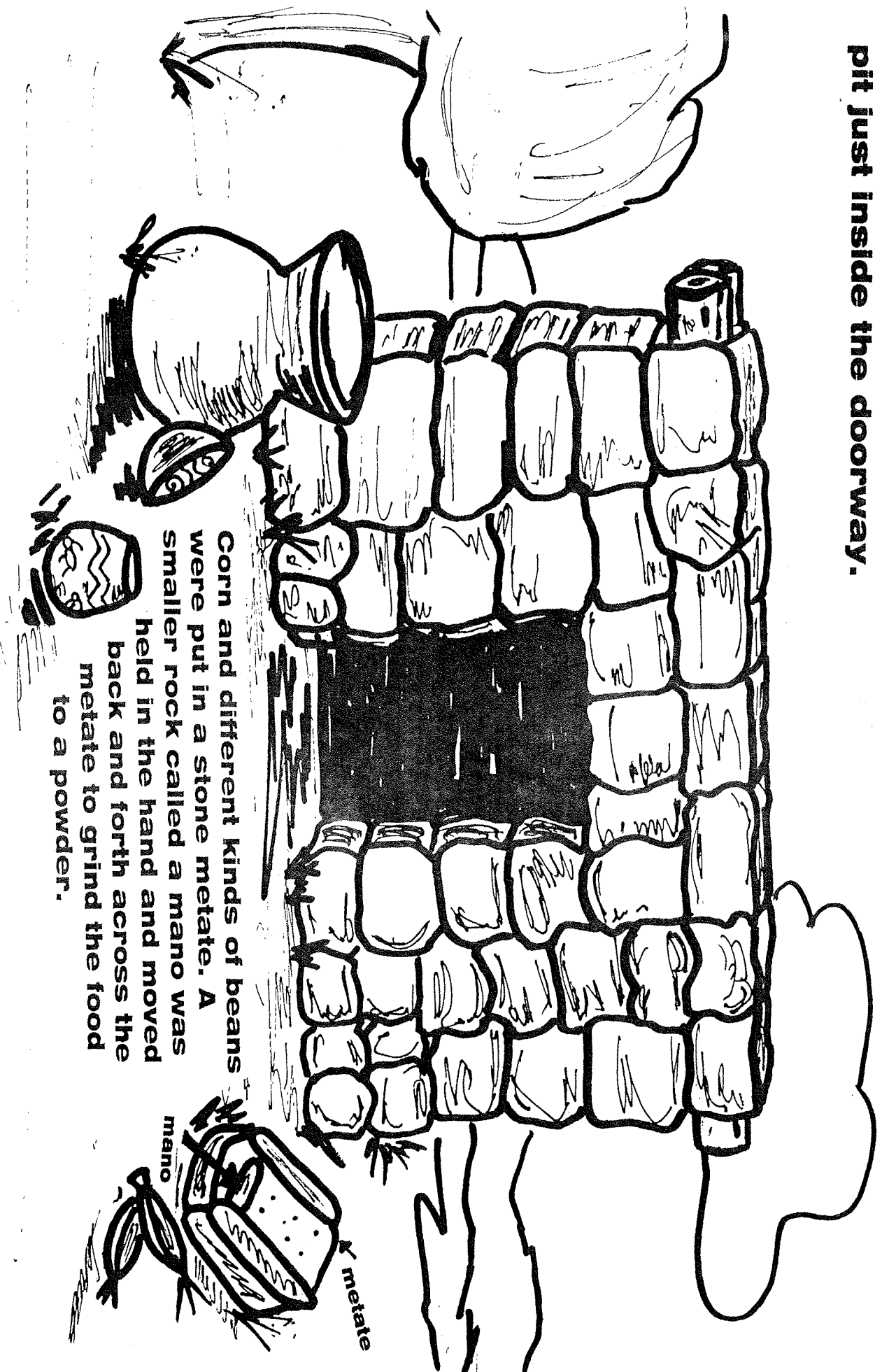
- CAVE CREEK MUSEUM
- MINER
- COWBOY
- PIONEER
- METATE
- MANO
- OLLA
- POTTERY
- CHURCH
- GAZEBO
- ARRASTRE
- OXEN
- MILL
- GARDEN

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

Where did you visit first?



Some Hohokam lived in stone houses with a fire pit just inside the doorway.



Corn and different kinds of beans were put in a stone metate. A smaller rock called a mano was held in the hand and moved back and forth across the metate to grind the food to a powder.

Food was stored in large clay pots called ollas. Some pots had pretty designs.

Arizona Matching

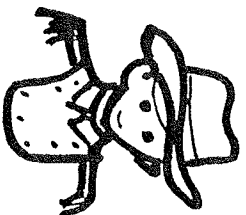
Draw lines connecting the pictures with their names.



