

In-Class Assignment - using simple digital maps to tell a story

Purpose: Learn to create the simplest form of story map

Difficulty: Easy

Time: 50 minutes

Equipment:

- a. desktop, laptop, or mobile device
- b. easily accessible space on a web-server

Evaluation: In-class participation

A story map combines maps with narrative text, images, and multimedia content. Working individually or in assigned groups, create an account at <https://storymap.knightlab.com> . You can use a Google account log-in to do so. Using the tools, create a map that tells the story of the spread of horse-culture among American Indian tribes in the 17th and 18th Centuries, based on the evidence below. You should use the following items to plot at least five sites, adding images and sounds to at least two of the sites. One image is a detail, contained in the image file.

- A. While historians once believed that runaways from Coronado and DeSoto led to the dispersion of the horse in the Americas, this is now believed to be unlikely. Coronado brought 558 horses with him, but since Spanish law required soldiers to ride stallions only two of the 558 were mares, and both of these returned to New Spain at the conclusion of the expedition.
- B. The Pueblo villages along the Rio Grande may have had a few horses before Oñate established his settlements there in the early seventeenth century, but since sources do not mention them, they were probably unimportant.
- C. The center from which the horses spread to the Indian tribes was the stock-raising area about Santa Fé, New Mexico, founded in **1609**.
- D. Benavides, writing in the **1630s**, gave detailed descriptions of tribes in New Mexico but never mentioned horses being used by the Indigenous population.
Ayer, Mrs. Edward, trans., *The Memorial of Fray Alonso de Benevides*, 1630 (Chicago, 1916).
- E. In **1659** the Navaho Apaches northwest of Spanish settlements around Santa Fé were making raids on the ranch stock. By 1664 such raids were a constant practice, and the Apaches (to the east) were trading captives from other tribes to the Navajo in return for horses.
Scholes ,F. V. "TroublousTimes in New Mexico, 1659-1670," *New Mexico Historical Review* 12 (1937) and Thomas, A. B. *Spanish Expeditions Northeast of New Mexico* (PhD. diss, University of California, 1928).



- F. The Pueblo Revolt in **1680** drove the Spanish out of Santa Fé and neighboring areas. "Many thousands of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs were captured by the rebels. Of these, the horses would be traded off to the Plains tribes since they would bring higher prices in trade and were of less value to the Pueblos. Most of the horses would probably go to the east in exchange for buffalo robes and dried meat, standard articles of trade in the region when the white men first appeared. The resulting distribution of horses probably was heavier to the southeast into Texas because of the close trade relations with the tribes in that direction."
Haines, Frances. "The Northward Spread of Horses among the Plains Indians," *American Anthropologist* 40.3 (1938): 431.
- G. In **1675**, Fernando del Bosque explored the Rio Grande from the mouth of the Conchos to the Pecos River and some distance eastward into Texas in 1675. He reports no horses or of horse-using tribes.
Bolton, Herbert. *Spanish Explorations in the Southwest, 1542-1706* (New York, 1925): 296.
- H. In **1683**, the Mendoza-Lopez expedition also records no horses at the Rio Grande, but some Natives with a few horses appeared as the expedition moved northeast. "The farther north the expedition proceeded the more animals they found, indicating that the horse frontier was moving from north to south in Texas and had not quite reached the Rio Grande at that time."
Haines, Frances. "The Northward Spread of Horses among the Plains Indians," *American Anthropologist* 40.3 (1938): 432.
- I. "When the Spanish, in **1690**, went to Matagorda Bay to expel the French left there by La Salle, they found a few horses near the mouth of the Colorado River of Texas, under conditions suggesting that the animals were a rather recent importation. Few of the Indians had horses to ride, and dogs were still used to carry the meat."
Haines, Frances. "The Northward Spread of Horses among the Plains Indians," *American Anthropologist* 40.3 (1938): 432.
- J. Du Tisne saw horses among the Pawnee in **1719** in Oklahoma near the Arkansas River. Two villages owned 300 horses. However, the number of warriors in the region was approximately 400. In the early 19th century, the ratio of horses to warriors among the Pawnee was usually 4-5 to 1. Du Tisne also recorded that the Pawnee would not sell their horses.
Margry, Pierre. *Mémoires et documents pour servir à l'histoire des origines françaises des pays d'outre-mer. Découvertes et établissements des Français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale* vol 6 (1614-1754): 312.
- K. Chief Saukamaupée spent his youth among the Piegan (part of the Blackfoot tribe). When Saukamaupée was a very old man, in 1787, he described the following event to David Thompson. The event took place as early as **1722**. He and his companions got into a fight with the Shoshone in which the Shoshone were riding horses, animals he and the Piegans had never seen before. They quickly lost the fight to the Shoshone and ran away. Not long after, they came across a dead horse. "Numbers of us went to see him, and we all admired him. He put in us mind of stage that had lost his horns, and we did not know what name to give him. But as he was a slave to man, like the dog, which carried our things, he was named the Big Dog." By **1732** the Piegan tribe had itself acquired horses.



