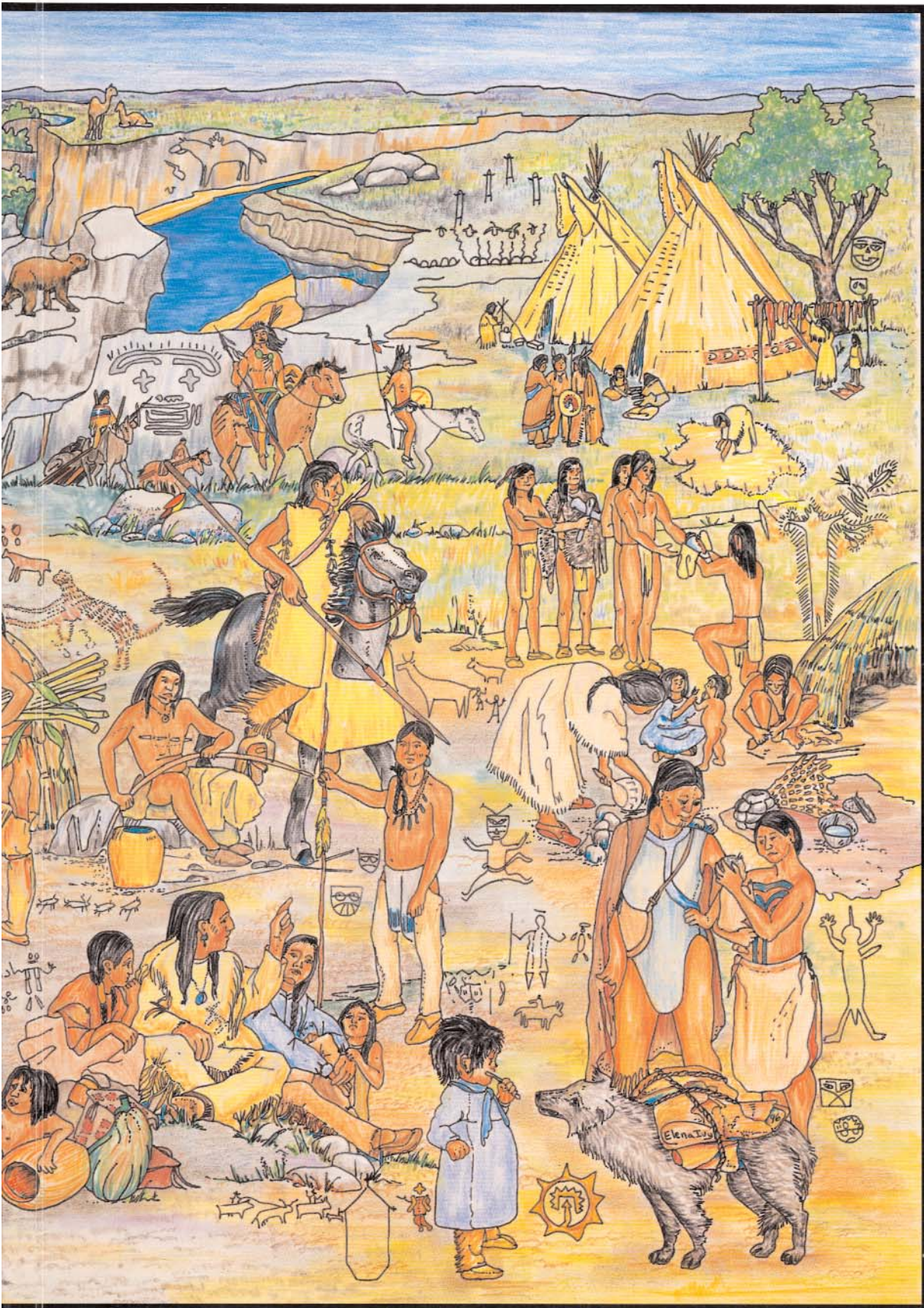


Learn about . . . TEXAS



INDIAN

Learn about . . . TEXAS

A Learning and Activity Book

Color your own guide to the Indians that once roamed Texas.

Text and Editorial Direction by
Georg Zappler

Art Director
Elena T. Ivy

Consulting Editor
Juliann Pool

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4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

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Another "Learn about Texas" publication from

TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE PRESS



ISBN- 885696-02-7

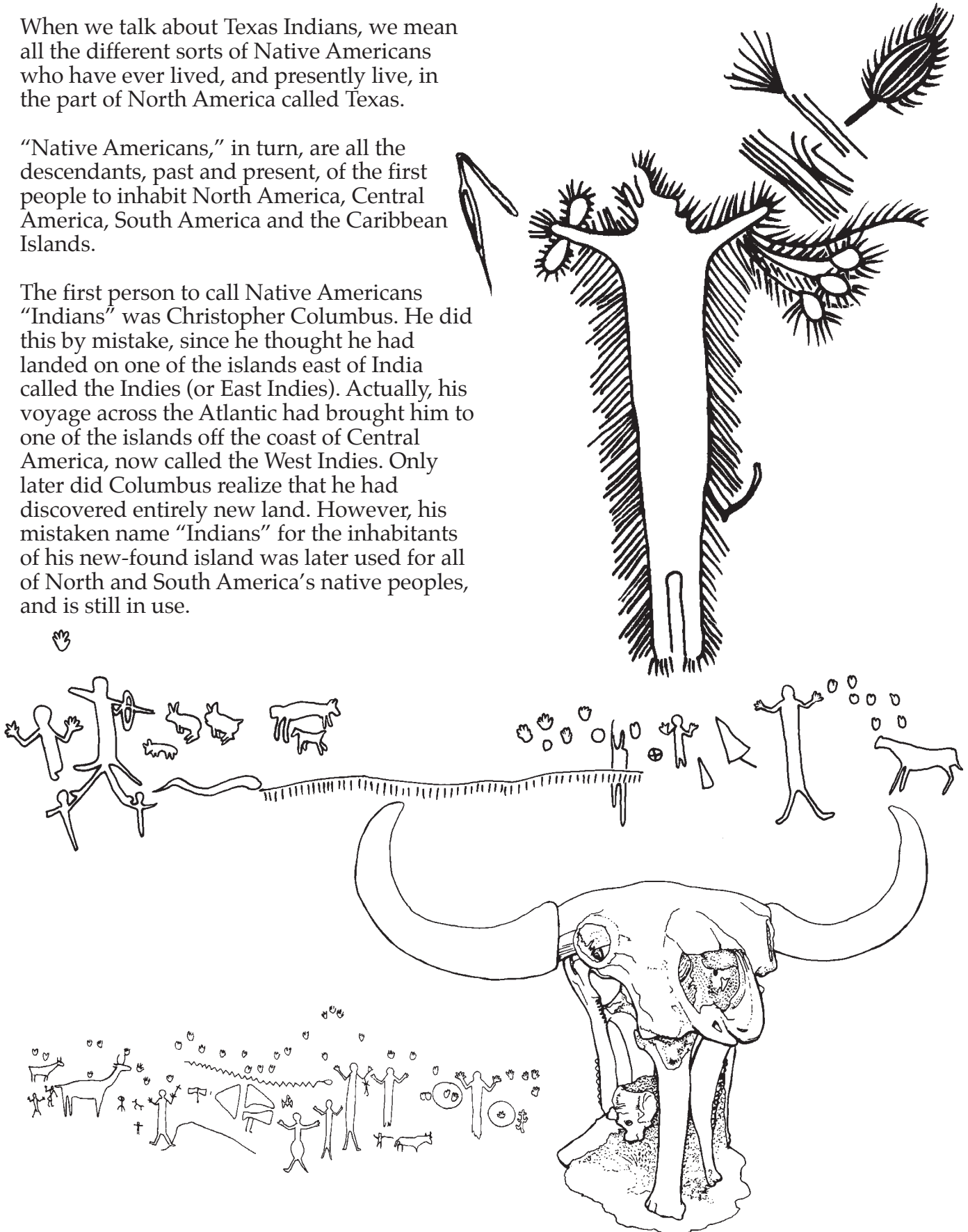
INDIANS

Who are "Texas Indians"?

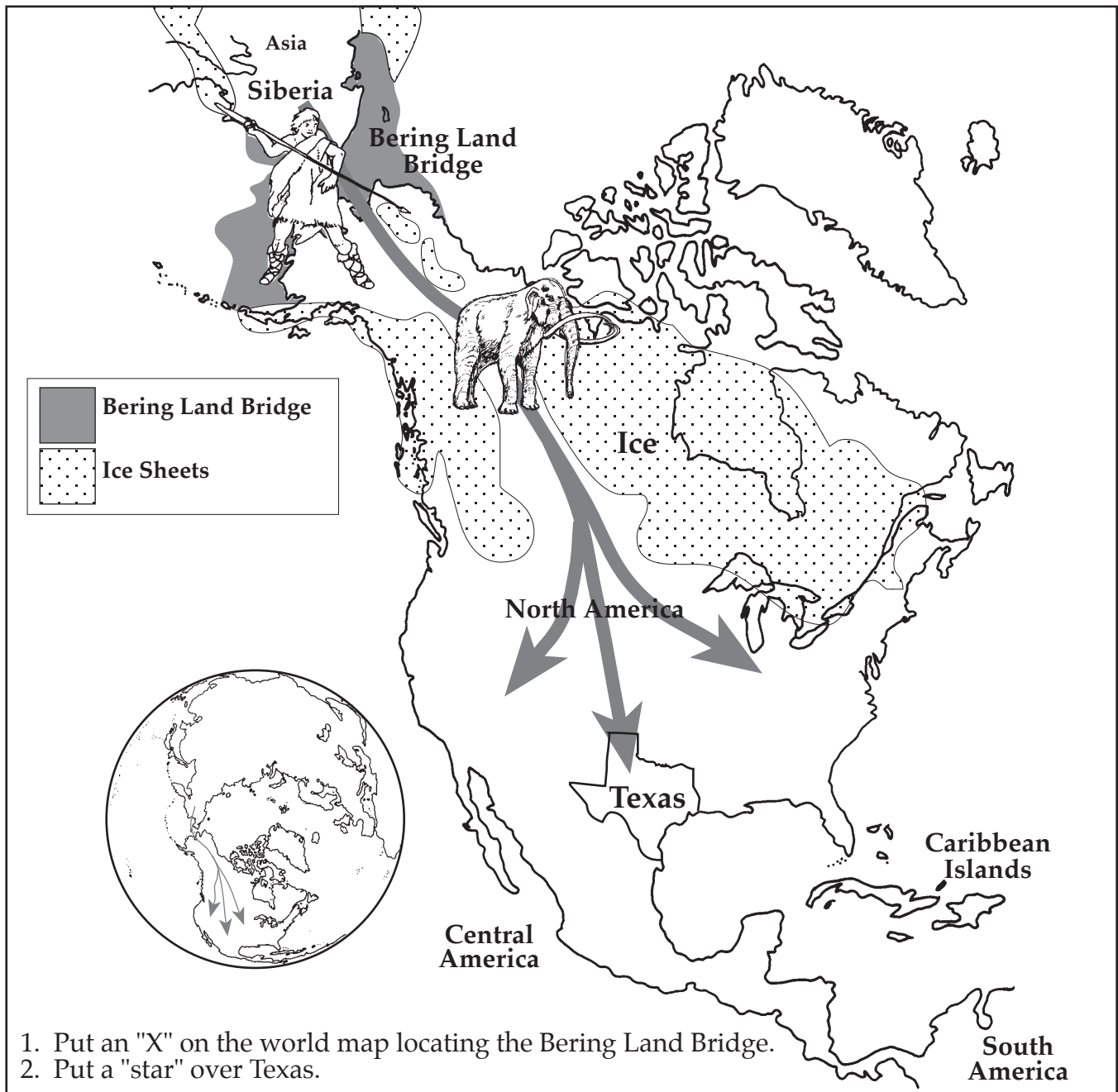
When we talk about Texas Indians, we mean all the different sorts of Native Americans who have ever lived, and presently live, in the part of North America called Texas.