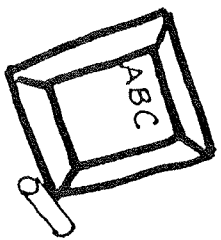
soldier



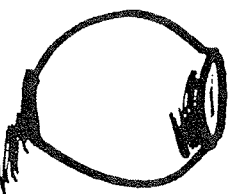
olla



petroglyph

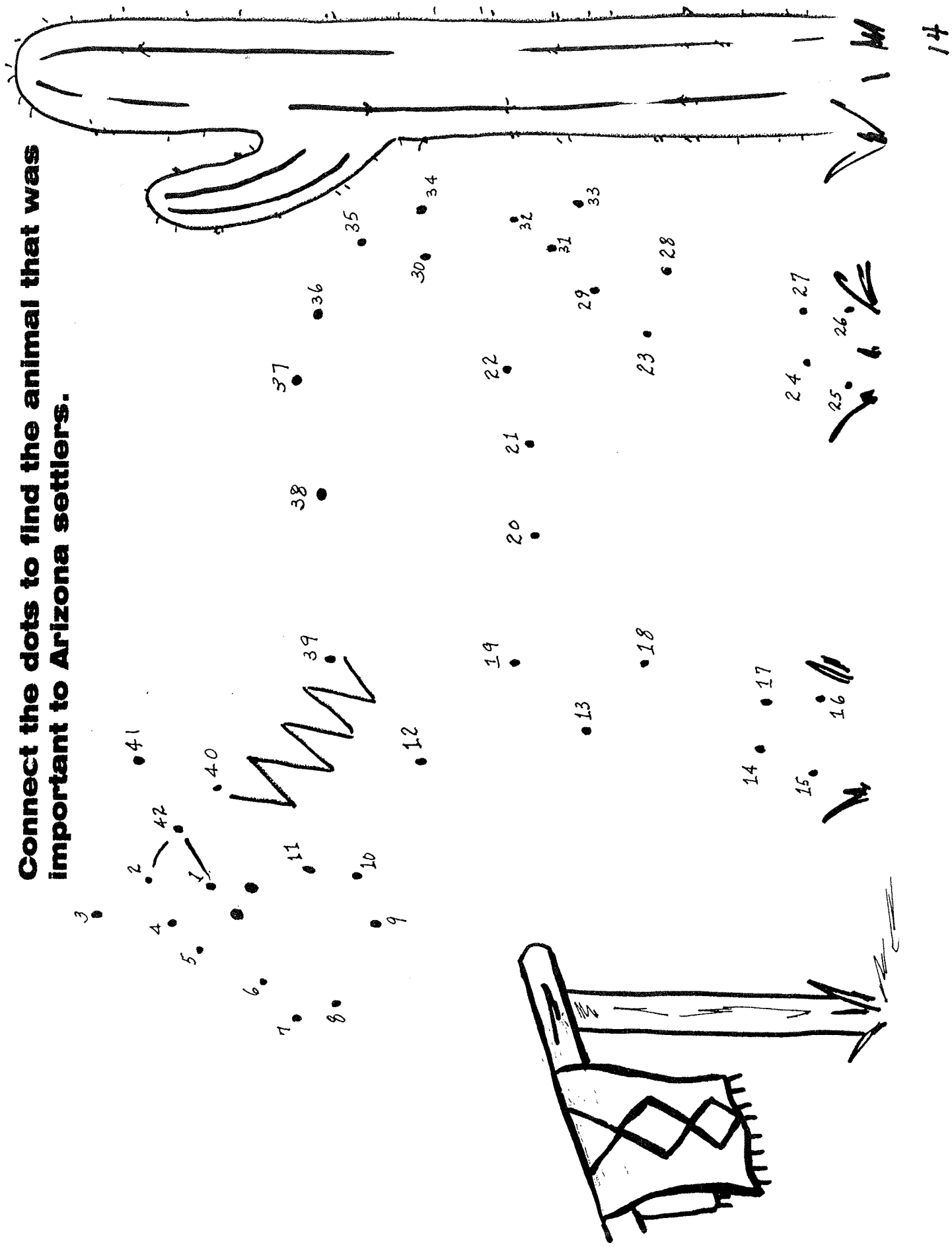


javelina

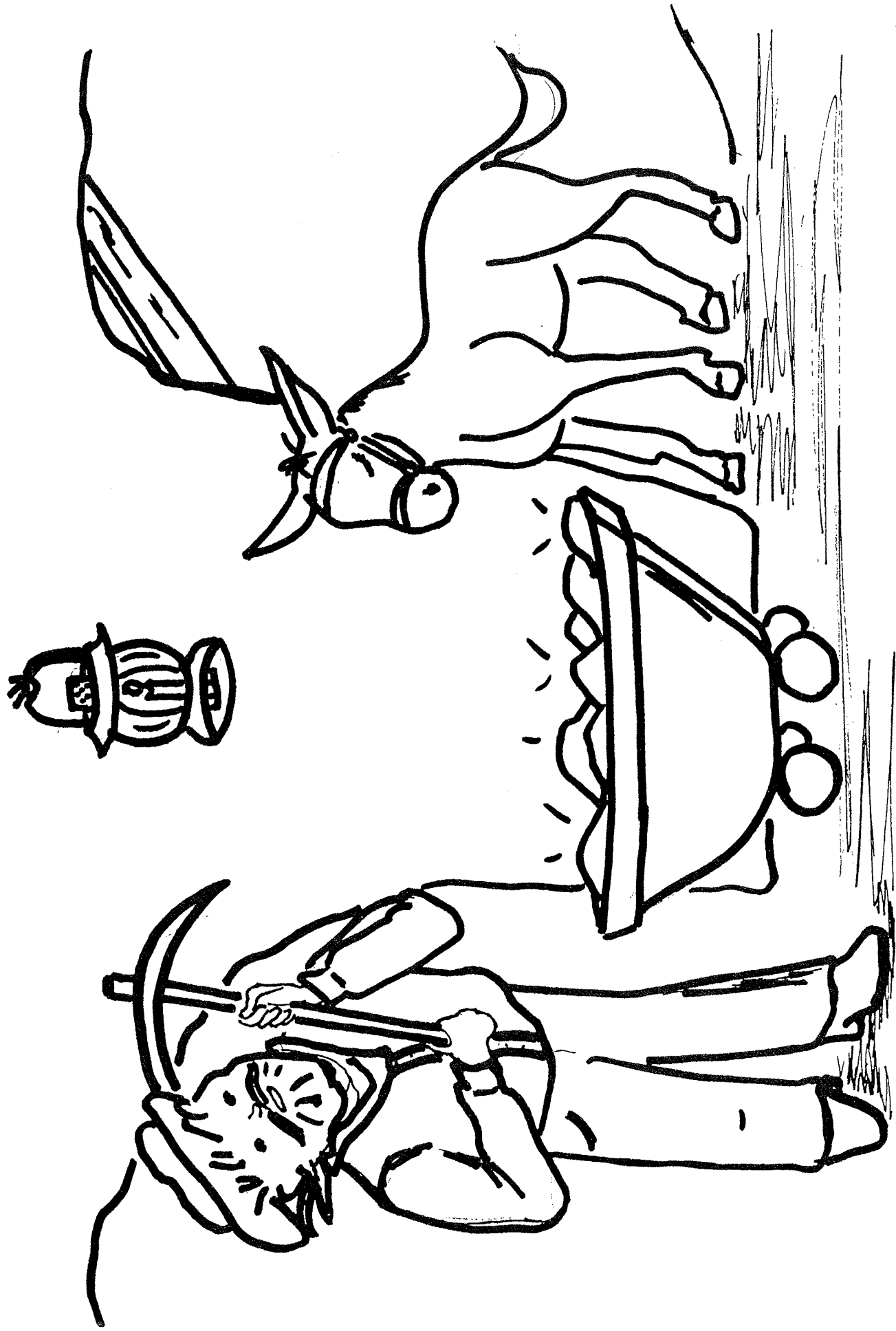


slate

Connect the dots to find the animal that was important to Arizona settlers.



