

Kids Stuff

Welcome to the kids section of the Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering

Cowboy Poetry and Arizona Ranch History information and projects
This information will help you write your own cowboy poem

**THIS PROGRAM IS INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR FOURTH
GRADE STUDENTS IN PRE-DESIGNATED CLASSES IN THE
PRESCOTT OR CHINO VALLEY, ARIZONA AREA SCHOOLS.
ENTRY INTO THE POETRY CONTEST IS ONLY FOR THESE STUDENTS.**

(Of course, anyone may view the contents and learn about Arizona ranching,
Cowboy history and techniques for writing a poem.)

Donn and Kyra Pease- co-chairs



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PART 1 - INTRODUCTION: HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Howdy Pardners! Welcome to this **2024** edition of “***KIDS-STUFF***”

For over twenty years, the Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering volunteer committee has been sending representatives to fourth grade classes in the Prescott and Chino Valley Schools to present a program to the students in April of each school year. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, we were not able to visit all the classrooms as we had in past years because of the COVID outbreak. So, the on-line “Kids-Stuff” was developed and added to our website so that fourth graders would have the opportunity to participate. In 2024, we are taking letters to the school principals to see if they want us to visit the classrooms in person or participate with the on-line version.

The purpose of the program is to introduce the students to the history of cowboys, Arizona ranching history, techniques on writing a poem, and ultimately to have the students write **their own** cowboy poem. These poems will be collected by the teachers, and sent in to an ACPG judging committee. The judges select first, second and third from **EACH CLASS**, and then award a certificate to each winning student before the end of the school year. Winning students are also invited to recite their poems at the Gathering in August.

So, once again, the fourth grade student cowboy poetry-writing program is **ON LINE**. There is a lot of information about poetry and about the state of Arizona that will be of benefit to you...

**SO, IF YOU ARE A FOURTH GRADE STUDENT IN ONE OF THE
PRE-DESIGNATED CLASSES FOR THIS SCHOOL YEAR’S PROGRAM---**

THIS “KIDS-STUFF” IS FOR YOU!

Your teacher will direct you as to how the program works.
Good learning and good luck writing a poem – a **COWBOY POEM!**

Of course, anyone who is reading this is welcome to learn about cowboys and write a poem, but is not eligible to enter the contest.

PART 2 - HISTORY OF RANCHING IN ARIZONA

Horses and cattle are not native to Arizona. The first explorers to this area came from Spain and entered today's Arizona from Mexico. Jesuit Priest Padre Eusebio Kino came to this area in the late 1600s as a missionary and brought the first cattle. Since he was riding a horse, he became the "first cowboy" in the area.

Spanish settlers were soon getting established in the southwestern part of present day United States and brought in herds of cattle. They also brought horses and the Spanish ways of working cattle from horseback. In the later years of Spanish occupation, large "*ranchos*" were established and the people of the area were now Mexicans and trying to gain independence from Spain. Many of the *rancheros* acquired Spanish Land Grants enabling them to enlarge their *ranchos* to vast areas of land.

Mexico was granted independence from Spain in 1821. Also during this time, Anglo-Americans were settling in the area. Disputes over the ownership of this area were going on between the United States and Mexico. The international boundary was settled in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Except there were mistakes in the mapping of the area and the final boundary of today was settled in 1854 with the Gadsden Purchase. The US had to pay Mexico for the additional land.

Cattle ranching in the Arizona started in the 1850s and continued to expand all over the territory. (Remember, Arizona was not a state yet. Not until February 14, 1912.)

Cattle ranching is still a major industry in Arizona. "Cattle" is one of the five Cs of Arizona's economy-- Cattle, Copper, Cotton, Citrus and Climate.

And there are still about 6,000 ranches and farms in Arizona that "run" cattle. There are over 800,000 head of cattle in our state. We don't know how many cowboys there are because they are hard to see from the road and move around a lot. So let's say maybe 10,000???

PART 3 - THE WHY? AND HOW? OF COWBOY POETRY

Why cowboy poetry?

