

Osage Culture Traveling Trunk

User's Guide



Missouri State University, the Osage Nation, and the History Museum on the Square have created this learning program in partnership with the Missouri Humanities Council and with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities.



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Osage Nation, Pawhuska, Oklahoma

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- Osage News
- Individuals: Dr. Andrea Hunter, Sarah O'Donnell, John Fox, Kilan Jacobs, Fawn Cheshewalla, Vann Bighorse, Kathryn Redcorn, Lew Brock.

Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri

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INTRODUCTION

The Osage Culture Traveling Trunk is designed to educate young Missourians about the cultural heritage of the Osage people, one of the main Native American cultural groups living in Missouri when Europeans first arrived. The trunk contains diverse materials, suitable for a variety of learning styles including visual, auditory, and tactile learning. We hope that this variety sparks an interest in the Native peoples of Missouri and leaves the user hungry for more information.

The Osage Culture Traveling Trunk is highly unique, because it is the only educational resource concerning the Osage people that is designed for young people, produced in collaboration with the Osage Nation government, and approved by the Osage Nation. The Osage Nation is the federally recognized government of the Osage people

The Osage Nation's co-sponsorship of the Traveling Trunk is part of an important increase in Native Americans' involvement in producing information about themselves. For several hundred years, the vast majority of books, exhibits, and other educational materials about Native Americans were produced by non-Native peoples. While some of those materials are accurate, many are inaccurate, because they are biased by the prejudices and ignorance of the creators. Recently, things have begun to change. Increasingly, Native Americans are among those who produce the books, films, and exhibits about their own cultures and histories. The Osage Culture Traveling Trunk is part of this trend; all Trunk components have been shaped and approved by Osage Nation staff with relevant expertise.

The Osage Culture Traveling Trunk contributes to greater cultural competence in the United States. As Native Americans and other historically disempowered cultural groups gain influence over the way they are represented, misunderstanding and fear of other cultures is replaced with knowledge, curiosity, and appreciation.

TRUNK CONTENTS BY SUBJECT

Osage Lands

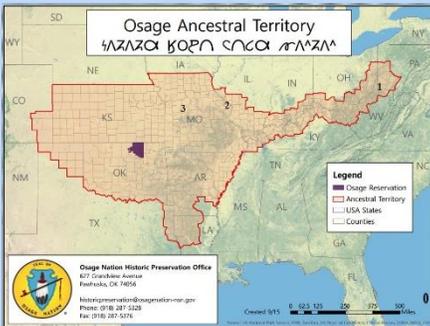
Osage Ancestral Lands Poster: This poster shows the geographic area where the Osages and their ancestors have lived over several thousand years.

Osage Ceded Lands Poster: This poster illustrates the dramatic Osage land losses that occurred between 1808 and 1872 as a result of treaties and other negotiations between the Osage Nation and the U.S. Government.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about Osage ancestral lands, land cessions, and migrations in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.

Osage Ancestral Lands

Osage ancestral lands are outlined in red. This is where the Osages and their ancestors lived in past times.



Osage Ancestral Territory
 ᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊ

Legend

- Osage Reservation
- Ancestral Territory
- USA States
- Counties

Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office
 627 Conakane Avenue
 Muskogee, OK 74404
 HistoricPreservation@osagenation.gov
 Phone: 918.287.3128
 Fax: 918.287.3276

Created 5/15

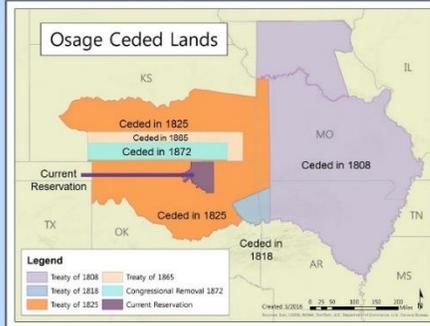
Based on studies of Native American oral tradition, Native languages, and historical documents, the Osage Nation has determined that long ago, their Osage lived in the Ohio River Valley (1 on map). About 1,800 years ago, these ancestors began migrating west. They arrived in the St. Louis area (2 on map) about 1,500 years ago. The Osage people again moved westward about 700 years ago. By the time Europeans began exploring the area, about 350 years ago, many Osages were living along the Missouri and Osage rivers in western Missouri (3 on map). Between 1808 and 1872, through negotiations and treaties, the U.S. government reduced Osage lands to the current Osage Reservation in northern Oklahoma.