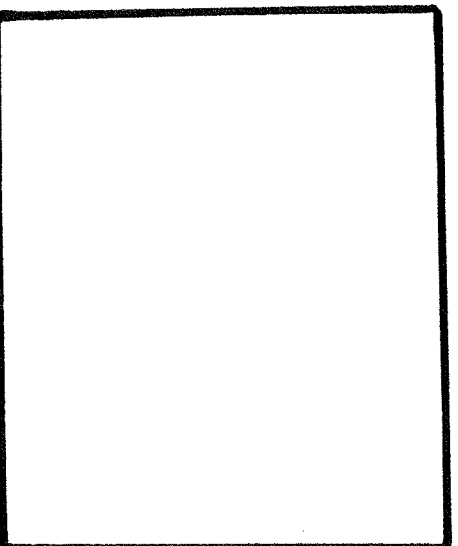
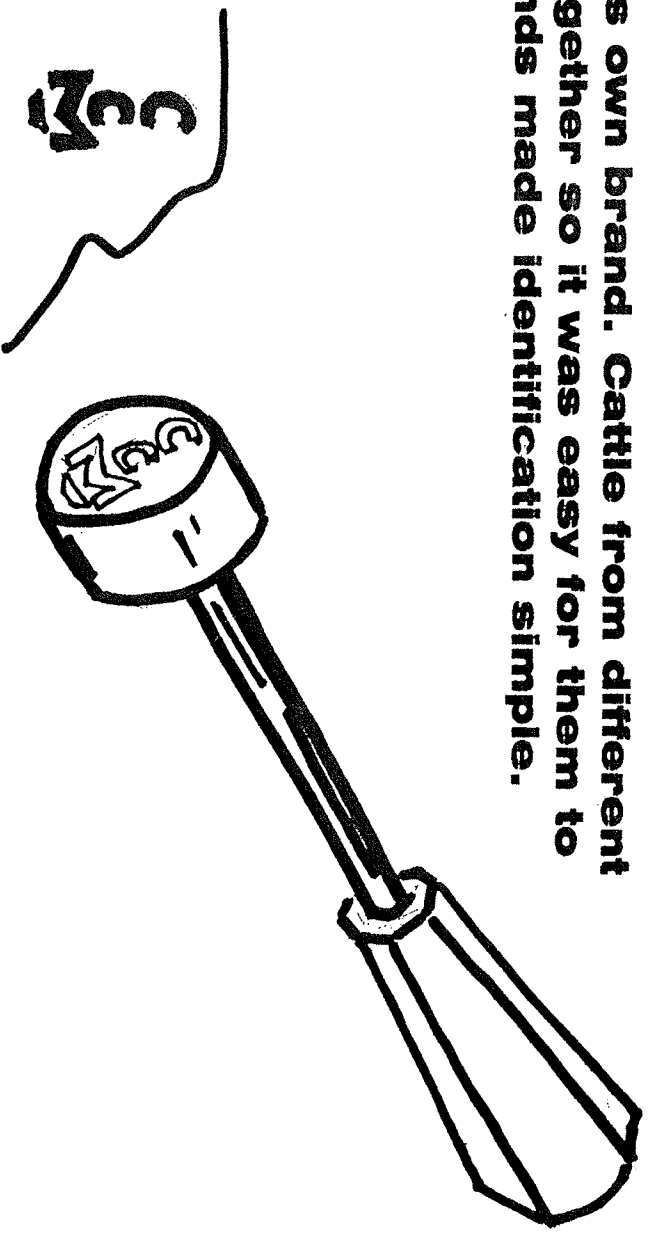
Miners hoped to strike it rich in the desert foothills. Gold, copper, jasper and onyx were mined.



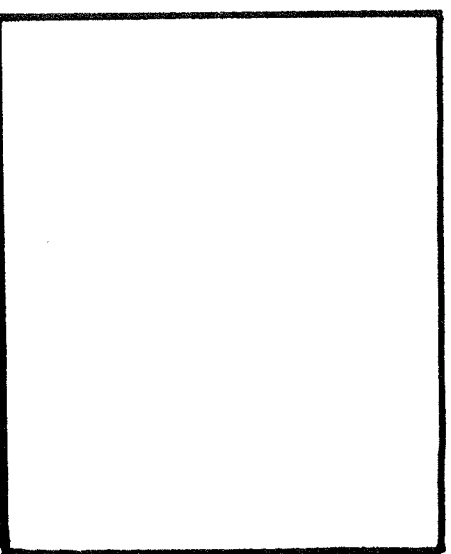


The rosewood Chickering piano was built in the mid-1800s in Boston, Massachusetts. From there it was placed on a clipper ship which sailed around Cape Horn, at the tip of South America, then onto San Francisco. The trip took months. From San Francisco the piano travelled by wagon to Cave Creek. The piano's sturdy, thick body makes beautiful music.

Every ranch had its own brand. Cattle from different ranches grazed together so it was easy for them to get mixed up. Brands made identification simple.