Cowboy poetry has its roots in the late 1800s in the southwestern United States. Two historical periods are responsible. First, westward expansion as the American East was growing and more states and territories were added within our borders, vast numbers of people were moving west, especially after the end of the Civil War. And second, large ranches were developing in the West. Ranches were producing large numbers of cattle and needed cowboys to work and drive the herds to market. There were no roads and few railroads to take the cattle east to where the people were. Plenty of young men were headed west looking for work. Many were educated and familiar with poetry.

On long cattle drives of that time, the herds driven by the cowboys would stop overnight to rest for the long days ahead. Around the campfires, cowboys would tell stories, recite poems and sing songs. As the trail drives developed, so did the experiences, the stories and the poems about cowboy life. Around 1900, there were more railroads to send the cattle east and the dust was settling on the cattle trails.

Ranches covered lots of property and were quite distant from each other, but the ranchers and cowboys would “gather” at certain events and the poetry and singing tradition continued. In 1988, the Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering began in Prescott. Thirty-six years later the tradition continues.

Our “36th GATHERING” will be August 8th, 9th and 10th at Yavapai College in Prescott, Arizona.

For over twenty years, fourth graders have been invited to the Gathering to recite their poems, “Cowboy poems” that is.

So, here are some techniques for writing a poem. Your teacher may add some more things to help you. We are just going to help you get started.

How to write a cowboy poem:

Writing a poem requires some extra skills not used in normal writing. There are certain elements of a poem.

The first element is -- **STORY**. Your poem should tell a story. It can be short or long or in between. How Long? Long enough to tell your story.

The second element is -- **RHYME**. This is what makes a poem different from just a story. You have to think somewhat more to find words that rhyme *AND* fit the story.

A collection of words that just rhyme is not a poem.

The third element is -- **METER**. This is the hardest part of writing a poem. Meter or **RHYTHM** is hard to describe, but just think of a good song. Hear how it flows and has the same number of beats in a line.

Here is an example of a short poem: by Donn Pease, 2016

*Well, you start with a story.
It doesn't have to be true.
But, your poem will be more authentic,
If this story really did happen to you.*

*Now, put down some words on a page,
They don't even have to rhyme,
YET! Just get your story written down,
The rhyming will come in due time.*

*Remember, this is a cowboy poem,
So put in some words that fit the theme.
Like – horse, or ranch, or dog, or hat,
Or rodeo, or cow, or something from a dream.*

*By now, you're rolling along with your poem,
Even shuffle your words, if you find it handy,
So your lines will rhyme – 'cause this is a poem.
By the time you're done, it will be a dandy.*

Oh yes, there is one more element of a poem – **IMAGINATION!**
Be CREATIVE!

And if you're wondering what “shuffle your words” means, it is a poetry tool.

Normally, you would say, “*I went to town today.*” But you could say, “*Today, I went to town.*” Or, “*To town I went today.*” That last one is kind of awkward, but in a poem, it’s OK.

Your poem can be on any subject as long there is a “cowboy” in your story!

For example:

THE BIRKENSTOCK COWBOY

By Jim Dunham

A friend showed up in Birkenstocks
At a party we had one night,
I gave him my very best advise
And tried to steer him right.

The makers say they're really good
For comfort, fit and style,
And if you buy some Birkenstocks,
Your feet are bound to smile.

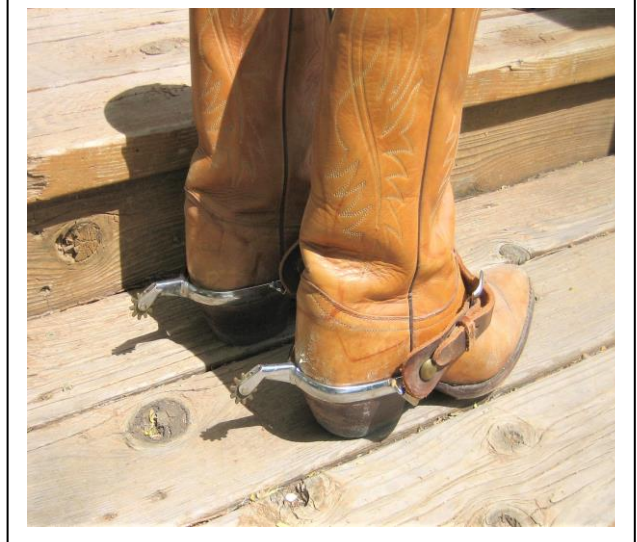
Buuuuutttttt

You can't herd cows in Birkenstocks,
There's no place to put your spurs.
The manure collects between your toes,
And they fill with rocks and burrs.