Osage Culture Territory Trade Project

Osage Ceded Lands

Cede: Surrender

The Osages once controlled millions of acres in the areas now known as Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. However, in 1803, the United States government made the Louisiana Purchase, which was an agreement with France. As part of this agreement, the U.S. claimed ownership of Osage land and billions of other acres in North America. The U.S. began to force the Osages off their land, to make way for "white" pioneers. Between 1808 and 1872, the Osages had little choice but to cede (surrender) all their lands in present-day Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas, and most of their land in Oklahoma, to the U.S. Government. The last land cession was in 1872, when the Osages ceded their reservation in Kansas and moved to a new reservation in Oklahoma. This is the current Osage reservation.



Osage Ceded Lands

Ceded in 1825
 Ceded in 1866
 Ceded in 1872
 Current Reservation
 Ceded in 1825
 Ceded in 1816
 Ceded in 1808

Legend

- Treaty of 1808
- Treaty of 1816
- Treaty of 1825
- Treaty of 1865
- Congressional Removal 1872
- Current Reservation

Created 3/2018

Interesting Facts

- **Missouri:** The Osages had to cede most of Missouri and part of Arkansas to the U.S. in the treaty of 1808.
- **Trail of Tears:** In the 1860s, the U.S. government forced the Cherokee and other eastern tribes to move onto land that had just been ceded by the Osage. This move required the Cherokee to take a long, hard journey known as "The Trail of Tears" to get to their new home in what is now Oklahoma.
- **Little House on the Prairie:** In the 1850s and 1860s, the U.S. government violated its treaty with the Osage people by allowing white settlers to move onto the Osage reservation in Kansas. Many white settlers moved onto the Kansas reservation. These settlers included the Ingalls family. Laura Ingalls Wilder writes about this time in her book *Little House on the Prairie*. As a girl, she probably did not understand that her family was trespassing on Osage land when they lived in Kansas.

Cover Photo: *LITTLE HOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE*

Osage Culture Territory Trade Project

Osage Foods

Osage Foods Flip Book: This book illustrates a range of wild and cultivated plant foods that Osage people have eaten in past centuries and continue to eat today.

Plush Bison and Elk: The Osages regularly hunted these animals for meat to eat. The Osages also used the hide, bone, horn, and antler to make clothing, tools, and other objects.

Fake Foods: These include synthetic versions of Osage foods that can be handled. Fake foods include corn, pumpkin, squash, strawberries, blackberries, grapes, onions, pecans, and mussels.

Dried Plant Foods: The trunk includes a pouch of dried lotus root slices (yonkapin) and a pouch of dried corn kernels.



Osage Houses

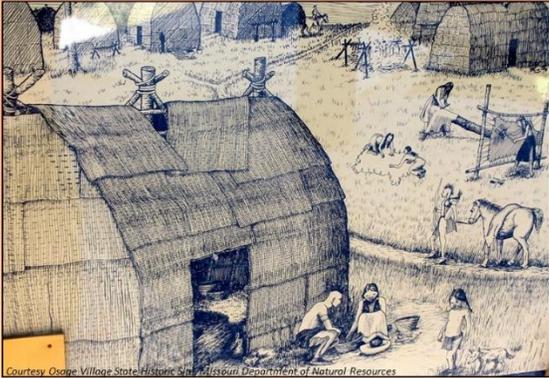
Osage Houses Poster: This poster describes and illustrates traditional Osage houses, from the pre-modern era.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about Osage houses and how they have changed over time in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.

OSAGE HOUSES



The most common Osage house, shown here, was a long-house or wa-sha-tsi. This kind of house was rectangular with a domed roof. The frame was made of bent poles, as shown above to the left. The frame was covered with woven mats, tree bark, and/or animal hides, as shown above to the right. These houses were about 20 feet wide and 45 feet long.



This sketch shows a typical Osage village before Europeans arrived in Osage lands.

Osage Culture Traveling Trunk Project



Osage Art

Osage Art Flip Book: This book introduces the reader to Osage motifs, color symbolism, leather work, woodwork, beadwork, yarn work, and ribbon work. In addition, the book introduces contemporary Osage artist Kilan Jacobs, in order to personalize the subject, and show that art continues to thrive among the Osages.