"Native Americans," in turn, are all the descendants, past and present, of the first people to inhabit North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean Islands.

The first person to call Native Americans "Indians" was Christopher Columbus. He did this by mistake, since he thought he had landed on one of the islands east of India called the Indies (or East Indies). Actually, his voyage across the Atlantic had brought him to one of the islands off the coast of Central America, now called the West Indies. Only later did Columbus realize that he had discovered entirely new land. However, his mistaken name "Indians" for the inhabitants of his new-found island was later used for all of North and South America's native peoples, and is still in use.



Journeys of the First Americans



The first inhabitants of North America came across from Asia thousands of years ago. (Scientists think any time from about 40,000 to 13,000 years ago.) In those days, most of the northern parts of Asia and North America were covered by layers of ice thousands of feet thick in places. Because so much of the earth's water was taken up by ice sheets, the oceans were lower. This drop in sea level exposed a land bridge (called the Bering Land Bridge) between Siberia and Alaska. The bridge and parts of Alaska were mostly free of ice. The people who would become the first Americans walked across this land connection while following the big mammals they hunted. Some of the new arrivals began to move south, along an ice-free corridor between the ice sheets. Some reached Texas. Others spread all across North America and farther south into Central and South America.

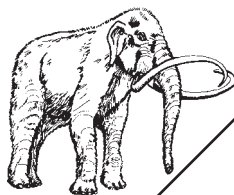
Timeline of Texas Indians

Paleo-Indians Period • 9,200 B.C. - 6,000 B.C.

Archaic Period •

9,200 B.C.-6,000 B.C.

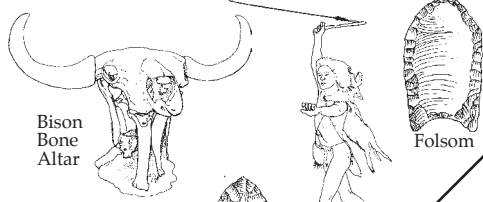
Texas Indians of this period follow and hunt the last of the big mammals of the Ice Age. Paleo-Indians have chopping and scraping stone tools, and they use spears, sometimes thrown with the help of a spear-throwing stick called an atlatl.



Columbian Mammoth



Rabbit



Bison Bone Altar

Folsom

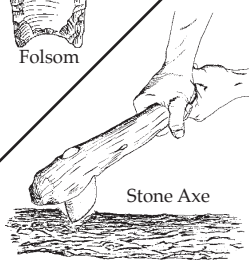


Clovis

Spearpoints



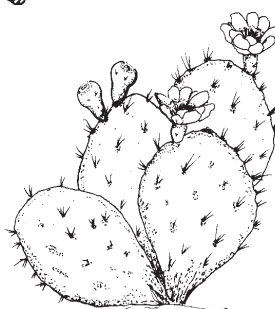
Plainview



Stone Axe

6,000 B.C.-500 A.D.

Texas Indians of this period depend on medium and small game animals. They also collect edible wild plants. They have many different stone tools, use plant fibers to weave mats and baskets and continue to throw spears with atlatls. In some places, they paint pictures on rock surfaces.

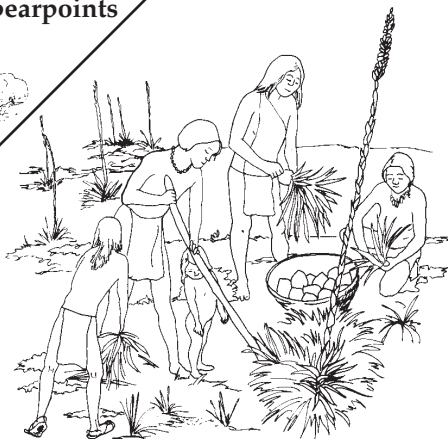


Prickly Pear



Texas Persimmon

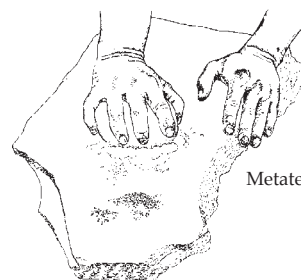
Edible Wild Plants



Gathering Sotol



Cooking Pit

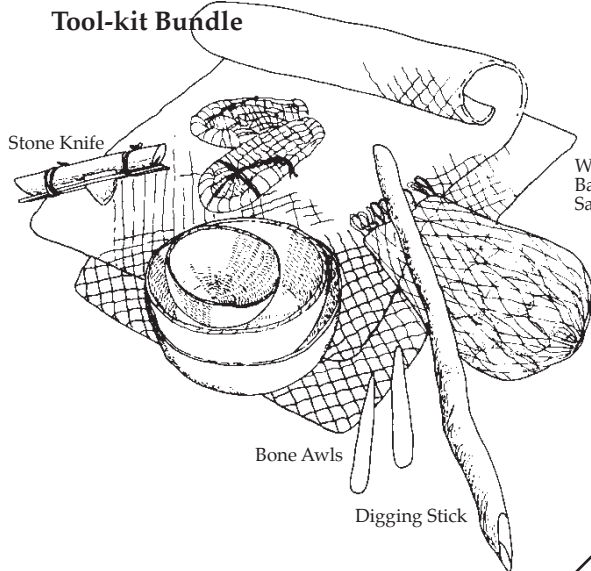


Metate and Mano



Rock Art

Tool-kit Bundle



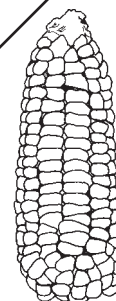
Stone Knife

Bone Awls

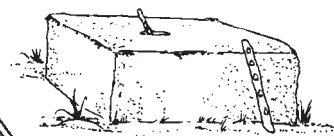
Digging Stick

Woven Mats, Baskets, Nets and Sandals

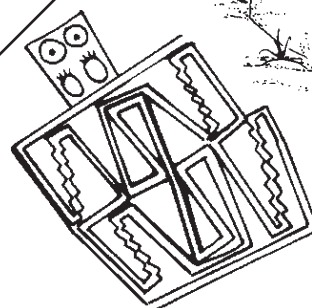
Farming



Maize



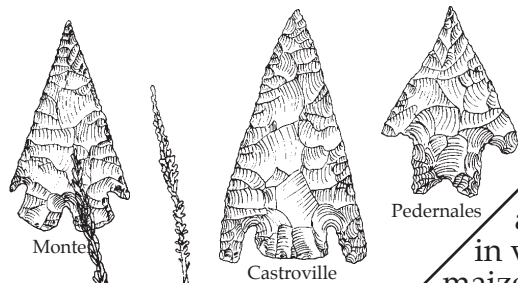
Village Pithouse



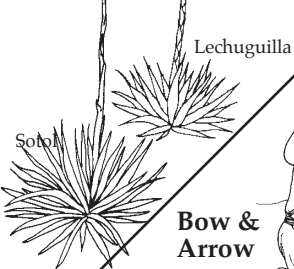
• 6,000 B.C. - 500 A.D.

Late Prehistoric Period
• 500 A.D. to 1,500 A.D.

Historic Period
• 1,500 - Present



Spearpoints



Bow & Arrow

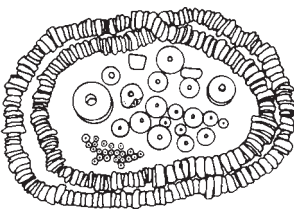
Pottery



Effigy Pipe

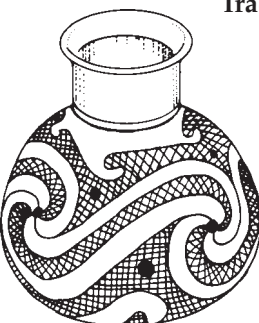


Cordware Pot

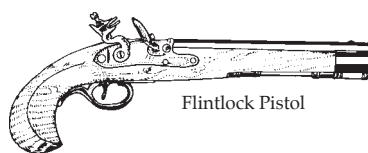


Wampum

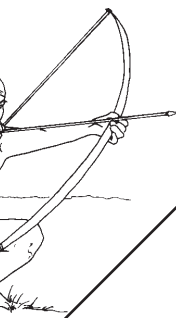
Trade Goods



Caddo Pot



Flintlock Pistol



Catahoula Arrowpoint

500 A.D.-1,000 A.D.

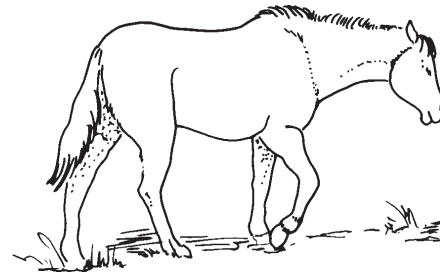
Texas Indians of this period start to use the bow and arrow and to make pottery. In some areas, Texas Indians live in villages and grow maize (corn), beans and squash.



Tepee

1,500 A.D.-Present

Texas Indians of this period are in contact with various Europeans: the Spanish, the French and, finally, the Anglos. The Europeans introduce horses and guns as well as cloth and metal pots, knives and axes. Conflicts with whites are continuous and, by 1875, all of Texas' original Indian groups have been killed or forced to move to Oklahoma.



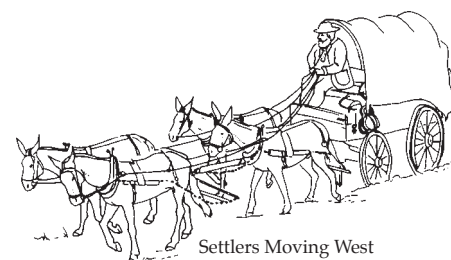
1,600 - 1,650: Texas Indians acquire Spanish horses.