If you've ever worn those topless shoes,
In the scorching desert heat
You'd remember how much it hurt,
When the sun had burned your feet.

And if a rattlesnake should strike,
And you're wearin' Birkenstocks,
He'll bite your bare and blistered foot,
Just think about the pain and shock.

So don't be a Birkenstock Cowboy,
And don't wear no silly shorts.
Stick with your boots and Jeans and chaps,
So's not to embarrass your horse.



PART 4 - HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY

The history of the American cowboy parallels the history of ranching. (See Part 2) Therefore, we must look at the beginnings of ranching in this country and notice that the first “cowboys” came from Spain via Mexico.

In the late 1600s, the first cowboys arrived in this part of America along with horses and cattle. Cowboys were brought in to manage the cattle. Many of the techniques and skills they brought with them are still used today on our nearby ranches. The methods used for rounding up and branding cattle are derived from old Spanish practices. The ways cowboys ride horses and the saddles and bridles they use are variations on the old Spanish traditions.

As the Anglo-Americans arrived and mixed in with the Mexican cowboys in the 1870s, the traditions were passed down along with many of the words from Spanish “cowboys.”

The word “**cowboy**” comes from the Spanish “**vaquero**,” which means: one who works cattle on horseback. Prior to the adoption of the word “cowboy” in English, cowboys were called “**waddies**” or “**peelers**.”

The rope used to catch a steer in Spanish is “**la reata**” and became “**lariat**” in English. Other cowboy words for rope are: *catch rope, seago and lasso.*

Working cattle out in the heavy brush can rip up a cowboy’s jeans, so the Spanish used “**chaparreras**,” leather breeches in English, to cover their jeans and protect their legs. It was shortened in English to “**chaps**.”

Cowboys always wear hats to protect them from the harsh weather.

Cowboy hats have wide brims, which help shade him from the sun.

The wide brim is a variation from the Mexican “**sombrero**,” where “**sombra**” means shade.

Cowboys have also made up many words, which are unique to their trade. A **saddle** for instance is a most important item to have. They often ride for many hours a day and sometimes for many days. A saddle is much more comfortable for riding on a horse for long periods than riding bareback. One cowboy word for saddle is “**kack**” probably from “**pack saddle**.”

Saddles are useful for carrying many items a cowboy needs. First and foremost is a rope, their most important tool. It hangs in easy reach from a small piece of rope or rawhide just to the right side of the saddle horn. And, oh yeah, the horn is an important tool also. When the cowboy catches a steer with his rope, he needs to secure the rope to the saddle, so he wraps the rope around the saddle horn. This wrap is called a “dally.” Dally comes from the Spanish “*Dar la Vuelta*” which in English means, “to take a turn.”

Saddles are also useful for tying on saddle bags to carry whatever is necessary for a journey or a day’s work: fencing tools, food, clothing, and other small items. Larger items can be tied on the back of the saddle with long leather straps, like a rain slicker, bed roll, pots and pans, coffee pot and the like.

Other unique cowboy words are:

Hoolihan -- for a way of throwing a rope from the side instead from overhead

Pard -- for partner or friend

Grappling hooks -- for spurs

Cayuse --for horse

Oh, and there are many, many more.

One more thing for you ladies. “**Cowboy**” is a **job title**. Girls can be “cowgirls”. But if you work cattle from horseback, you are a “cowboy”!

These cowboy words are presented here to help you understand the “**lingo**” they use. Hopefully, you will look up several cowboy poems on the Internet in preparation for writing your cowboy poem. These and other words are frequently used in poems written by cowboys.