Moccasins: These demonstrate the arts of leatherworking and beading.

Yarnwork Segment: This item demonstrates the Osage art of finger-weaving, a form of yarnwork. In ceremonial contexts, Osage men wear garters and belts made of yarnwork segments like this. Mr. Van Bighorse, Director of the Osage Cultural Center, made this item. This streamer was intentionally left incomplete, to demonstrate an in-progress piece of yarnwork.

Hide: Pieces of tanned deer hide and buffalo (bison) exemplify raw materials used in leatherwork.

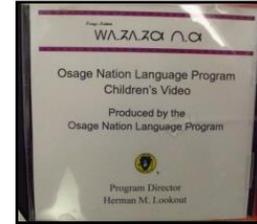
Fur: Coyote, otter, and raccoon fur, like those included in the trunk, were used to make clothing and other items.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about Osage art and how it has changed over time in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.



Osage Language

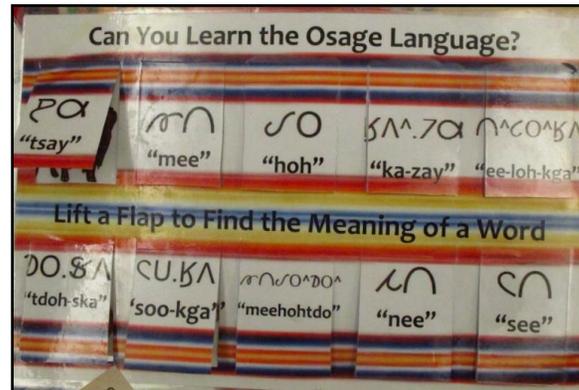
Osage Language DVD: The Osage Nation produced this Osage language primer for Osage children. Elementary-aged children as well as older individuals will enjoy learning from this video. A portable DVD player is included in the trunk.



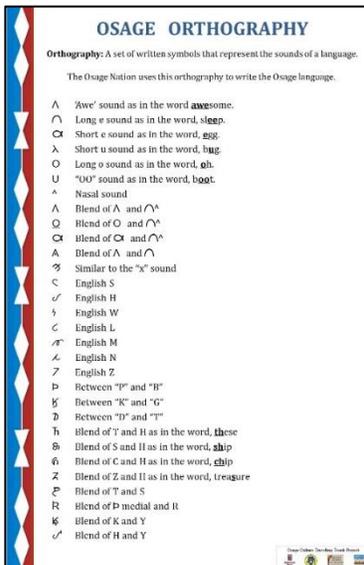
Language Flash cards: On one side, each card has a word written in Osage orthography, the English transliteration of that word, and a picture indicating the meaning of the word. The other side has the English translation.



Osage Language Board Game: The board has 10 flaps. The top of each flap has a word written in both the Osage Orthography and English transliteration. When one lifts the flap, they see the English translation and a picture indicating the meaning of the word.



Osage Orthography Poster: An orthography is a set of written symbols that represent the sounds of a language. The poster shows each symbol, and the sounds it represents, in the Osage orthography.



A Dictionary of the Osage Language by Francis La Flesche. Indian Tribal Series, Phoenix, Arizona, 1975 (Originally published in 1932, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 109, US Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.).

Osage Spirituality

Osage Spirituality Flip Book: This book introduces tradition, historic, and contemporary Osage spirituality.

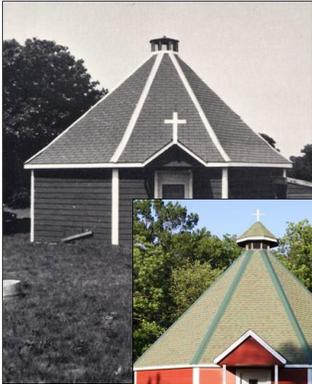
Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about Osage spirituality and religions in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.

In-Lon-Schka Flip Book: Photos and text describe the In-Lon-Schka ceremonial dances, which relate to Osage spirituality.

Plush Black Bear: The black bear is an important figure and symbol in Osage spirituality, and was common in the Missouri area during ancient and early historic times.



OSAGE SPIRITUALITY





Osage Culture Traveling Trunk Project



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Osage In-Lon-Schka Ceremonial Dances

In-Lon-Schka Flip Book: Photos and text describe the In-Lon-Schka ceremonial dances, which are a fundamental part of Osage culture.