Mounted Comanche Warrior

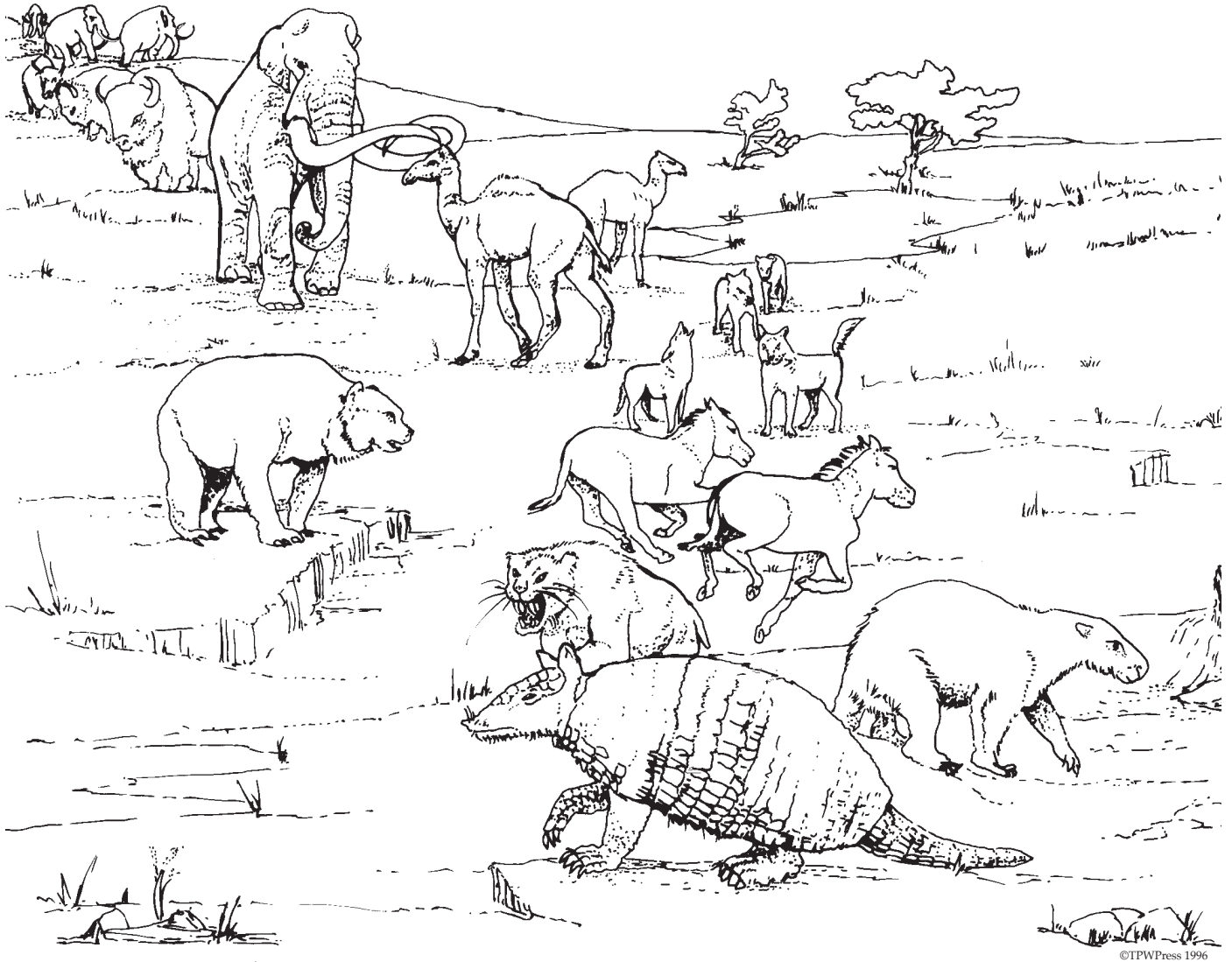


Spanish Mission



Settlers Moving West

Texas During the Ice Ages



During the Ice Ages (from about 2,000,000 to 8,000 years ago), various large-sized mammals lived south of the vast ice-sheets covering the top half of the continent.

In Texas, these Ice Age mammals included mastodons, mammoths, native camels, native horses, long-horned bison, giant armadillos and giant sloths, along with meat-eaters such as dire wolves, short-faced bears and sabertooth cats. More familiar creatures, like box turtles and burrowing owls, were also present. In Texas, the Paleo-Indians, or first Native Americans, lived alongside the giant mammals from about 11,000 to 8,000 years ago.



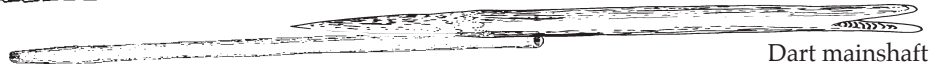
Paleo-Indians • Using the Atlatl



Atlatl



Dart foreshaft with chipped stone point



Dart mainshaft

The atlatl-thrown spears, called darts, consisted of a feathered mainshaft and a shorter foreshaft to which the points were fastened. These spears measured anywhere from 4 to 6 feet in length.

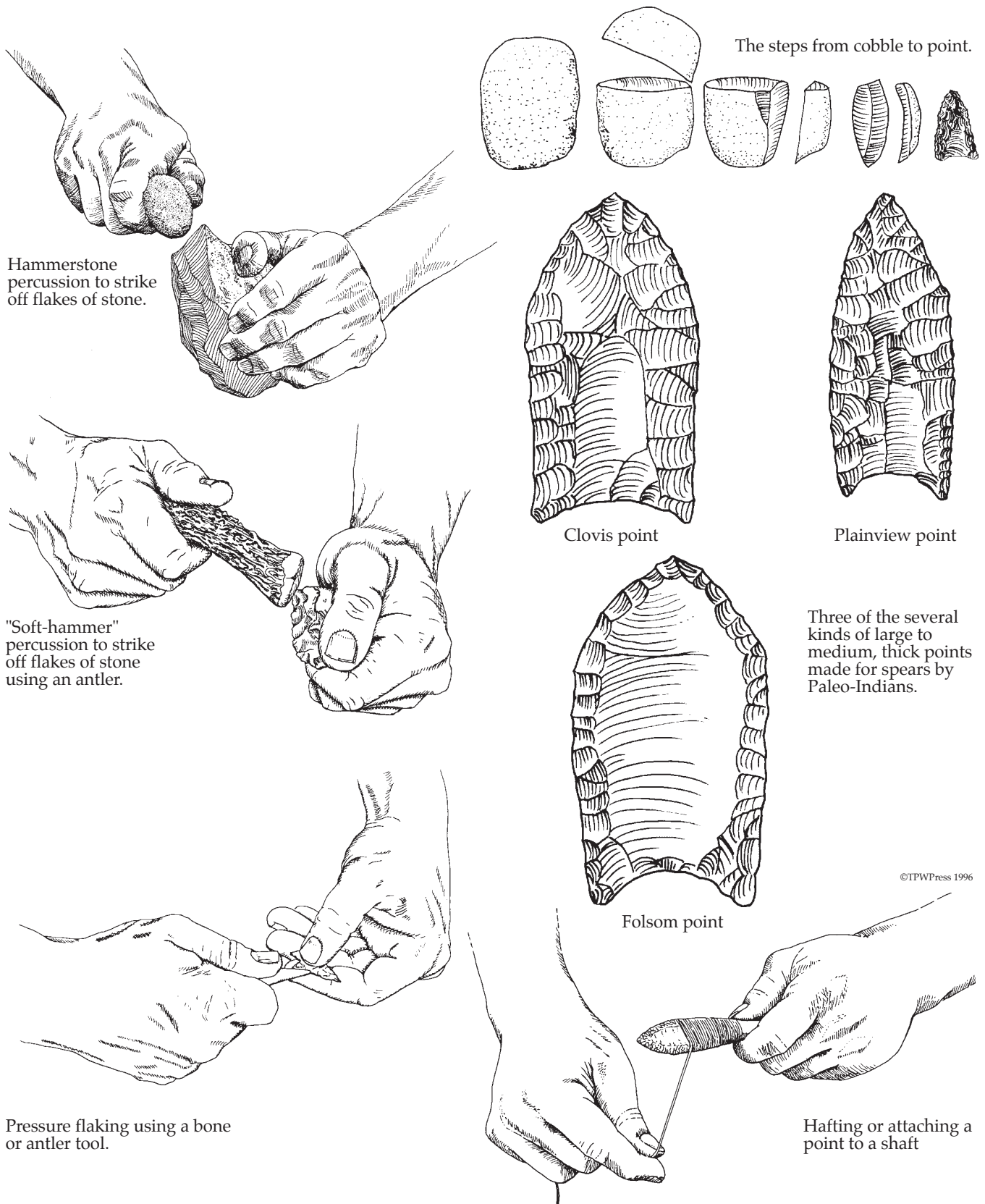


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Until the Ice Age mammals died out about 8,000 years ago, the first Native Americans, called Paleo-Indians, hunted mammoths and giant bison throughout Texas. They also hunted smaller animals and foraged for edible wild plants.

Their main hunting tools were regular hand-held spears, as well as spears thrown with the help of a special stick called an atlatl (at-lattle). This spear-thrower permitted the spear to be thrown harder and farther.

Paleo-Indians • Making Stone Points



Starting with the Paleo-Indians, Native Americans used chert and other stones to make spearpoints and other tools and weapons. Tools were also made from wood, bones and antlers.



A Paleo-Indian Mammoth Kill



©TPWPress 1996

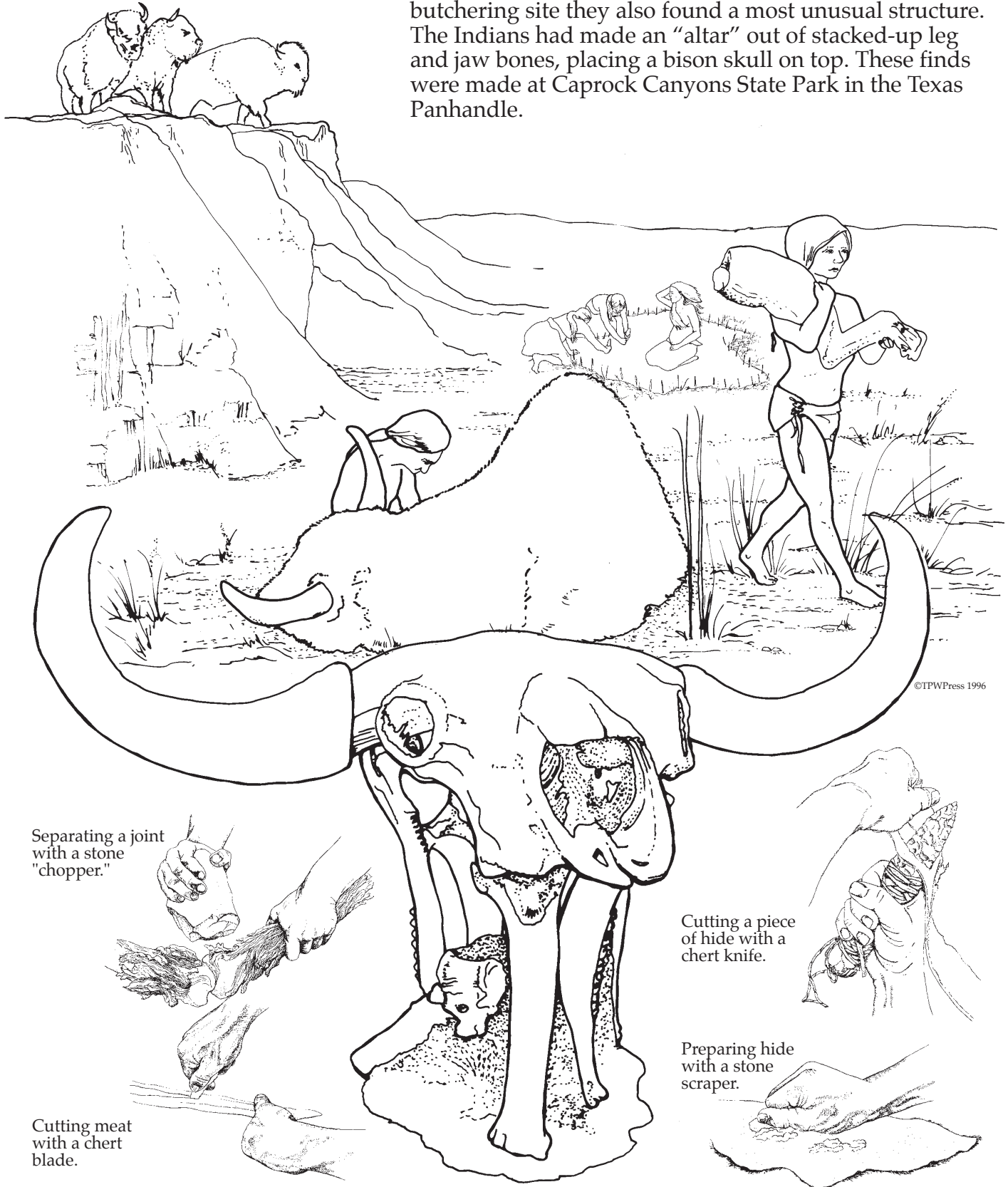
Around 11,000 years ago, a group of Paleo-Indians, using Clovis spearpoints, hunted and killed a giant elephant, called a Columbian mammoth. This creature had huge curved tusks and, unlike the woolly mammoth living farther north, had little or no hair on its body.

Archeologists found the kill site at what is now a state historical park called Lubbock Lake Landmark in the Texas Panhandle.



A Paleo-Indian Bison "Altar"

About 10,000 years ago, some Paleo-Indians, using Folsom spearpoints, killed several dozen giant bison and then butchered them. When archeologists discovered the butchering site they also found a most unusual structure. The Indians had made an "altar" out of stacked-up leg and jaw bones, placing a bison skull on top. These finds were made at Caprock Canyons State Park in the Texas Panhandle.