The next part of this presentation (Part 5) will cover some sample cowboy poems to help you get the “feel” of cowboy poems.

PART 5 - EXAMPLES OF COWBOY POEMS

There are so many examples of good cowboy poems available from books and on the Internet that it is difficult to pick just a few.

The ones presented below were chosen to illustrate a variety of subjects, styles, poets and rhyme schemes.

Among the cowboy poet "family," there are many considered "*classic*" poets. Here is a list of a few of them:

S. Omar Barker *Badger Clark* *Bruce Kiskaddon*
Henry Herbert Knibbs *Larry McWorter* *D. J. O'Malley*
And Prescott's own Gail I. Gardner

More *contemporary* poets include:

*baxter black** *Mike Dunn* *Rolf Flake*
Chris Issacs *Waddy Mitchell* *Ms. Georgie Sicking*
(* *baxter black* uses lower case for his initials)

Of course there are many, many more. Maybe you can find some on the Internet.

This first poem shows you the variety of situations and view points cowboys can encounter in their lives.

The poet is S. Omar Barker, a rancher from New Mexico who lived from 1894 to 1985. He was also a teacher, college professor, a forest ranger, a soldier, a state legislator and a trombone player. He wrote over 2000, yes two thousand poems! In the world of cowboy poets, he is considered one of the "classics."

There are two words in the poem you need to know about. "*Hack*" which means a vehicle for hire, like a taxicab. The other is "kack" which means "saddle." Now you will understand what Mr. Barker is telling you. And "*Albukirk*" is short for Albuquerque (New Mexico)

Also note that the grammar and spelling are not exactly proper English. Although S. Omar Barker was well educated, he wrote the poem from the point of view of a cowboy who was somewhat less educated.

COWBOY RIDIN'
By S. Omar Barker

I've rode where it's wet, I've rode where it's dry,
I've rode the low country and also the high.
I've rode for big outfits as well as for small,
I've rode horses short, and I've rode horses tall,
But ridin' that's *ridin'*, ol' cowpunchers claim,
On ranch and on range is a heap more'n a game.

I've rode some by night, and I've rode some by day,
I've rode till my bottom felt plumb wore away;
I've rode for good wages and also for pore,
But no matter which, I know one thing for shore:
They don't call it ridin, where western trails run,
Unless there's some cow-work that need to be done.

I've rode with a headache, I've rode with the itch,
Got throwed off a few broncs that knowed how to pitch.
I've warmed a few saddles with frost on my pants,
And rode through a blizzard to get to a dance,
But cowboys has just as well ride in a hack
As ride with no ketch rope attached to their kack.
To use, if they need to, on cow, calf or steer,
For ridin' ain't ridin' without ridin' gear!

I've rode where it's calm, and I've rode where it blows.
I've rode in parades at rodeo shows,
But ridin' ain't *ridin'*, ol' cowpunchers claim,
Without cows to punch- and I figger the same:
From Bighorn, Montana to old Albukirk,
When cowfolks say "ridin," they're speakin' of WORK!

The next poem is by Georgie Sicking (1921 to 2016), who grew up on Arizona ranches and later moved to Nevada and Wyoming. She was invited to recite at the Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering several times starting in 1989.

TO BE A TOP HAND
By Georgie Sicking

When I was a kid and doing my best to
Learn the ways of our land, thought mistakes were never made by
A real top hand.

He never got into a storm with a horse,
He always knew
How a horse would react in any case
And just what to do.

He never let a cow out figure him
And never missed a loop.
He always kept cattle under control
Like chickens in a coop.

He was never in the right place at the wrong
Time or in anybody's way.
For working cattle he was just naturally knew
When to move and when to stay.

I just about broke my neck tryin'
To be and do
All those things a good cowboy just
Naturally knew.

One day while riding with a cowboy
I knew was one of the best,
For he had worked in that country for a long
Time, had taken and passed the test.

I was telling of my troubles, some
Bad mistakes I made,
That my dreams of being a top cowgirl
Were startin' to fade.