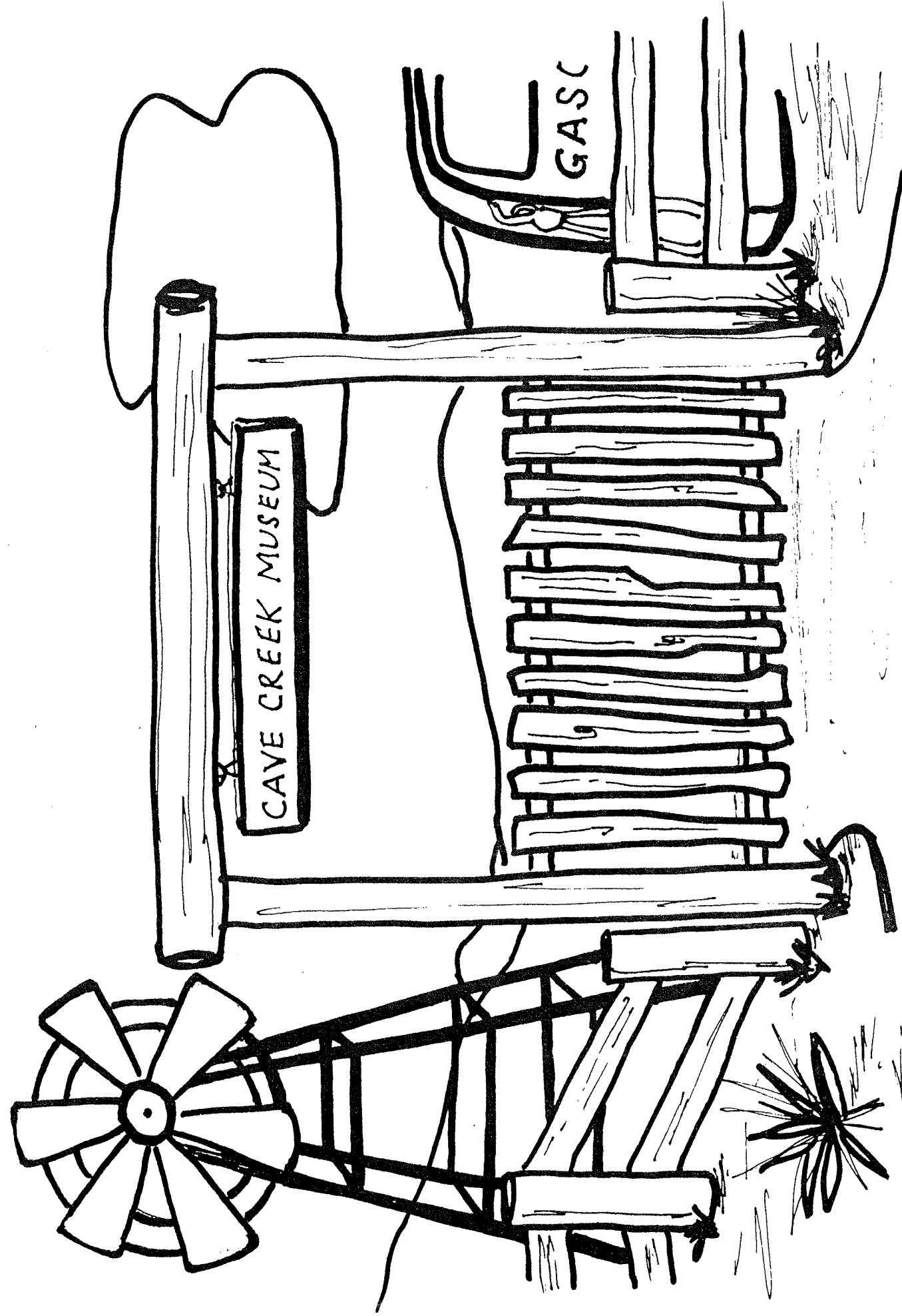
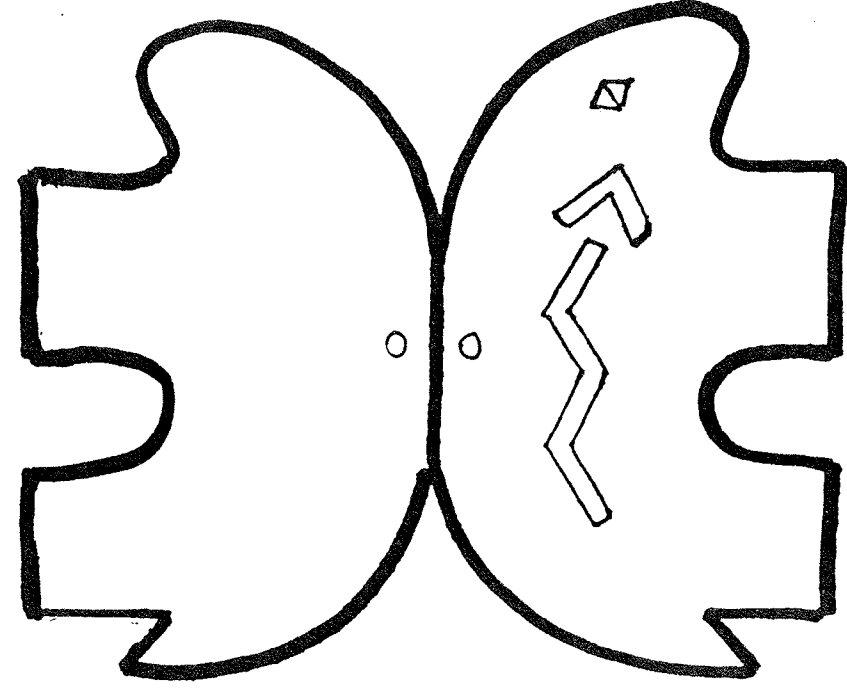


Create your own brand.