Qtd. in Horse Capture, George P. and Emil Her Many Horses, Eds. *A Song for the Horse Nation: Horses in Native American Culture*. National Museum of the American Indian (New York, 2006): 9. & Tyrrel, J. B. Ed. *David Thompson's Narrative of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812* (Toronto, 1916).

- L. Flathead tribal tradition from around Flathead lake in western Montana says they had horses before the Blackfoot, and that the Blackfoot got their horses from the Shoshone. The Flathead say that their own horses came from the south and southeast.

Teit, James. Salishan, *Tribes of the Western Plateaus*, Forty-fifth Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology (1930): 351.

- M. Crow tradition says that they received their horses from the Nez Percé to the west.

Bradley, Amesh. *Bradley Manuscript-Book "F"* (Copy of manuscript prepared by A. M. Ouivey; designed to be presented to the Smithsonian Institute [sic]; Contributions, Historical Society of Montana, vol 8 (1917): 195-250.

- N. The Kansans who came with Bourgmont on his **1724** Missouri River expedition took no horses along. They included 14 chiefs, 300 warriors, 300 women, 500 children, and 300 dogs: no horses. As the expedition moved west, Bourgmont met Kansans who had some horses. He bought seven, paying a high price.

Margry, Pierre. *Mémoires et documents pour servir a l'histoire des origines françaises des pays d'outre-mer. Découvertes et établissements des Français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale vol 6 (1614-1754)*: 312.

- O. The journals of the Vérendrye family between **1735-1743**, indicate that there were no horses north and east of the Missouri River in the Dakotas until one of the sons brought two of the animals from the vicinity of the Black Hills to the Canadian posts. Horses appeared occasionally on the southern bank of the Missouri across from Mandan villages, but the Mandans had no horses yet.

Burpee, Lawrence, ed., *Journals and Letters of Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la Vérendrye and His Sons: with Correspondence Between the Governors of Canada and the French Court, Touching the Search for the Western Sea* (Toronto, 1927).

- P. By **1754** horses were in common use among the Blackfoot. However, the Assiniboine, to the east, had only a few horses in **1754** and had not yet learned to ride.

Hendry, Anthony, *Journal*, Proceedings and Transactions, Royal Society of Canada, 3rd series, vol 1 (1907): 329-51.

- Q. Assiniboine: thongatch-shonga or sho-a-thin-ga ("big dog")
audio link <http://www.nmai.si.edu/exhibitions/horsenation/audio/assiniboine.mp3>

- R. In **1766** Carver found small numbers of horses at Prairie du Chien. The Sioux he encountered in central Minnesota were using canoes rather than horses for transport.

Carver, Jonathan. *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North-America in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768* (London, 1778): 50, 294-95.

- S. In **1772**, Peter Pond traded with the same Sioux and recorded that horses were common.

Gates, Charles M. ed., *Five Fur Traders of the Northwest; being the Narrative of Peter Pond and*



the Diaries of John Macdonell, Archibald N. McLeod, Hugh Faries, and Thomas Conner (Minneapolis, 1933): 53, 58.

- T. David Thompson, writing in **1796**, indicates that horses had replaced canoes as transportation among the Sioux.

Tyrrel, J. B. ed., *David Thompson's Narrative of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812* (Toronto, 1916): 330-34.

- U. Lakota (Sioux) called the horse “Sunkakhan” (“holy dog” or “mystery dog”)

audio link: <http://www.nmai.si.edu/exhibitions/horsenation/audio/lakota.mp3>

List of images

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1. http://nmai.si.edu/exhibitions/horsenation/images/section_03/188880_lg.jpg

Siksika (Blackfeet) horse mask, ca 1830-60. Montana. Featehrs, hide, buffalo horn, paints, pony beads, seed beads, hairlocks, horse hair, porcupine quills, ribbon, wool cloth, cotton cloth, brass tacks, and buttons. Photograph by Walter Larrimore, [National Museum of the American Indian](#).

2Handle.jpg (see image file)

detail Assinboine quirt, ca 1870s. Montana. Elk horn, seed beads, rawhide, pigment, hide, and sinew. Photograph by Katherine Fogden, [National Museum of the American Indian](#).

3. <http://blog.nmai.si.edu/.a/6a01156f5f4ba1970b015390f6b905970b-popup>

Lakota painted drum, ca. 1860s. South Dakota or North Dakota. Pigment, rawhide, wood, wool cloth, and sinew. [National Museum of the American Indian](#)

4. http://nmai.si.edu/exhibitions/horsenation/images/section_03/118044_lg.jpg

Assiniboine dance stick, made by Medicine Bear, ca 1860. Montana, Pigment, horsehair, and wood. Photograph by Katherine Fogden, [National Museum of the American Indian](#)

5. http://nmai.si.edu/exhibitions/horsenation/images/section_04/238761_lg.jpg



Ho Chunk (Winnebago) carved wood sash heddle, ca 1862. Nebraska. Wood and metal tacks.
Photography by Ernest Amoroso, [National Museum of the American Indian](#)