This cowboy looked at me and said
With sort of a smile,
"A sorry hand is in the way all the time
A good one just once in awhile."

Since that day I've handled lots of cattle
And ridden many a mile,
And I figure I'm doin' my share if I get
In the way just once in a while.

Here is a poem that fits the subject of "cowboy poem" and yet draws from the language of computers. So, it fits right in with the situation we are going through by staying at home and learning via the computer.

COMPUTER JARGON

By Donn Pease

Ranchin' is gettin' hi-tech in this 21st century.
Ya gotta' learn all this modern stuff.
There's all kinds of rules and regulations.
For this ol' hand, learnin' it's mighty tough.

So, I got me a computer, and I'm makin'
A bracket to put it on my saddle horn.
Now, I gotta' learn how to use it.
All these computer words are kinda' foreign.

But not all the words are new.
I know what some of them mean.
Hey, this computer jargon
Ain't so hard; fact is, it's sorta' keen.

Like **BOOT-UP**, I do it every day.
Last thing I do gettin' dressed -- no doubt
And **RE-BOOT** is also something normal,
It's what I do when the old ones wear out.

And there's this **LOG ON** stuff,
Like addin' wood to the fire.
And **LOG OFF** is what I do to make
The fire go down at night when I retire.

I gotta' **DOWNLOAD** fire wood from the truck,
And do the work steady, not in leaps and spurts.
Cause when I drop it on my foot
It ruins my day -- cause it **MEGA HERTZ** .

It gets cold around our place in winter.
It snows, makin' getting' home a **HARD DRIVE**.
Then I gotta' wait for the mailman too.
He's not too **PROMPT**, and I have to wait for him to arrive.

In summer, yes, we've got flies.
But we keep 'em out doors with a **SCREEN**.
And a **BYTE** is what ya get from a horse fly.
Them suckers are really mean.

A **CHIP**, they come out of a bag
While we're sittin by the TV.
And a **MICRO CHIP** is what's at the bottom,
When that bag gets passed around to me.

A **KEYBOARD**, well that's where I hang my keys.
A **MOUSE** just gives my wife fits.
So, we got a cat to catch the mouse,
And a **LAPTOP** is where the cat sits.

When ya' get older, like I'm getting' t' be.
Yer' body don't work right, and it ain't no fun.
Yer' **RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY** seems to get in yer' way,
When your wife questions ya' bout yer' new shot gun.

I've got to quit starin' at this computer.
My eyes are a fadin'--lens, pupil and iris.
If I don't get away from this thing,
I'll probably come down with a **VIRUS**.

Well, I can't figure out this here computer.
When I bought it, I think I got took..
I guess I need to stick to the stuff I know,
Like a good horse and saddle, a pencil and tally book.

PART 6 - COWBOY SONGS

EXAMPLE OF A COWBOY POEM SET TO MUSIC

Probably the most famous cowboy poem that has been set to music is “*Strawberry Roan*” written by Curley Fletcher in 1915. The original title was, “*The Outlaw Broncho*” (original spelling.)

Curley was a cowboy and an entertainer from California who moved around the southwest. He recited his poem everywhere he went.

By the early 1930s, the song had become famous; in 1931, it was sung by a cowboy in the Broadway play “*Green Grow the Lilacs*.”

It has become one of the best-known cowboy songs, found in numerous collections of American folk music and performed on numerous recordings.

Here are the words as written by Curley Fletcher in 1915.

STRAWBERRY ROAN

by *Curley W. Fletcher*

I'm a-layin' around, just spendin' muh time,
Out of a job an' ain't holdin' a dime,
When a feller steps up, an' sez, “I suppose
That you're uh bronk fighter by the looks uh yure clothes.”

“Yuh figures me right—I'm a good one, I claim,
Do you happen tuh have any bad uns tuh tame?”
He sez he's got one, uh bad un tuh buck,
An' fur throwin' good riders, he's had lots uh luck.