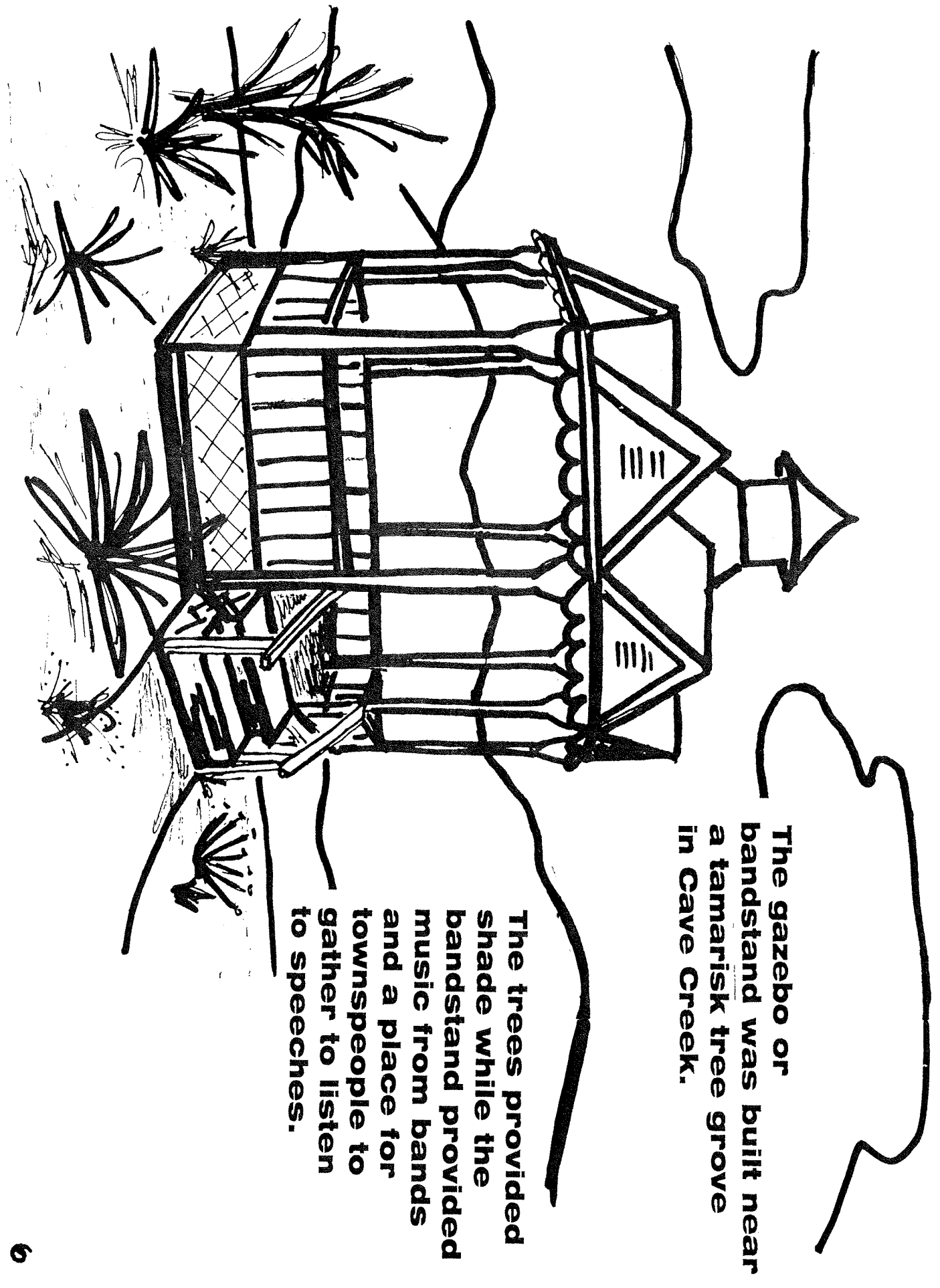


Create a brand for your school.

This is a bear totem, worn for good luck by Native Americans. Color it then cut it out. Fold along the bear's back. Poke a hole in the circle and put some string through it to hang your bear totem.

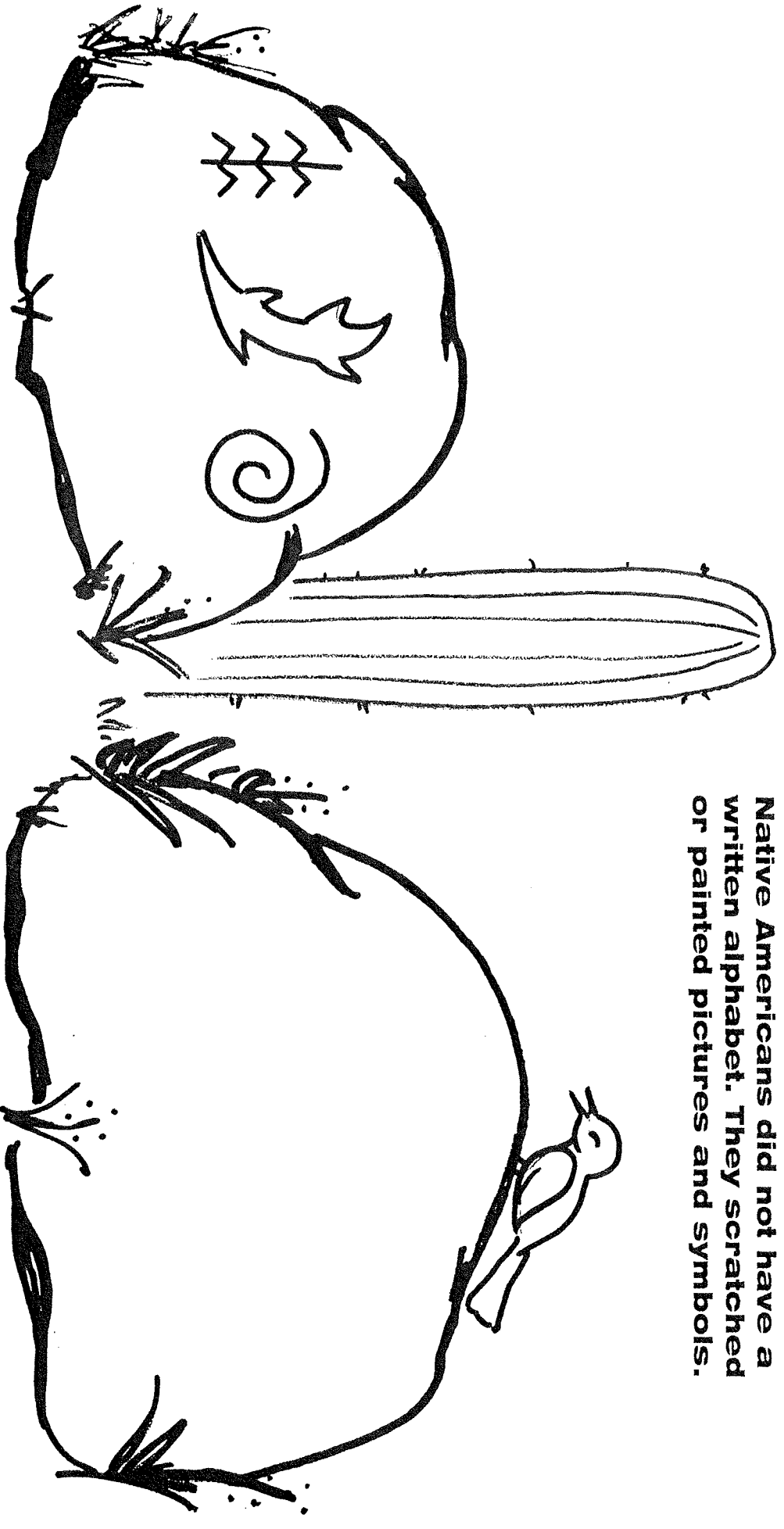


A collection of mining and ranching artifacts are found in the outdoor exhibit.