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Separating a joint
with a stone
"chopper."

Cutting a piece
of hide with a
chert knife.

Preparing hide
with a stone
scraper.

Cutting meat
with a chert
blade.

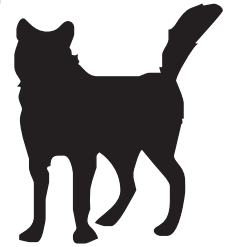


Paleo-Indian Scrabble

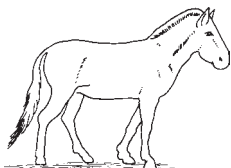
Find the words in the puzzle list. They can be forward or backward or diagonal.
Make a list of the remaining letters and put them together in a sentence.

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

ARMADILLO
ATLATL
BERRIES
BISON
BURROWING OWLS
CAVE
CLOUD
DIRE WOLF
GATHERER
GIANT SLOTH
HUNTER
LIZARD
MAMMOTH
NATIVE HORSES
RABBIT
RAINBOW
RIVER
ROOTS
SHORT-FACED BEAR
SNAKE
SPEARMAKER
WILDFLOWER



Shadow Matching



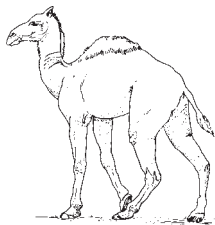
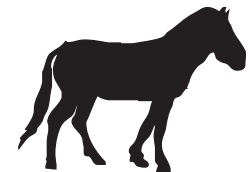
Native Horse
(5 ft. high at the shoulder)



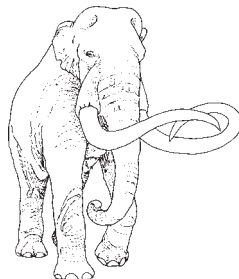
Giant Sloth
(12 ft. long, including tail)



Giant Armadillo
(9 ft. long, including tail)



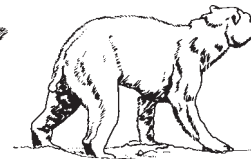
Native Camel
(6 1/2 ft. high at the shoulder)



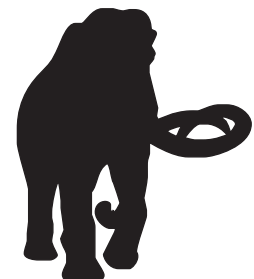
Columbian Mammoth
(12 ft. high at the shoulder)



Dire Wolf
(6 ft. long, including tail)



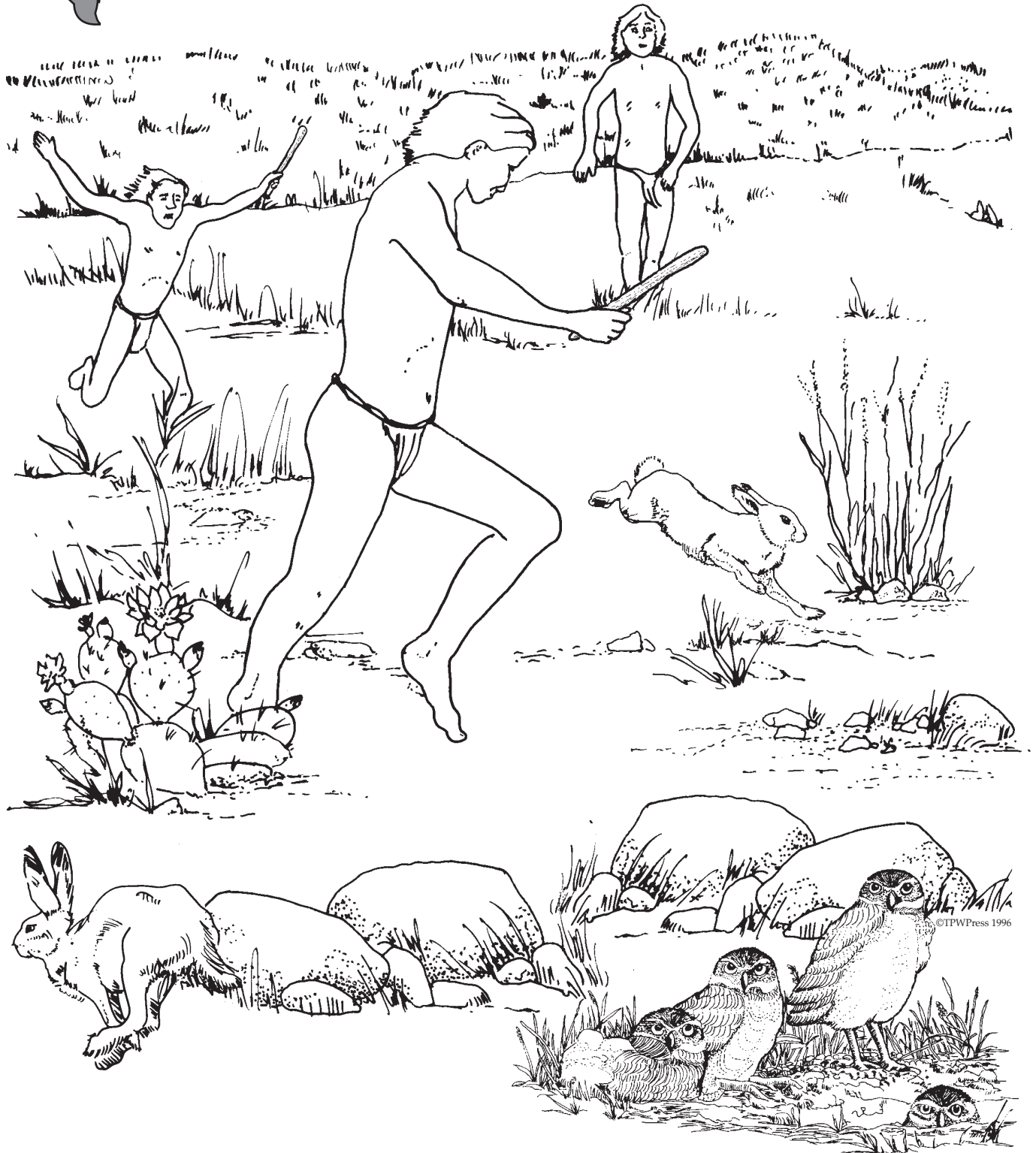
Short-faced Bear
(7 ft. long, including tail)



Draw a line from each animal to its matching shadow.



Archaic Indian Rabbit Hunt



By 8,000 years ago (or 6,000 B.C.), the giant Ice Age mammals had died out. Archaic Indians replaced the Paleo-Indian big-game hunters. The Archaic Indians depended on medium-sized game such as rabbits and deer. Rodents, turkey, lizards and snakes were also eaten, and edible wild plants filled out the diet.

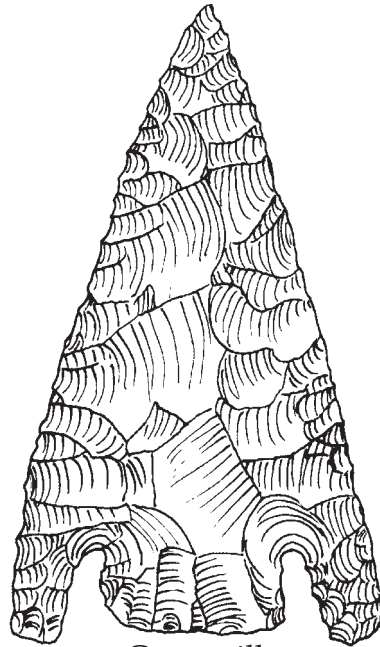


Archaic Indian Tool Kit

Archaic spearpoints vary from region to region in Texas and they also change with time. There are dozens of different kinds, of which only three are shown.



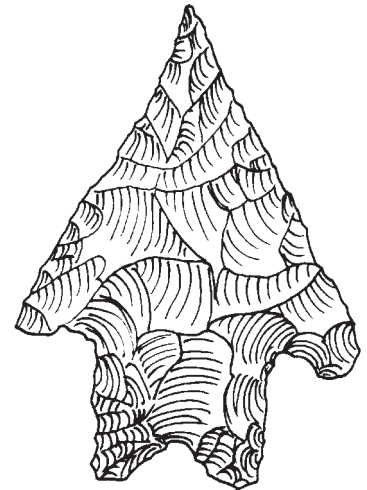
Wild seeds and nuts were ground up using a stone slab, called a metate, and a hand-held grinder, called a mano. Such tools are still used today.



Castroville

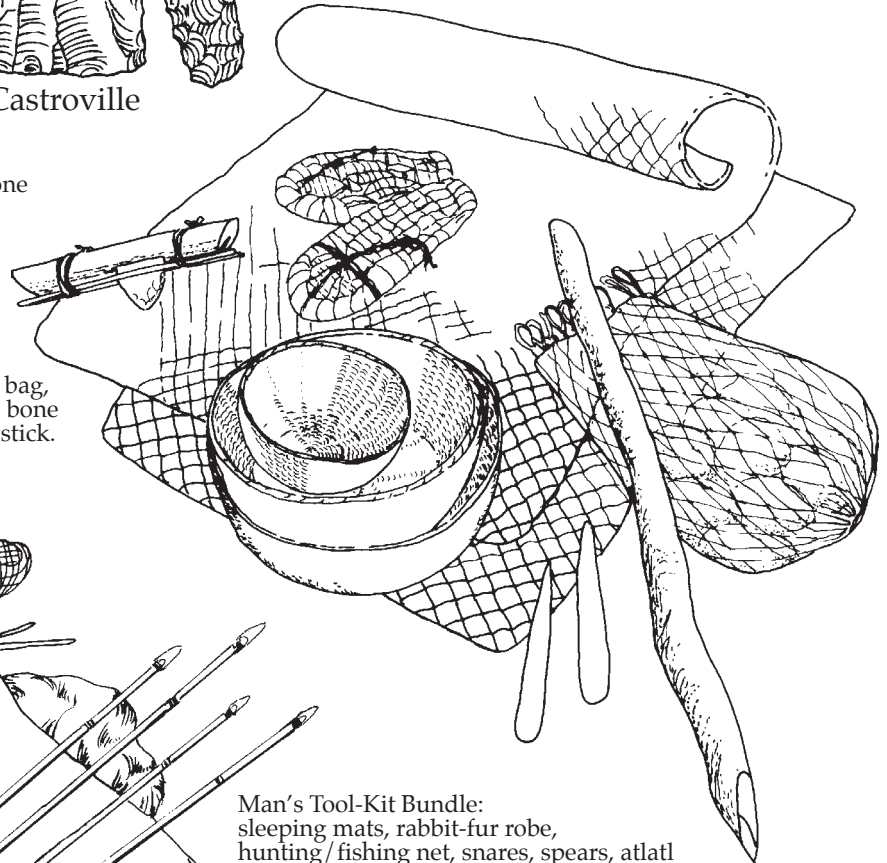


Pandale

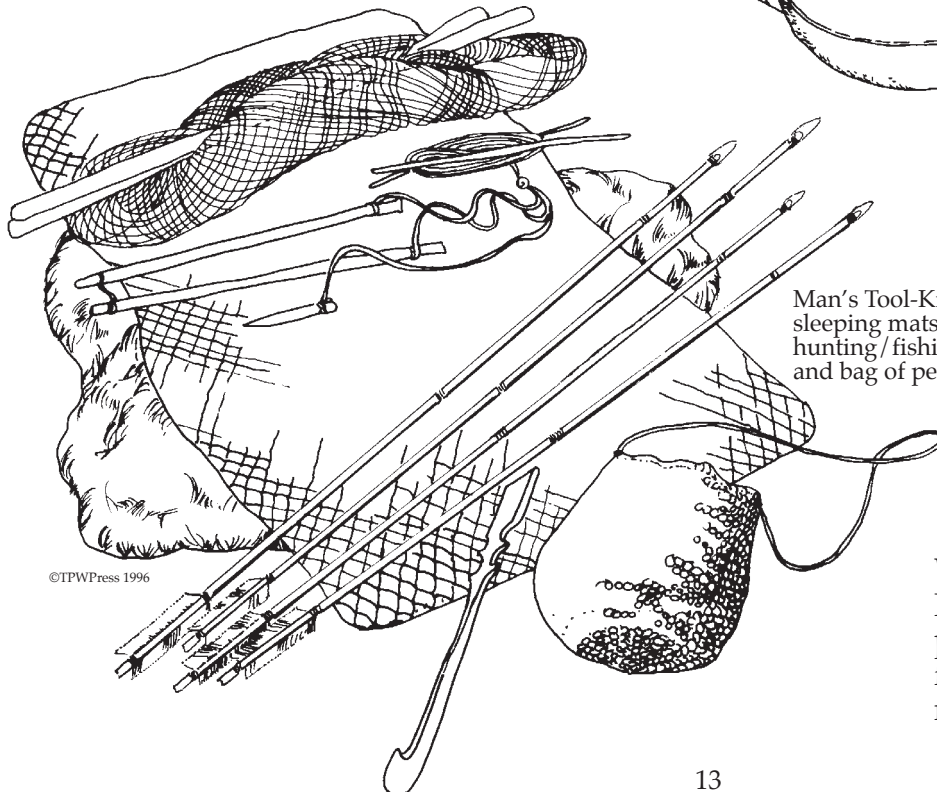


Pedernales

Woman's Tool-Kit Bundle:
sleeping mats, net carrying bag,
several baskets, sotol knife, bone
awls, sandals, and digging stick.