He sez that this pony has never been rode,
That the boys that gets on 'im is bound tuh get throwed,
Well, I gets all excited an' asks what he pays,
Tuh ride that old pony uh couple uh days.

He offers uh ten spot. Sez I, “I'm yure man,
Cause the bronk never lived, that I couldn't fan;
The hoss never lived, he never drew breath,
That I couldn't ride till he starved plum tuh death.

"I don't like tuh brag, but I got this tuh say,
That I ain't been piled fur many uh day."
Sez he, "Get yure saddle, I'll give yuh uh chance."
So I gets in his buckboard an' drifts tuh his ranch.

I stays until mornin', an' right after chuck,
I steps out tuh see if that outlaw kin buck.
Down in the hoss corral, standin' alone,
Was this caballo, uh strawberry roan.

His laigs is all spavined an' he's got pigeon toes,
Little pig eyes an' uh big Roman nose,
Little pin ears that touch at the tip
An' uh double square iron stamped on his hip.

Yew necked an' old, with uh long lower jaw,
I kin see with one eye, he's uh reg'lar outlaw.
I puts on muh spurs—I'm sure feelin' fine—
Turns up muh hat, an' picks up muh twine.

I throws that loop on 'im, an' well I knows then,
That before he gets rode, I'll sure earn that ten.
I gets muh blinds on him, an' it sure was a fight,
Next comes muh saddle—I screws it down tight.

An' then I piles on 'im, an' raises the blind,
I'm right in his middle tuh see 'im unwind.
Well, he bows his old neck, an' I guess he unwound,
Fur he seems tuh quit livin' down on the ground.

He goes up t'ward the East, an' comes down t'ward the West,
Tuh stay in his middle, I'm doin' muh best,
He sure is frog walkin', he leaves uh big sigh,
He only lacks wings, fur tuh be on the fly.

He turns his old belly right up toward the sun,
He sure is uh sun-fishin' son-of-uh-gun,
He is the worst buckner I seen on the range,
He kin turn on uh nickle an' give yuh some change.

While he's uh-buckin' he squeals like uh shoat,
I tell yuh, that pony has sure got muh goat.
I claim that, no foolin', that bronk could sure step,
I'm still in muh saddle, uh-buildin' uh rep.

He hits on all fours, an' suns up his side,
I don't see how he keeps from sheddin' his hide.
I loses much stirrups an' also muh hat,
I'm grabbin' the leather an' blind as uh bat.

With uh phenomenal jump, he goes up on high,
An' I'm settin' on nothin', way up in the sky,
An' then I turns over, I comes back tuh earth
An' lights in tuh cussin' the day of his birth.

Then I knows that the hosses I ain't able tuh ride
Is some of them livin'—they haven't all died,
But I bets all muh money they ain't no man alive,
Kin stay with that bronk when he makes that high dive.



*(Picture of a Strawberry Roan Horse)
-this one has a blaze face and three white stocking legs-*

Remember: A song is a poem set to music. Listen for the story, the rhyme, the meter and the imagination... now, listen to the song.



“STRAWBERRY ROAN”

Performed by the Rusty Pistols Cowboy Band
(Traditional Song)



Click on the link below to listen
[*Kids Stuff Strawberry Roan Song Page*](#)

PART 7 - PROCESS OF SUBMITTING A POEM

FOR FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE 2024 Arizona Cowboy Poets Gathering STUDENT POETRY CONTEST

After reading and studying all of Parts 1 through 6,
here are your instructions for submitting your poem.

You may have also enjoyed and benefitted going through the puzzles and games in Part 8.

So, now is the time to write your poem. Remember –

STORY, RHYME and METER (rhythm) plus IMAGINATION.

Once you have your poem written you can only—

Submit your poem through your teacher!

**You MUST also submit an ENTRY FORM with your poem,
which will be provided by your teacher.**

The Entry Form authenticates that you are a student at one of the participating
fourth-grade classes in a recognized school enrolled in this program.

At the top of your poem, type your name, teacher and school.

When typing your poem, please use all one size and style of font.

This will make it easier for the judges to read your poem.

We hope to get a lot of poems this year.