Petroglyphs and Pictographs

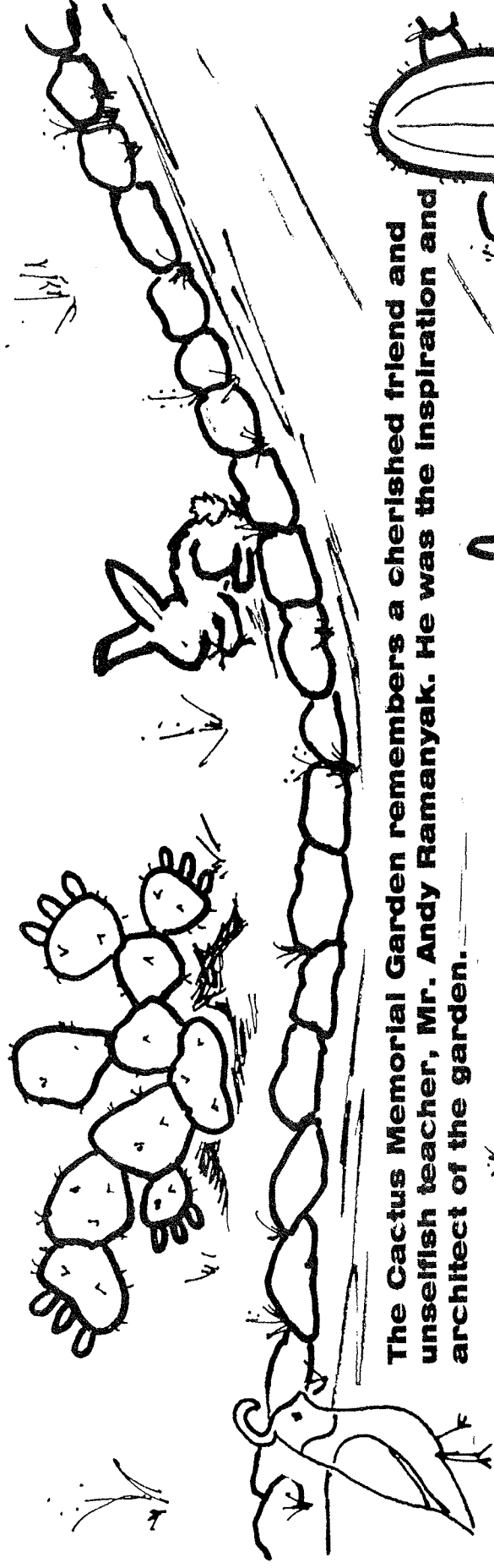
Native Americans did not have a written alphabet. They scratched or painted pictures and symbols.



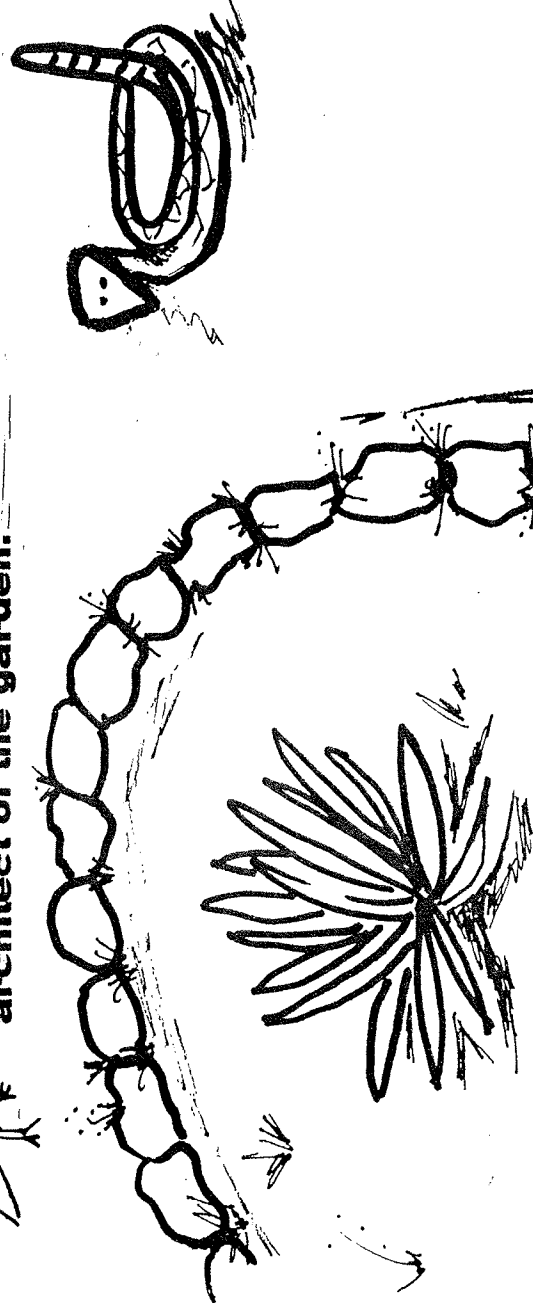
What do you think the petroglyphs on the left rock mean?

Draw your own petroglyphs on the rock to the right. See if your classmates can guess what your petroglyphs mean.

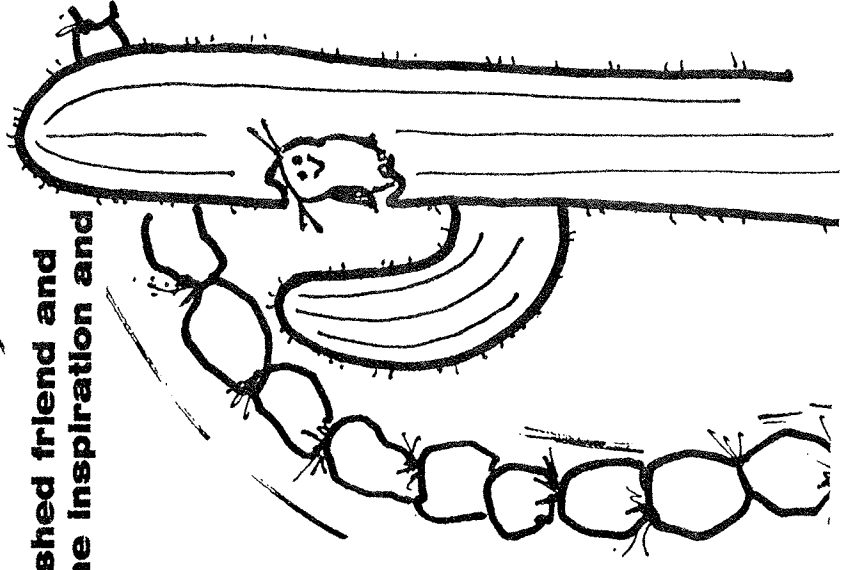
After the flowers of the prickly pear cactus bloom, purple pear-shaped fruits form that are good to eat.



The Cactus Memorial Garden remembers a cherished friend and unselfish teacher, Mr. Andy Ramanyak. He was the inspiration and architect of the garden.