Man's Tool-Kit Bundle:
sleeping mats, rabbit-fur robe,
hunting/fishing net, snares, spears, atlatl
and bag of personal and maintenance tools.

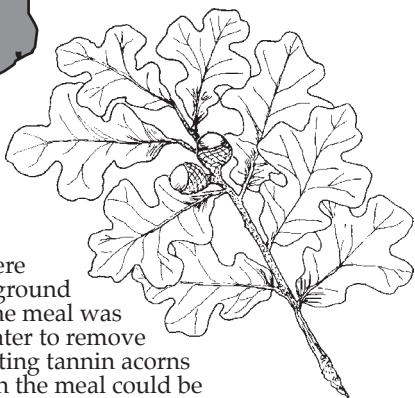


When on the move, Archaic Indians carried bundles of personal belongings. Plant fibers were used to make their mats, baskets, nets and sandals.

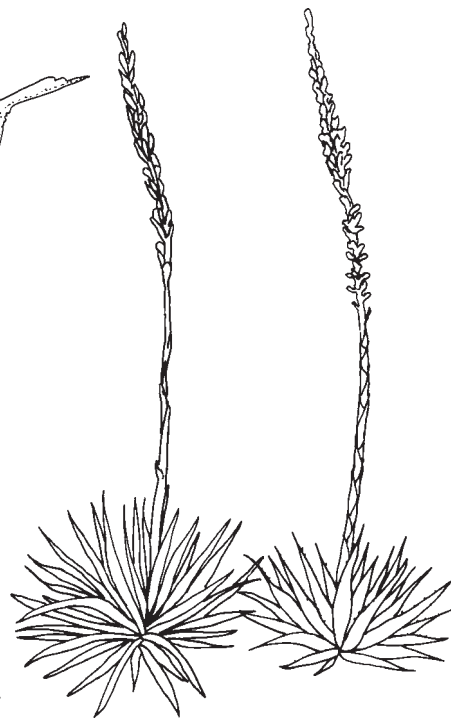


Edible Wild Plants

Acorns were shelled and ground into meal. The meal was soaked in water to remove the bitter-tasting tannin acorns contain. Then the meal could be used to make soup, mush or a kind of bread.



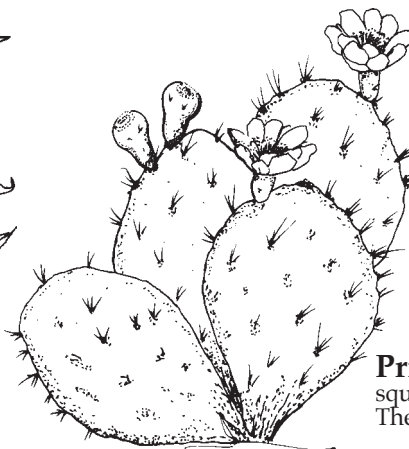
Honey Mesquite beans were collected from the pods on the tree and then eaten or ground into flour.



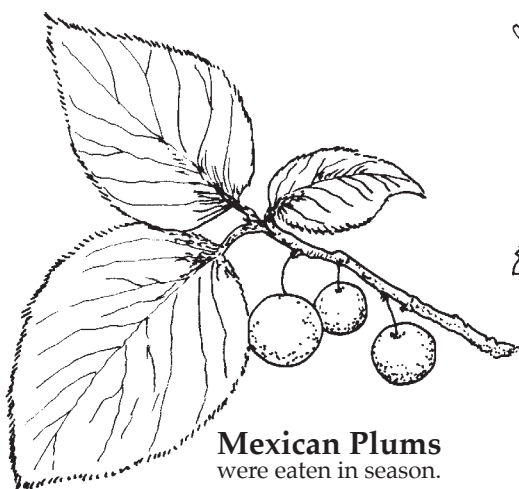
Sotol and **Lechuguilla** are plants of the agave family. The bulbs of these plants were cooked and eaten. In addition, the leaf fibers were used to make items such as mats, net carrying bags, baskets and sandals.



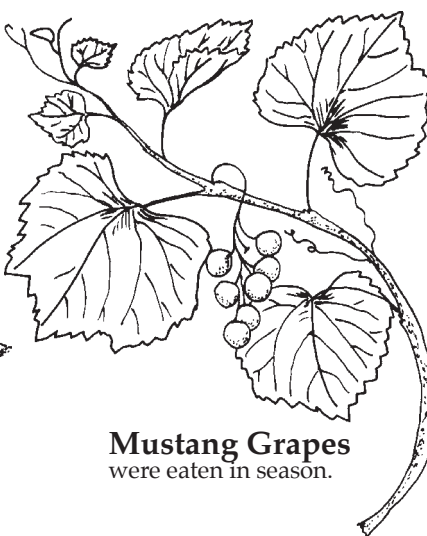
Pecans were gathered in the fall.



Prickly Pear fruits were eaten fresh or squeezed for juice and then dried and stored. The young pads were skinned and eaten.



Mexican Plums were eaten in season.



Mustang Grapes were eaten in season.



Texas Persimmons were eaten in season.

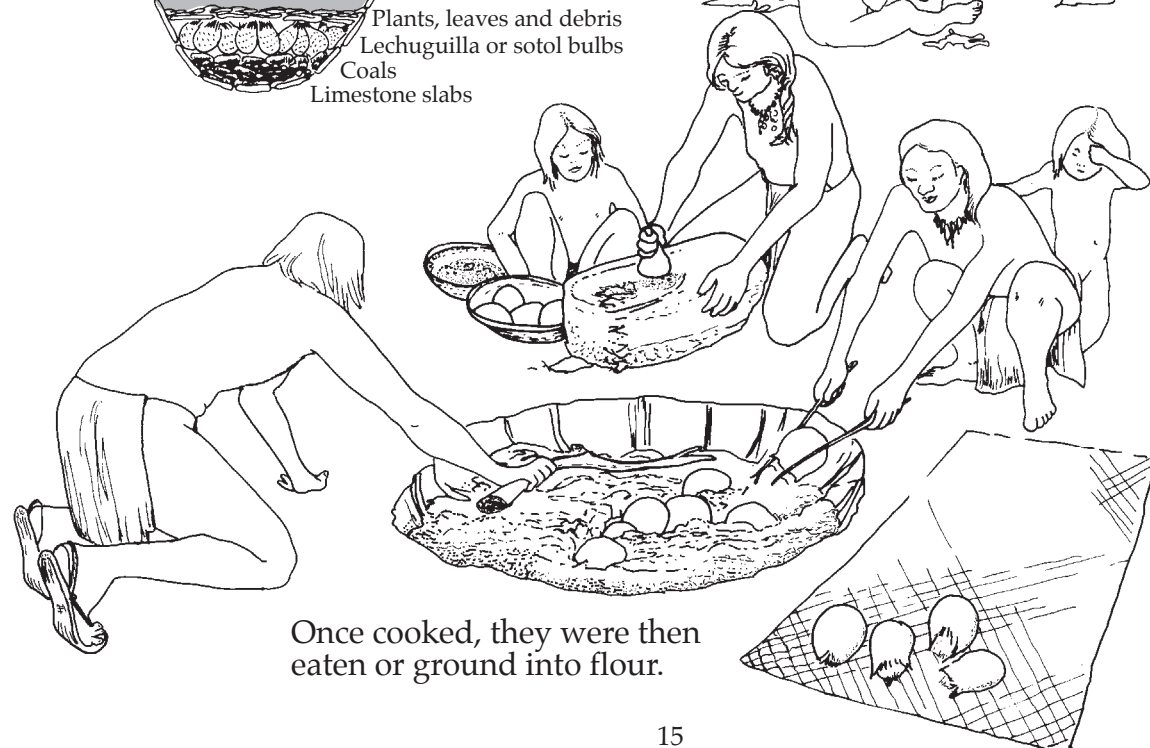
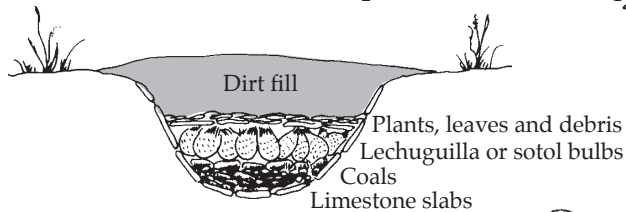
Archaic (as well as later) Indians used many different kinds of wild plants for food. In the drier parts of Texas, some of the most commonly eaten were the bulbs from plants of the agave family. Other frequently eaten plant foods were mesquite beans, acorns, pecans, plums, grapes, persimmon and prickly pear fruits.

Baking Sotol and Lechuguilla



Archaic (as well as later) Texas Indians commonly used sotol and lechuguilla, two plants of the agave family, for food. The bulb or crown, which is hidden in the center of the dagger-shaped leaves, is the edible part of these plants.