CD of In-Lon-Schka music and songs by Ponca Tribal Singers

Hand Drum and Drum Stick: This type of drum has been used in historic and contemporary Native American music, including In-Lon-Schka music. This drum was bought specifically for the Traveling Trunk, and is intended for use by those borrowing the Trunk.

Moccasins: At the In-Lon-Schka dances, Osages wear moccasins like those included in the trunk.

Yarnwork Streamer: Osage men wear garters with streamers like this around their lower legs during In-Lon-Schka dances. Mr. Van Bighorse, Director of the Osage Cultural Center, made this item by finger-weaving, a yarnwork method. This streamer was intentionally left incomplete, to demonstrate an in-progress piece of yarnwork.



Osage News Newspaper: This issue of the Osage News covers the 2014 Osage In-Lon-Schka dances.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about In-Lon-Schka in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.



Osage Cradleboards

Osage Cradleboards Poster: This poster shows the traditional and modern importance of cradleboards in Osage communities.

Toy Cradleboard: Osage artist Kilan Jacobs made the toy cradleboard for the Traveling Trunk. Today and in the past, Osages have made cradleboards like this for their children to play with, and to learn about the childcare roles they may take on in the future.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about Osage cradleboards in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.

OSAGE CRADLEBOARDS



Photo courtesy Osage Historic Preservation

Osage cradleboards are made of wood and decorated with yarnwork, beadwork, cloth, paint, and other items. Bells attached to the bow gently tinkle, comforting the baby.

The Osages have made and used cradleboards (also called babyboards) for centuries. The cradleboard is a safe, secure place for a baby to sleep and rest. The baby is protected by the bow in front and padded board behind. A sash secures the baby on the board. A cloth draped over the bow protects the baby from sun, wind, and insects.



Photo courtesy Osage Museum

The Osage cradleboard shows cultural continuity. Modern Osage cradleboards are much like the cradleboard above, photographed about 100 years ago.



Photo courtesy Osage Historic Preservation

Doctors today recommend that parents "swaddle" babies, wrapping them tightly to calm them and help them sleep. Native Americans have done this with cradleboards for thousands of years.

Some Native American groups traditionally strapped the cradleboard to the mother's back. The Osages did not do this. Rather, they carried the board in their arms in past times, just as they do today.

Osage Culture Traveling Trunk Project



Dice Game

Dice Game Poster: This poster explains the Osage version of this popular Native American game.

Dice Game Materials: Use these items to play the game, as explained by the poster.

- Wooden Bowl
- Blanket
- Dice: The game requires 9 dice. Traditionally, the dice are carved from animal bone and include 2 dice of one shape and 7 of another shape. The trunk includes two bone dice, each carved into an eagle silhouette by artist Jack Rayl (not Osage). The trunk includes seven wooden buttons (and extra wooden buttons, to replace lost pieces) for use as the other dice.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about the dice game in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.

DICE GAME





Photo courtesy Brooklyn Museum

This Osage bowl and dice set was made over 100 years ago. The dice are made from animal bone. Traces of red pigment are visible on some of the dice.

For thousands of years, Native Americans have played the **Dice** game. There are many versions of the game. Today, Osages often play the Dice game as explained here.

Materials: Blanket or pillow; bowl; 9 dice; paper and pencil to keep score. Use 7 dice of one shape (such as a disc) and 2 dice of a different shape (such as a star). Color each die on one face. Traditionally, the Osage use a wooden bowl and dice carved from animal bone, antler, or wood. However, you can use a plastic bowl and make dice out of craft pieces or other common items.

Number of Players: 2 or more.

Steps

- Place the wooden bowl containing dice on the blanket. Players sit around the bowl.
- The first player picks up the bowl and bounces it down on the blanket, jumbling the dice.
- If the dice fall out of the bowl or do not change positions, the player's turn is over and they do not earn points.
- The player earns points if they get one of the dice patterns shown below. No other patterns earn points.
- If the player earns points, they take another turn. If they do not earn points, the next player takes a turn.
- The winner is the first player to either: (1) earn at least 11 points; or (2) get a pattern with the 2 main symbols colored side down and other dice colored side up.