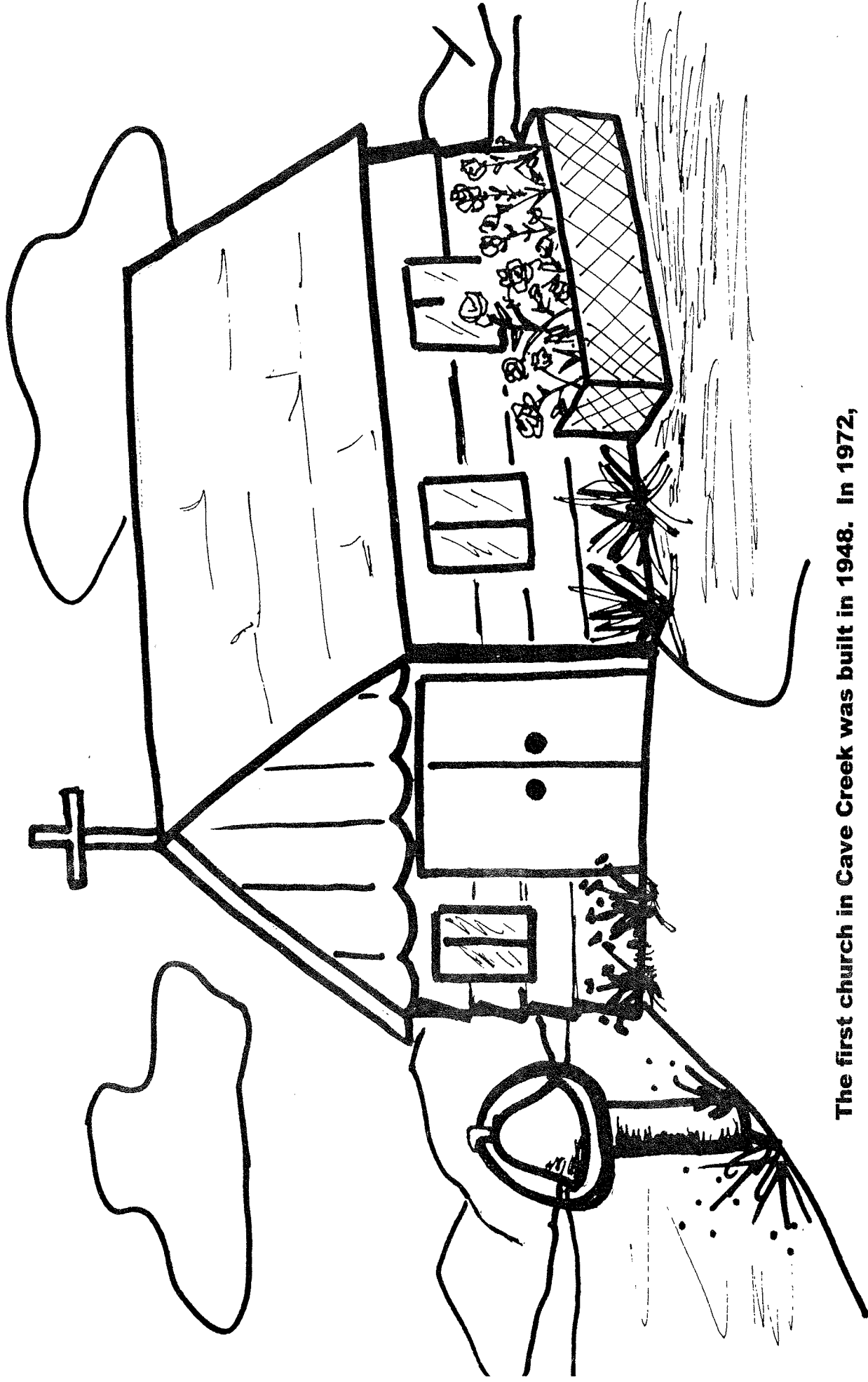


Agave was a favorite food of Native Americans. The inside was roasted then eaten. A tall stalk also grows from the center of the plant. The Native Americans cut it and sucked on it like a giant lollipop.



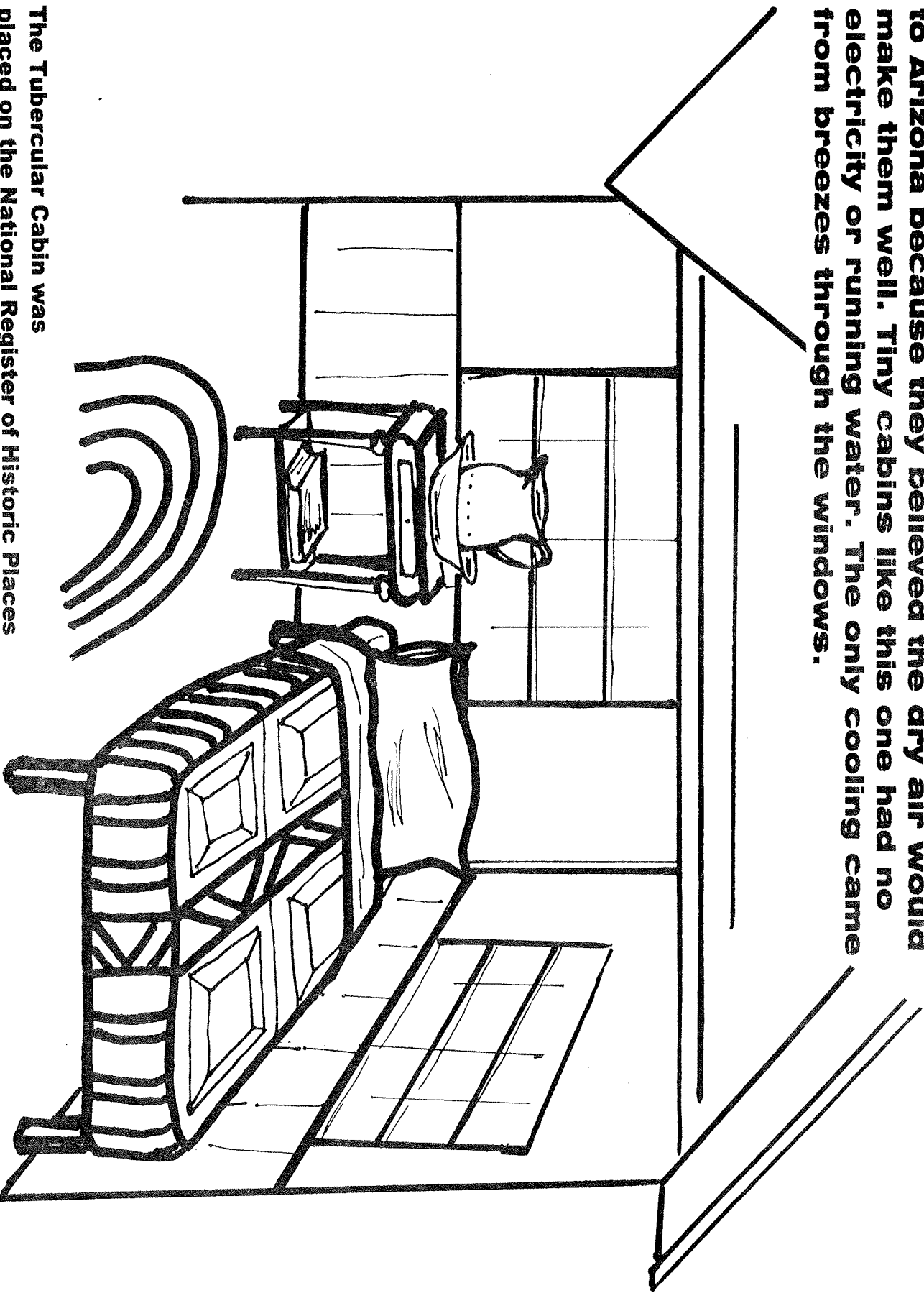
The saguaro is home to many birds.