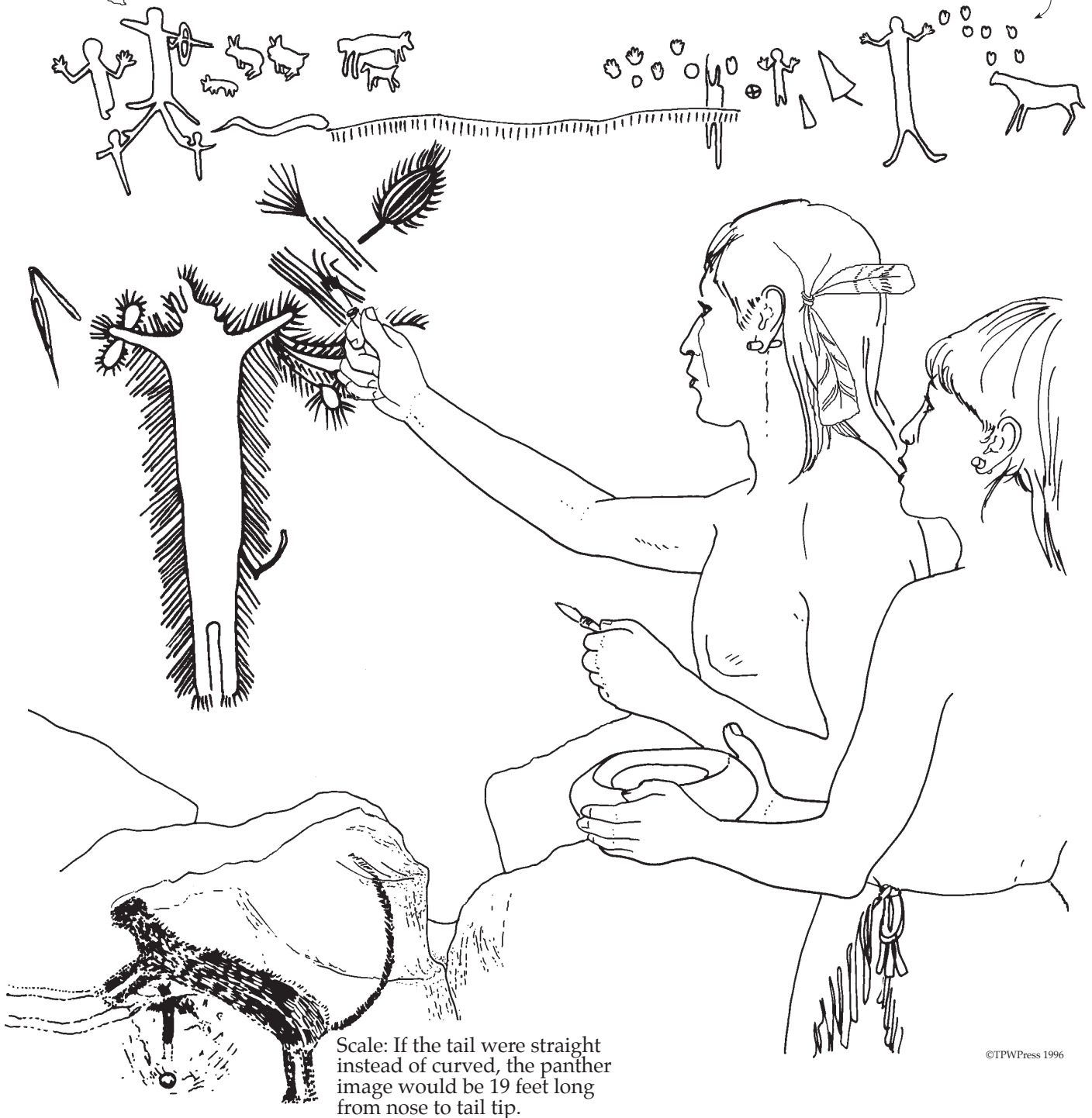
The bulbs were slowly roasted or steamed in rock-lined pits.



Once cooked, they were then eaten or ground into flour.

Archaic Indian Artists of the Lower Pecos

Scale: 1/4 inch of rock art on this page represents 1 foot in length on the cave wall.



©TPWPress 1996

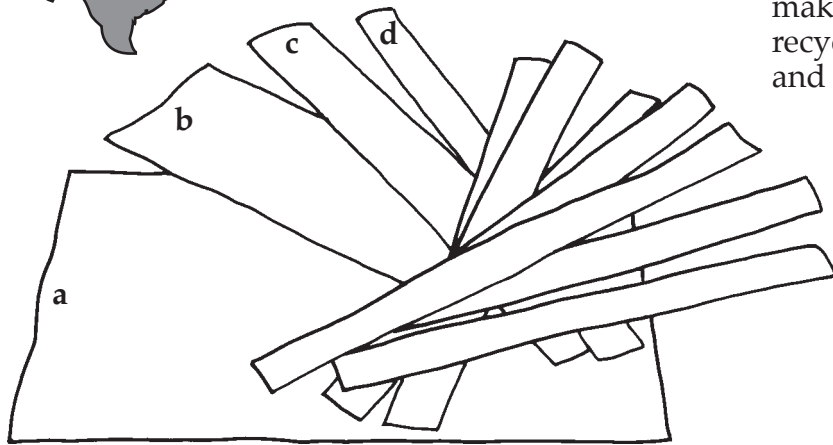
Between 4,000 and 3,000 years ago, the Archaic Indians of the Lower Pecos region in West Texas lived in caves present along the steep canyon walls of the area.

They decorated the rocky walls of their shelters with wonderful colored animal pictures and mysterious human figures as well as with geometric designs. Archeologists believe that much of this art was part of the Indians' religion.



Archaic Indian Activity • Making a Mat

The Archaic Indians used plant fibers to make mats. You can make your mat with recycled newspaper by tearing, folding and tucking.



1

Materials needed:

8 full-sized sheets of newspaper. Glue or tape is optional since folding and tucking the ends will hold the mat together.

2

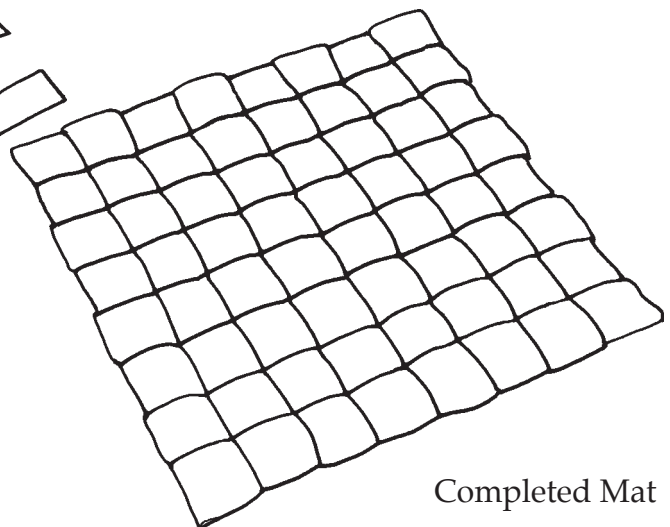
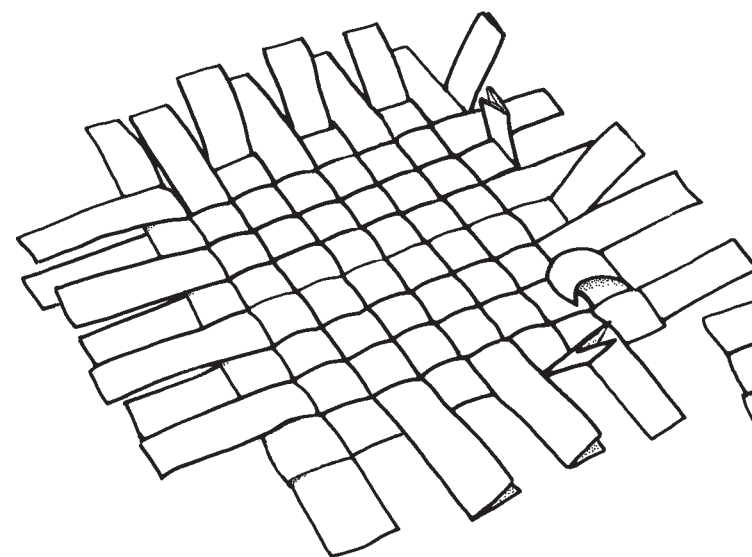
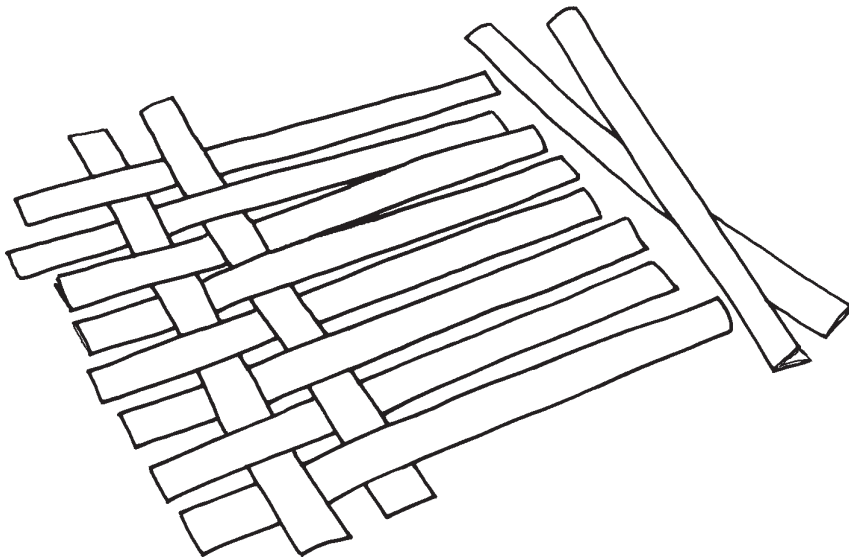
- a) Tear each full page of the newspaper in half.
- b) Fold each sheet (approx. 13 inches by 26 inches) in half.
- c) Fold it again.
- d) and fold one more time.

3

Weave the 16 folded strips together.

4

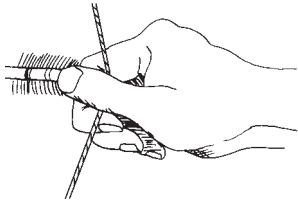
When all of the weaving is completed, fold the ends over the strips and tuck them in. Turn the mat over to fold and tuck the remaining ends.



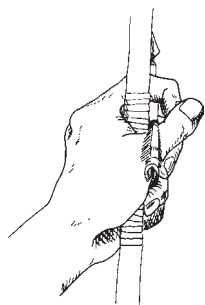
Completed Mat



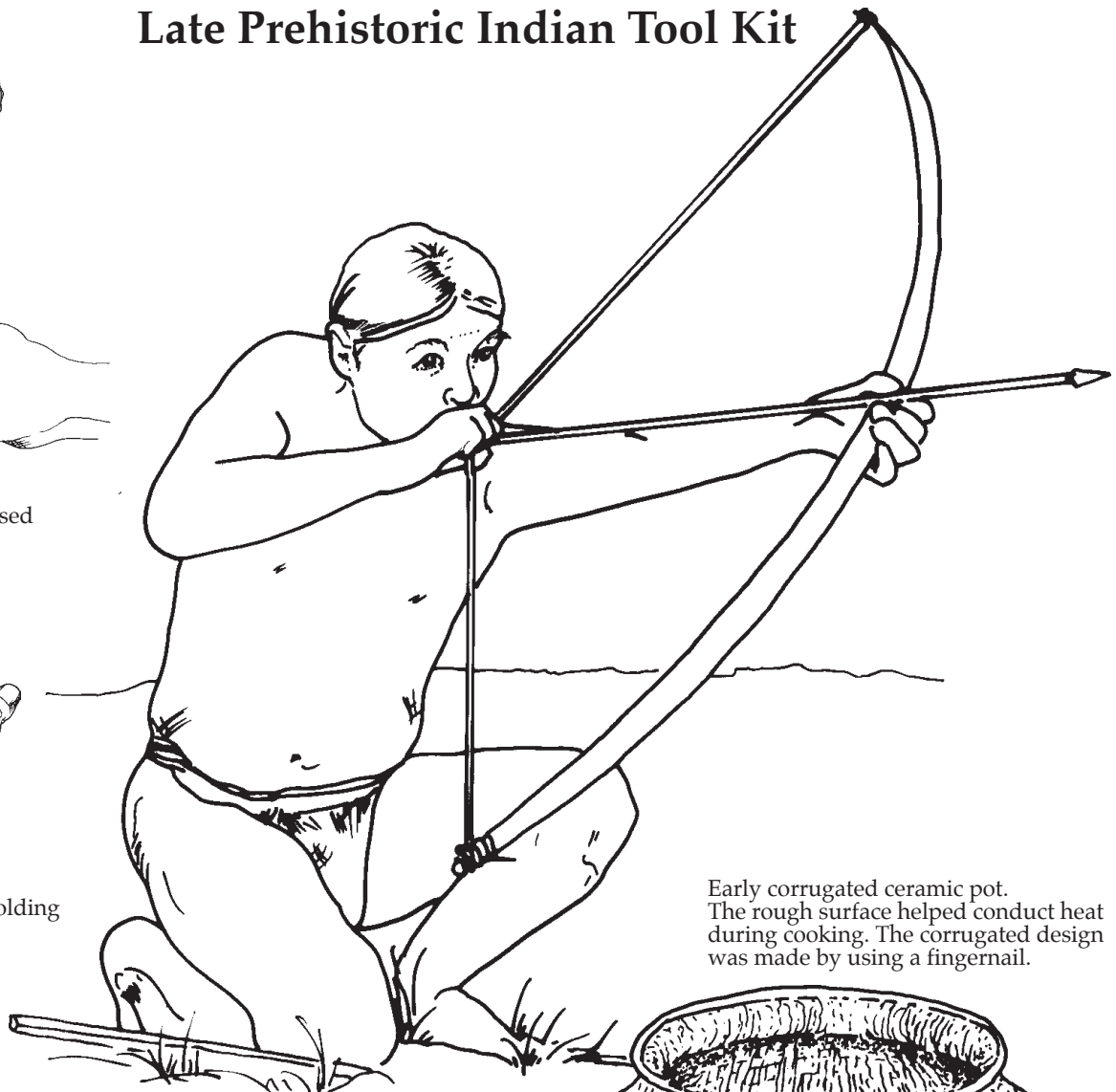
Late Prehistoric Indian Tool Kit



Arrow release used by beginners.