Winner



8 points



10 points



5 points



2 points



2 points

Osage Culture Traveling Trunk Project



Toys

Toy Cradleboard: Osage artist Kilan Jacobs made the toy cradleboard for the Traveling Trunk. Today and in the past, Osages have made cradleboards like this for their children to play with, and to learn about the childcare roles they may take on in the future.

Plush Squirrel: This plush squirrel represents the actual stuffed squirrels Osages made for their children to play with.

Art of the Osage by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan: Read about Osage children's toys, including toy cradleboards and dolls, in the book *Art of the Osage*, which is included in the trunk.



Osage News: Newspaper of the Osage Nation

Osage News: This is the newspaper of the Osage Nation. About 50 copies of several issues of the *Osage News* are included in the trunk. The newspaper communicates a sense of everyday life, the variety of community programs, and role of the Osage government among contemporary Osages.



Current events can also be explored through the Osage News web site at www.osagenews.org. This web site has digital copies of current and past issues of the newspaper, as well as additional photos and videos.

Books About the Osages

Children's Books, written by and about Osages

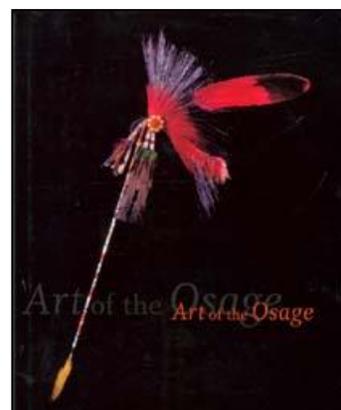
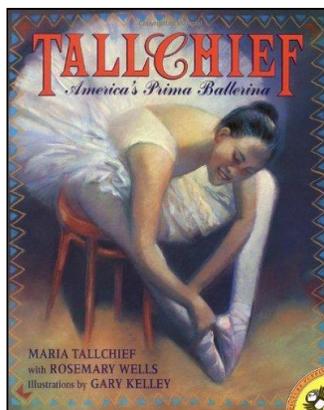
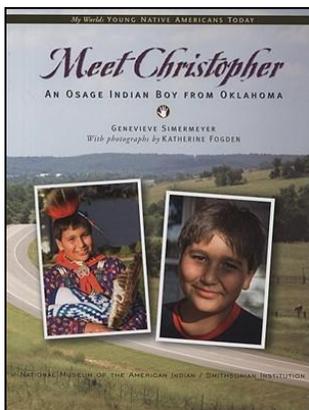
- *Meet Christopher: An Osage Boy from Oklahoma* by Genevieve Simermeyer. Photographs by Katherine Fogden. My World: Young Native Americans Today series. Council Oak Books. 2008. This book, written by an Osage woman, introduces readers to Christopher, a contemporary Osage boy. By exploring Christopher's everyday life, family, and culture, the book shows how he is raised within both Osage culture and mainstream American culture. This approach not only teaches the reader about Osage culture, but also helps remove cultural barriers by showing that Native American kids today are in many ways just like other American kids.
- *Tallchief: America's Prima Ballerina* by Maria Tallchief with Rosemary Wells. Puffin Books. 2001. Osage Maria Tallchief was the first prima ballerina in the U.S., and remains one of the most famous ballerinas in history. This children's book integrates the biography of Maria Tallchief with her Osage heritage, and her early years growing up on the Osage Reservation in Oklahoma. By connecting the Osage people with the highest level of achievement of an elite art form, this book helps dislodge stereotypes of Native Americans as "primitive" people of times long past.

Reference Book

- *Art of the Osage* by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan, University of Washington Press. 2004. This book provides an excellent synthesis of Osage history and culture, as well as Osage art and material culture.

Osage Traditional Narratives

- *A Dictionary of the Osage Language* by Francis La Flesche. Indian Tribal Series, Phoenix, Arizona, 1975 (Originally published in 1932, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 109, US Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.). This book includes not only a dictionary, but also translations of Osage "legends," "stories," "sayings," and "expressions." This book is also important because the author, Francis La Flesche, was an Omaha man and was among the earliest Native Americans to work as an Anthropologist.