Students: You need to have your poem to your teacher by **MAY 1 or before**.

Teachers: Please have all the poems from your class submitted to the judging
committee by **MAY 2**.

We will strive to have all the poems judged and winners notified before **MAY 20**.

Certificates will be awarded to the first, second and third place winners in EACH
CLASS.

NEW – At the Gathering in August, first, second and third place winners from ALL
participating classes will be invited to recite their poems on stage at 9 a.m. on Saturday,
August 10, at Yavapai College.

Three co-champions will be chosen from all the **FIRST PLACE** winners to recite their
poems on stage at the evening show on Saturday, August 10 at 7 p.m. (Co-champions
MUST be present and perform for this **SPECIAL AWARD**.)

GOOD LUCK & HAVE FUN

Bottom Line – 2024 Gathering is August 8, 9 & 10

<https://azcowboypoets.org/kids-stuff/>

Part 7 – (Page 19)

PART 8 – GAMES AND PUZZLES

(Note: Your teacher has the answers to all the games)



COWBOY POETS GATHERING

WESTERN SCRAMBLE MATCH-UP

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Write the NUMBER of the correct word in the blank beside the scrambled words

Correct Word:

1. cowboy
2. lasso
3. saddle
4. bridle
5. hobbles
6. spurs
7. horseshoe
8. ranch
9. campfire
10. heifer
11. bucket
12. rodeo
13. blanket
14. rope
15. stirrup
16. longhorn steers
17. trail drive
18. bunkhouse
19. branding iron
20. coffee pot

Scrambled Words:

- ___ PEECTOOFF
- ___ DRINBRINANGO
- ___ BCOOWY
- ___ SOSLA
- ___ CBUTEK
- ___ DEOOR
- ___ IRDELB
- ___ DDLASE
- ___ TISRUPR
- ___ POER
- ___ PRUSS
- ___ NACHR
- ___ REFIHE
- ___ SEBHOB
- ___ PMRECALFI
- ___ SHERLOTENOGSRN
- ___ KANBELT
- ___ DRILAVRITE
- ___ HUNOSKUB
- ___ HOESROSE



COWBOY POETS GATHERING

NAME THE PARTS OF THE WESTERN SADDLE

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Number each part of the saddle use the numbers that are in front of the part name at the bottom of this page



PARTS OF THE SADDLE

1. Horn
2. Fender
3. Cantle
4. Pommel
5. Stirrup
6. Conchos (2)
7. Seat
8. Strings
9. Back or Flank Cinch
10. Girth



COWBOY POETS GATHERING

COWBOY VERNACULAR

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Cowboy Vernacular
ver·nac·u·lar
noun

The language spoken by Cowboys in a particular country or region. It means it is everyday language used by Cowboys. A synonym would be everyday "jargon."

Match the Cowboy terms in Column 2 with their meaning in Column 1
Write the correct number in the space provided

Column 1:

1. lariat
2. horse
3. hat
4. dally
5. spurs
6. chaps
7. friend
8. ropin'
9. cowboy
10. saddle

Column 2:

- ___ VAQUERO
- ___ LA REATA
- ___ DAR LA VUELTA
- ___ CHAPARRERAS
- ___ KACK
- ___ HOOLIHAN
- ___ CAUYUSE
- ___ GRAPLIN' IRON
- ___ SOMBRERO
- ___ PARD