Secure way of holding arrow at bow.



Early corrugated ceramic pot. The rough surface helped conduct heat during cooking. The corrugated design was made by using a fingernail.



Scallorn Point

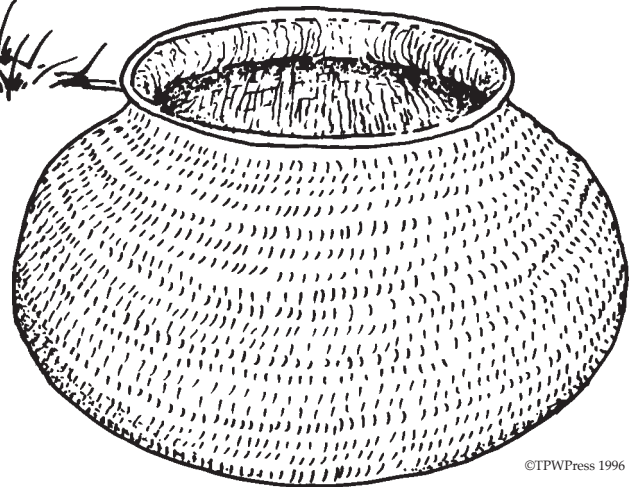


Toyah Points



Catahoula Point

Compared to spearpoints, arrowheads are small and thin. Arrowheads first appear in the Late Prehistoric Period. They vary from region to region in Texas and they also change with time. There are dozens of different kinds, of which only four are shown.



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The appearance of the bow and arrow and pottery marks the end of the Archaic Period and the beginning of what is called the Late Prehistoric Period of Texas Indian culture.

The earliest dates for arrowpoints and ceramics (another word for pottery) are around 150 A.D. However, in most parts of Texas, the Late Prehistoric Period started around 500 A.D.

In some areas, like East Texas and along the Rio Grande, crops started to be grown in Late Prehistoric times.

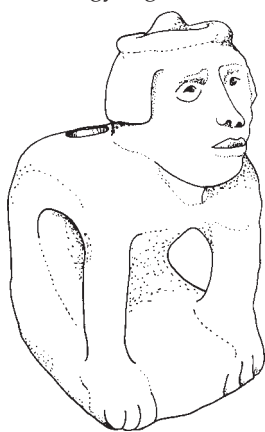


Late Prehistoric Indians • The Early Caddos

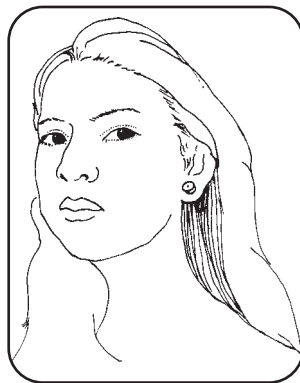


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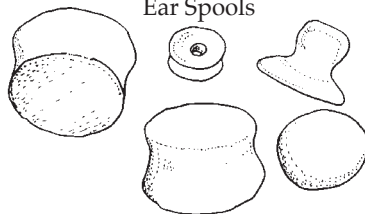
Objects found in
archeology digs.



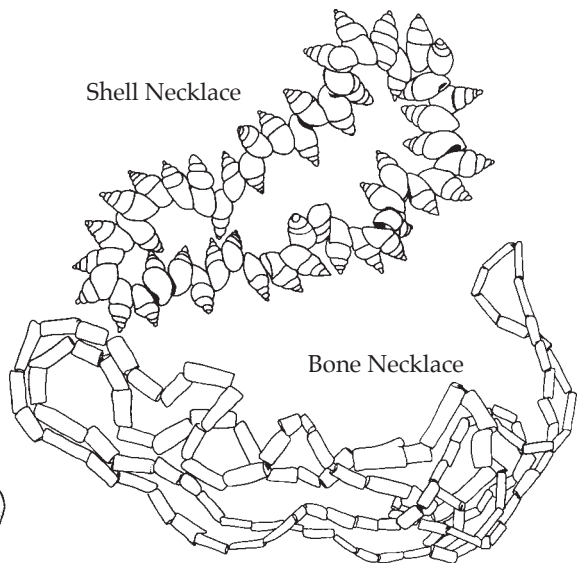
Effigy Pipe



Ear Spools



Shell Necklace



Bone Necklace

The Late Prehistoric (or Early) Caddo Indians of East Texas were mound-builders like many of the Native American groups centered around the lower Mississippi Valley. From about 700 A.D. to 1,300 A.D., the Early Caddos were part of a complex agricultural society. They worshiped in large wooden temples built on top of flat-topped earthen mounds. Each temple mound was built in stages; every eighty years or so the temple on top was burned and covered with a new layer of earth. To add a layer, laborers carried load after load of earth in big baskets.



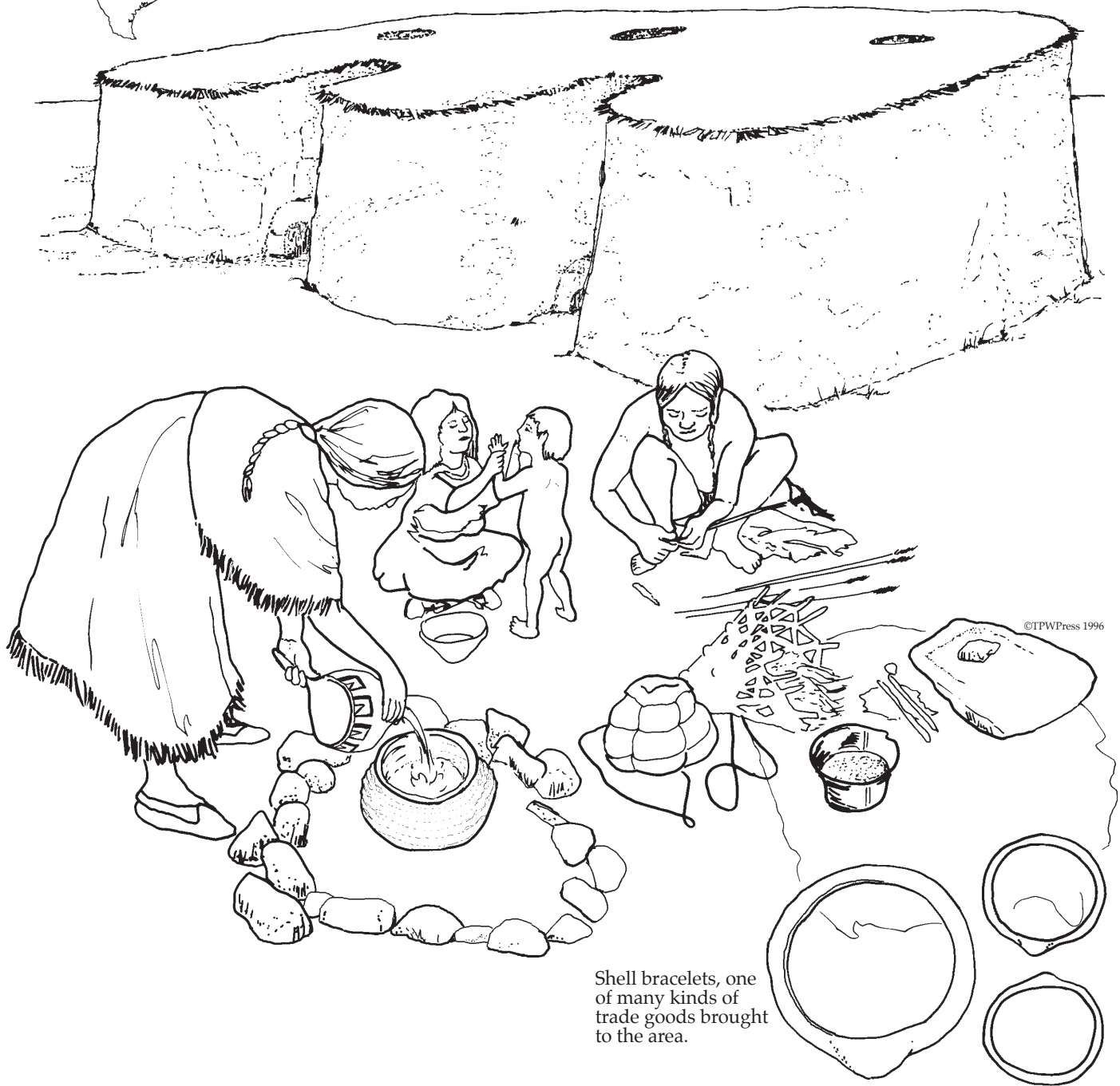
Late Prehistoric Indians • The Jornada Mogollon



Late Prehistoric people, called the Jornada (HOR-na-da) branch of the Mogollon (MOGG-o-yn), settled in villages near what is now El Paso around 600 A.D. First they lived in individual pit-houses, partly-below-ground dwellings, either round or rectangular in shape. The circular houses were entered through an opening in the roof and the rectangular ones had a ramp leading down to the underground floor. After 1,200 A.D., the pit-houses disappeared and above-ground adjoining blocks of rooms took their place.

These people grew corn, beans and squash. They had a complex religion similar to that of the Zuni and Hopi pueblo Indians of New Mexico today. We know this from the hundreds of mask-like images and other symbolic art painted on the rocks of a site called Hueco Tanks State Historical Park near El Paso. By 1,400 A.D. the El Paso area farmers disappeared.