TRUNK CONTENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Play

- Games
 - Osage Language Board Game
 - Osage Language Flash Cards
 - Dice Game
- Instrument: Drum with Drumstick

Try on

- Moccasins

Handle

- Plush animals
- Fake foods
- Moccasins
- Yarnwork

Watch: Osage Language DVD

Listen: CD of In-Lon-Schka Songs by Ponca Tribal Singers

Read

- Flip Books: Osage Foods, Osage Art, In-Lon-Schka Ceremonial Dances, Osage Religions
- Posters: Osage Ancestral Lands, Osage Land Cessions, Cradleboards, Houses, Dice Game
- Newspaper: Osage News
- Children's Books: *Meet Christopher: An Osage Boy from Oklahoma* by Genevieve Simermeyer; *Tallchief: America's Prima Ballerina* by Maria Tallchief with Rosemary Wells.
- Reference Books: *Art of the Osage* by Garrick Bailey and Daniel C. Swan; *A Dictionary of the Osage Language* by Francis La Flesche.

EXAMPLE LESSON PLAN

Program: Osage Culture Traveling Trunk.

Pre-Visit Activity: Lead in-class discussion surveying students' knowledge of Native American culture, basic terms, and concept overview.

Post-Visit Activity: Ask audience/students about favorite trunk contents and what larger concept these represent, utilize website and other resources to allow further independent research.

Age Range: Trunk is designed for all ages, but most impact on middle-school age sets.

Length: Two hours for overall trunk use. At instructor's discretion, individual modules may be focused on or emphasized.

Site: Mobile

Curriculum Correlations: Humanities, History, Social Studies, American History, Social Justice, Cultural Studies.

Program Themes: Trunk contents are used to teach audiences about several basic areas of study in the humanities: religion, language, history, music, and literature. Each sphere of Osage culture can be reflected back on the human experience as a whole, allowing greater understanding of Osage Culture for many audiences who have never studied Native American peoples before.

Goals: Educate young Missourians about the culture of the Osage people who lived in Missouri before and during European arrival in the region.

Methodology: Interactive trunk: games/activities, guided discovery, and discussion.

Materials: Trunk contents and website

Lesson

- I. Introduction
 - a. Prepare audience for learning experience with Pre-Visit Activity

- II. Learning
 - a. Learning of Content
 - i. Interactive learning though engaging with Trunk materials
 - b. Application of Content
 - i. Focus on particular modules of trunk, allow students to explore areas which interest them individually
 - c. Check for student Understanding
 - i. Allow for student questions and comments throughout trunk use
 - ii. Encourage audience/students to ask further questions, facilitate in peer-to-peer discussion

- III. Conclusion
 - a. Allow time for student reflection with Post-Visit Activity, i.e. Ask students to reflect on Trunk contents and direct any further questions to website or further research projects

Extensions/Resources

Osage Nation website

Missouri State University

Springfield History Museum

Evaluation

Use Evaluation provided in User's Guide.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

- Examine the Osage Land Cessions and Ancestral Lands posters. Then, compare these to other land cessions and migrations in U.S. history and world history.
- Read the Osage Foods flip book and let students handle the fake foods. Then, ask students to identify similarities between these Osage foods, foods the students eat on a daily basis, and foods the students eat on special occasions.
- Use the Dice and Bowl Game poster to launch a gaming session. First, select two students to use the provided blankets, bowl, and dice to play the game for a short time. Then, have each student make their own game set, decorating a plastic container to serve as their own bowl, and making their own dice out of common items such as buttons. Then, divide the entire class into groups of two, and have each group play the game.
- Have students study the Osage Language flash cards. Then, divide the students into two teams, and have each test the other's retention of Osage vocabulary using the Osage Language Flash Cards and Osage Language Board Game.
- Have the students make additional Osage word flash cards, using the Osage Language Dictionary included in the trunk.
- Pass out copies of the Osage News and explain that this is the newspaper of the Osage Nation. Let students peruse the paper. Then, have students research more recent Osage current events through the Osage News website.
- Review the In-Lon-Schka materials and then ask students to compare cultures by discussing the roles of dance and music in their own lives, cultures, and religions. Emphasize that the purpose of the discussion is to explore similarities and differences among cultural traditions, but not to judge any traditions or to designate some traditions as "better" than others.
- Discuss the Cradleboard poster. Then have students use books and the internet to explore how Osage cradleboards compare to the cradleboards of other Native American groups. Next, have students compare cradleboards with mainstream contemporary child sleeping and transport technologies in the U.S. such as cribs, car seats, and strollers.
- Let students try on the wearable items, which include leggings and mocassins.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AT THE OSAGE NATION WEBSITE