10

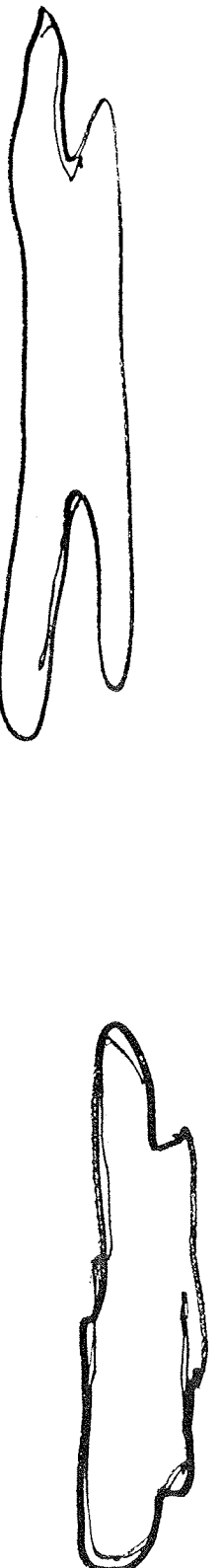


The first church in Cave Creek was built in 1948. In 1972, it served as the Cave Creek Museum. Museum volunteers later restored it. Today, the quaint old church is more than just a popular Museum exhibit. It is also used for church services, weddings, and other community gatherings.

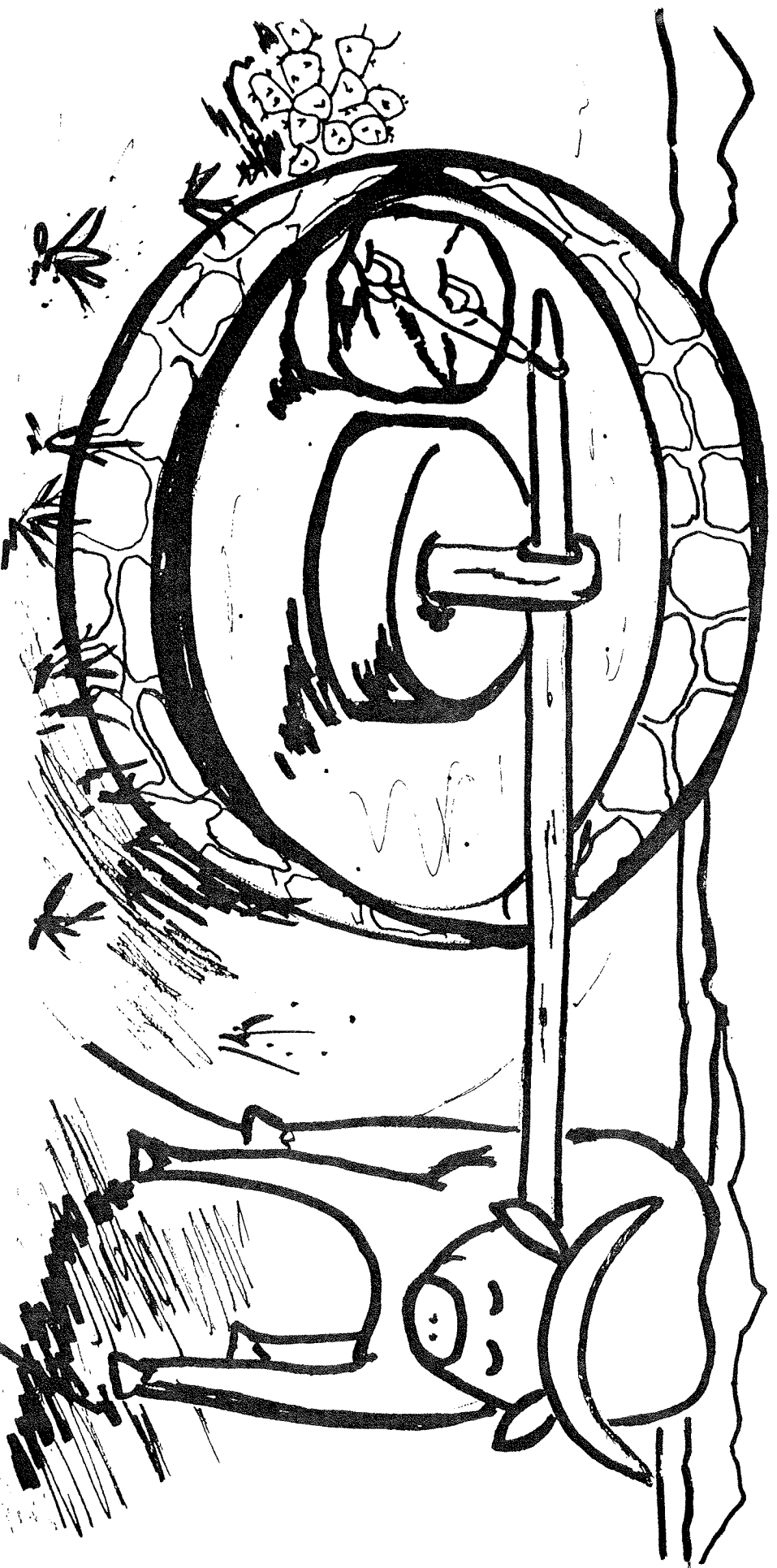
The TB cabin was built in the 1920s and was originally located on Cave Creek Road. People with lung diseases like TB (also called consumption) came to Arizona because they believed the dry air would make them well. Tiny cabins like this one had no electricity or running water. The only cooling came from breezes through the windows.



The Tubercular Cabin was placed on the National Register of Historic Places because it is the last one in existence in the State of Arizona.



The Spanish word "arrastre" means "drag."



Built around 1900, the arrastre at the Cave Creek Museum was used by miners to separate gold ore from rock. An ox or burro was hitched to a long beam. As it walked, it dragged a giant boulder around the arrastre. The boulder "buried" or milled the ore into tiny pieces.