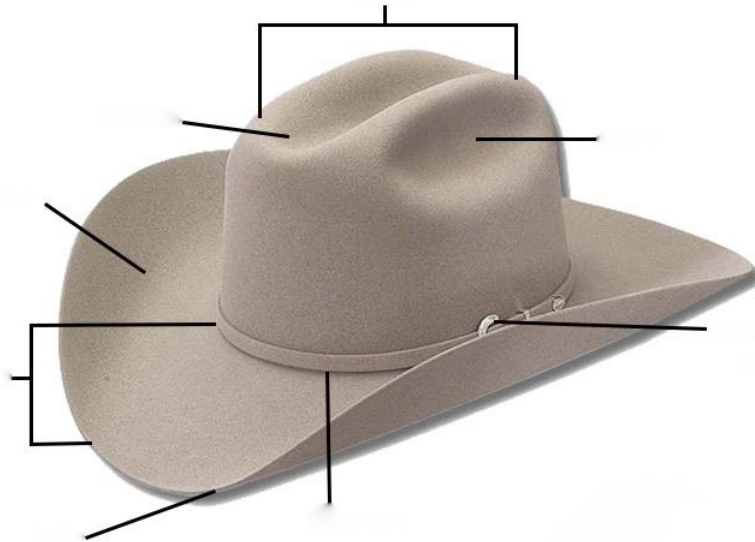


COWBOY POETS GATHERING

A COWBOY'S HAT

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: A cowboy hat has eight basic structural parts. Of course, some hats are indeed fancier, but the below hat is a basic Stetson Grey Belly. Use the “terms box” to help you correctly label each of the parts of the basic cowboy hat



TERMS:

1. Roll
2. Crown
3. Crease
4. Buckle set
5. Dent
6. Brim
7. Hatband
8. Front dip

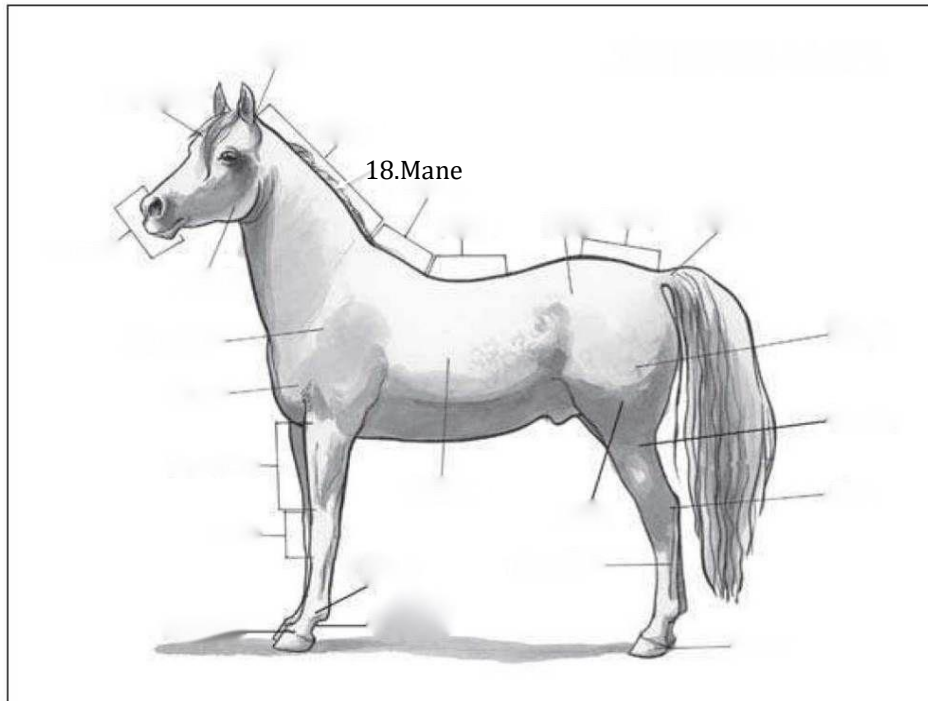


COWBOY POETS GATHERING

NAME THE PARTS OF THE HORSE

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

(Write the number associated with that part of the horse)



How well do you know the parts of the horse?

See example above:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Back | 13. Gaskin |
| 2. Barrel | 14. Hock |
| 3. Cannon | 15. Hoof |
| 4. Cheek | 16. Knee |
| 5. Chest | 17. Loins |
| 6. Coronet | 18. Mane |
| 7. Crest | 19. Muzzle |
| 8. Croup | 20. Pastern |
| 9. Dock of Tail | 21. Poll |
| 10. Fetlock | 22. Shoulder |
| 11. Forearm | 23. Stifle |
| 12. Forehead | 24. Thigh |
| | 25. Withers |