The Osage Nation itself is the best resource for additional information. The excellent website provides loads of information about all topics introduced by the Traveling Trunk. The following pages will probably be most useful for expanding on materials in the trunk:

Home Page: www.osagenation-nsn.gov/

Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office: www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/historic-preservation

Osage Cultural Center: www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/cultural-center

Osage Language Department: www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/language-department

Osage Museum: www.osagenation-nsn.gov/museum

Osage News: www.osagenews.org/en/

ITEM CHECKLIST

Borrowers are not held responsible for replacing lost or damaged items. However, we ask borrowers to complete this checklist, to help us keep track of items that need to be replaced.

Present When Trunk		Item
Checked out	Checked in	
		<i>DVDs and CDs</i>
		Portable DVD Player
		Osage Language DVD
		Ponca Singers CD
		<i>Posters</i>
		Cradleboards
		Osage Land Cessions
		Osage Ancestral Lands
		Osage Orthography
		Dice Game
		Osage Seal
		<i>Flip Books</i>
		Osage Foods
		Osage Spirituality
		Osage Art
		In-Lon-Schka: Osage Ceremonial Dances
		<i>Fake Foods</i>
		Blackberries w/Stems
		Mini Strawberries
		Gourd
		Pecans
		Pumpkin
		Mussels
		Spring Onion
		Wild grapes
		Corn in husk
		<i>Dried Plant Foods</i>
		Real Dried Corn
		Real Dried Lotus Roots
		<i>Plush Animals</i>
		Plush Buffalo (Bison)
		Plush Elk
		Plush Black Bear
		Plush Squirrel

Present When Trunk		Item
Checked out	Checked in	
		<i>Books</i>
		Meet Christopher: An Osage Boy from Oklahoma
		Tallchief: America's Prima Ballerina
		Art of the Osage
		A Dictionary of the Osage Language
		<i>Other Materials</i>
		Osage Language Game Cards
		Osage Language Board Game
		Wooden bowl, for dice game
		Dice: eagle-silhouette (2)
		Dice: Wooden buttons, multiple
		Pendleton Blankets (2)
		Leather moccasins, beaded, adult size
		Leather moccasins, infant size
		Yarnwork: piece of unfinished finger weaving
		Leggings with ribbonwork (2)
		Ribbonwork: scrap piece

OSAGE CULTURE TRAVELING TRUNK FEEDBACK FORM

Please complete a copy of this form and submit it when you return the trunk. This will help us improve the quality of this resource.

Name _____

Organization _____

Date you are completing this form _____

1. Use of the Osage Culture Traveling Trunk has increased your audience's knowledge about the Osage people.
 - 1 = strongly disagree
 - 2 = disagree
 - 3 = undecided
 - 4 = agree
 - 5 = strongly agree

2. Use of the Osage Culture Traveling Trunk has increased your audience's awareness of the Osage people.
 - 1 = strongly disagree
 - 2 = disagree
 - 3 = undecided
 - 4 = agree
 - 5 = strongly agree

3. Please rate the satisfaction or enjoyment of the audience/students.
 - 1 = very low
 - 2 = low
 - 3 = neutral
 - 4 = high
 - 5 = very high

4. Please rate the learning experience of the audience/students.
 - 1 = didn't learn
 - 2 = learned very little
 - 3 = undecided
 - 4 = learned
 - 5 = learned very much

5. Please indicate the two most common age ranges of the audience/students.

A = 3-5

E = 18-25

B = 5-10

F = 25-50

C = 10-14

G = Over 50

D = 14-18

6. How many individuals, approximately, were exposed to the Osage Culture Traveling Trunk at your event or program? _____ individuals

7. Did you use the companion website before or while you borrowed the trunk? Yes___ No ___

8. Which topics and items were most interesting to your audience?

9. Which topics and items were most useful for achieving your program goals?

10. What can we do to improve the Osage Culture Traveling Trunk, so that it better meets our needs?

11. Do you think that you will borrow the trunk again? Yes_____ No _____

12. Will you recommend the Osage Culture Traveling Trunk to others? Yes_____ No _____

13. How did you find out about the trunk?