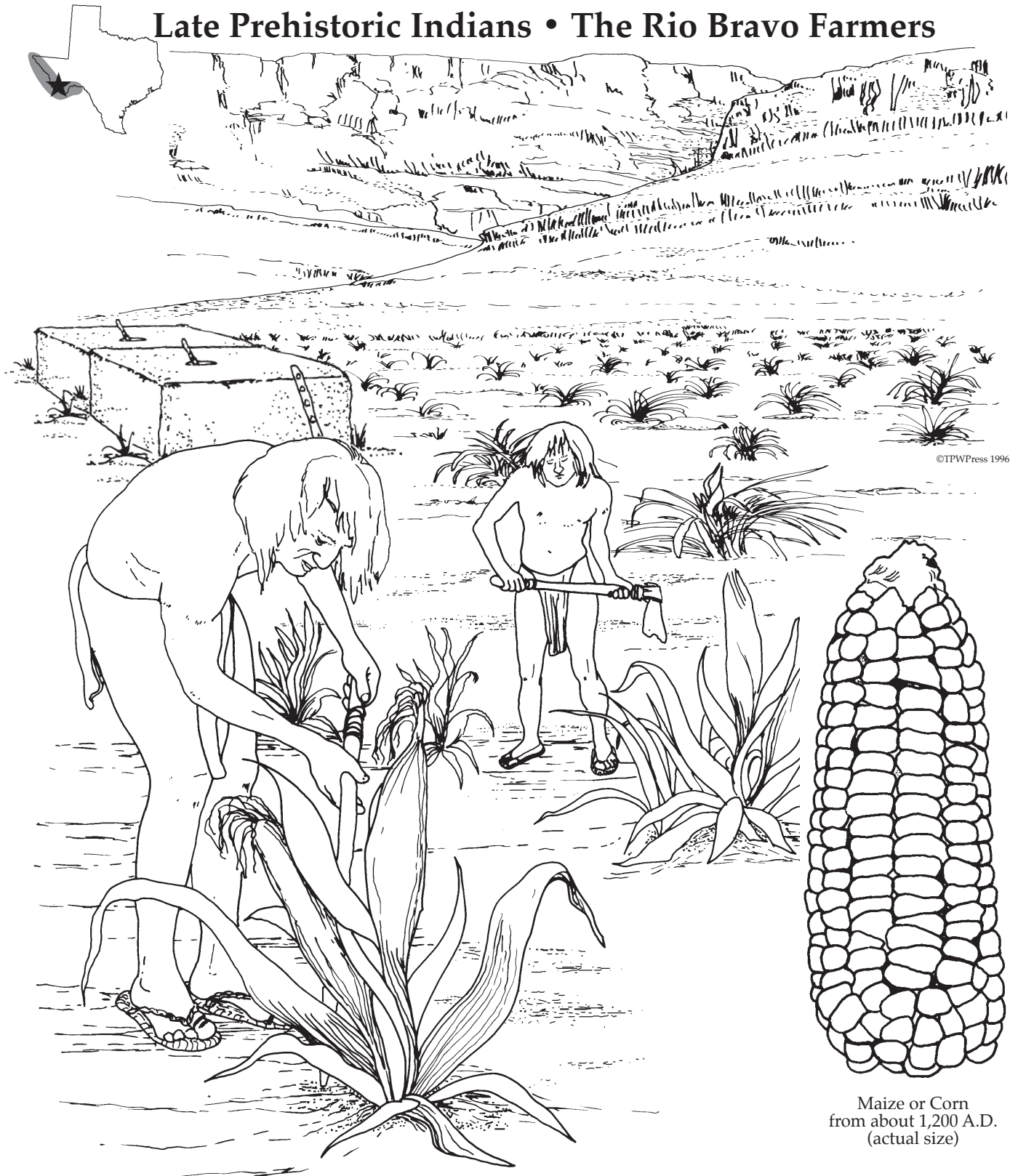
★ Late Prehistoric Indians • Panhandle Farmers & Traders



Some Late Prehistoric Native Americans lived in pueblo-like villages in the Texas Panhandle near the Canadian River from about 1,100 A.D. to 1,400 A.D. They grew corn and beans and also hunted bison. In addition, they mined a colorful local stone, called Alibates agate. Highly valued for its use in making beautiful arrowheads and other tools, this stone was traded to the pueblos along the Rio Grande. Goods received in return were pottery, turquoise and seashells, coming from as far west as the Pacific coast of North America.

The houses built by these people were quite unusual in their construction. Wall foundations consisted of two parallel rows of slabs of rocks covered with adobe inside and out. Most of the houses were built in single-level apartment-like complexes, but some stood alone.

Late Prehistoric Indians • The Rio Bravo Farmers



Maize or Corn
from about 1,200 A.D.
(actual size)

In the Big Bend region of West Texas, archeologists have discovered a pueblo-like culture that had spread down the Rio Grande from the El Paso area. These agricultural Native Americans occupied the area around present-day Redford and Presidio between 1,200 A.D. and 1,400 A.D. The people lived in closely clustered, partly underground, brick-adobe structures plastered with mud. They grew crops of corn, beans and squash. They also hunted and fished and collected nuts, roots and fruits.



Late Prehistoric Activity • Making a Pouch

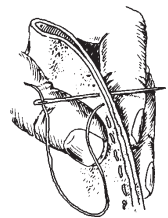
Since Indians had no pockets, pouches for small objects like awls, arrowheads, seeds or good luck charms served the same purpose.

Cut out, stitch and decorate a pouch. The measurements given here are average—alter as you see fit.

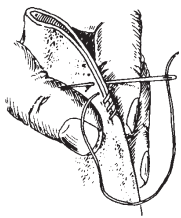
1

Materials needed:

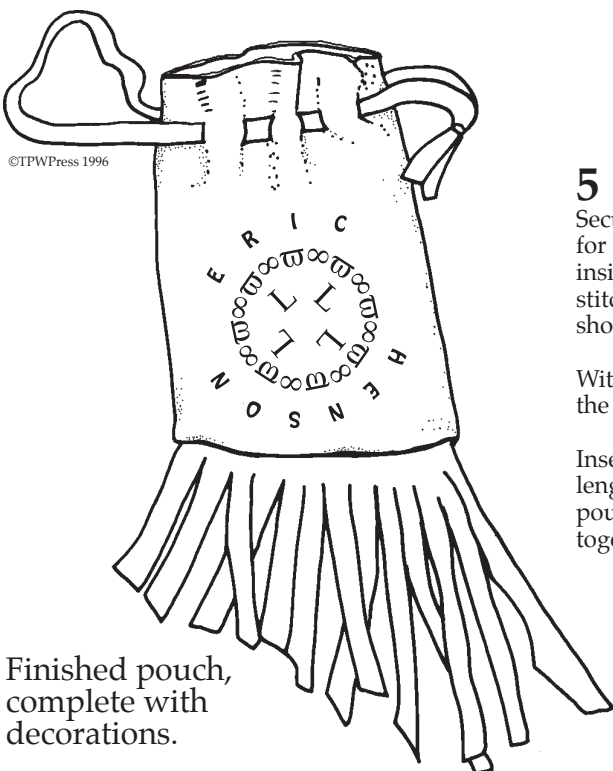
An old hand bag may yield enough leather for a pouch, or a piece of felt will do. Needle and thread, scissors and ruler, and something for a strap, such as a piece of yarn, ribbon or an old shoelace.



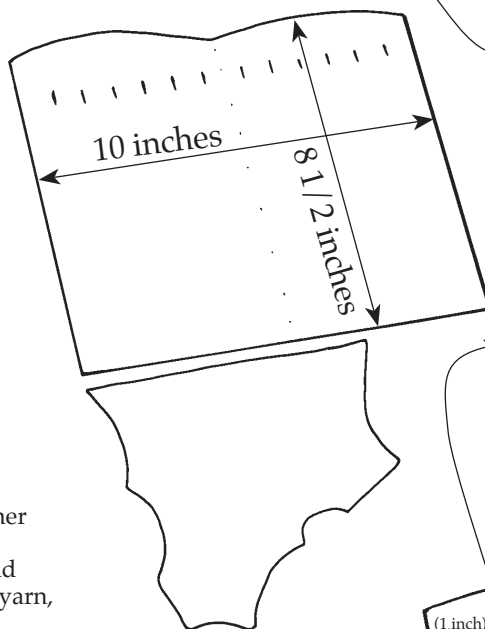
Running stitch



Whip stitch



Finished pouch, complete with decorations.

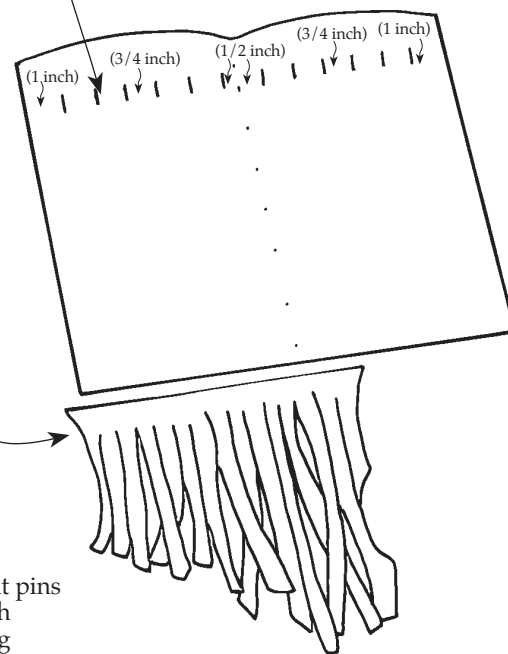


2

Fold the material you have selected in half and cut a decorative curve for the top of the pouch.

3

Cut 12 slits, spaced across the top as follows: Starting at the left edge, measure one inch and mark. The next 6 marks will be spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from each other. From the last mark, measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the fold. From the fold measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and mark. The next 6 marks will be spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from each other.



4

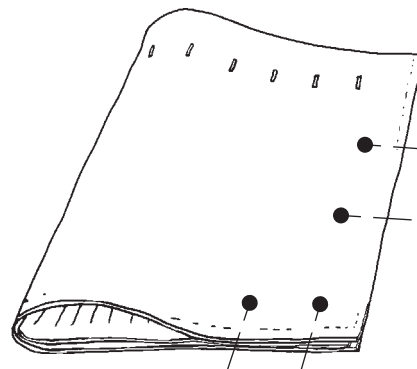
Cut fringe leaving $\frac{3}{4}$ inch uncut for seaming into bottom of the pouch.

5

Secure edges with straight pins for sewing. Sew the pouch inside out using a running stitch, so the stitches do not show from the outside.

With stitching completed, turn the pouch outside out.

Insert the strap, of desired length, through the slits in the pouch. Tie the strap ends together.

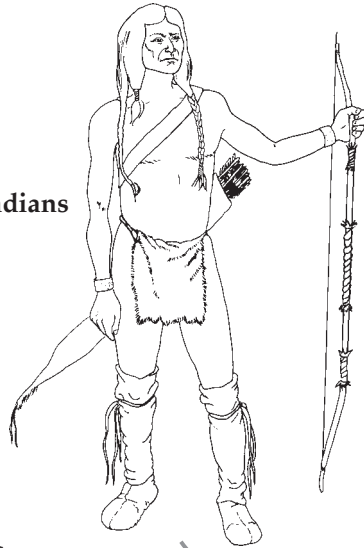




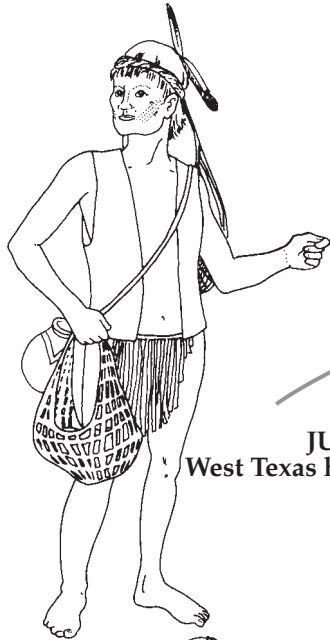
Indian Groups in Texas When Europeans First Arrived

1500 - 1600

APACHES
Buffalo-hunting Plains Indians



CADDOS
East Texas village farmers



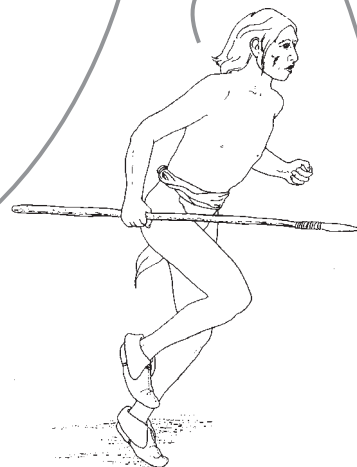
JUMANOS
West Texas hunters and traders



TONKAWAS
Central Texas hunter-gatherers



PATARABUEYES
Rio Grande pueblo farmers



COAHUILTECANS
South Texas hunter-gatherers



ATAKAPANS
Upper Gulf Coast hunter-gatherers



KARANKAWAS
Lower Gulf Coast hunter-gatherers

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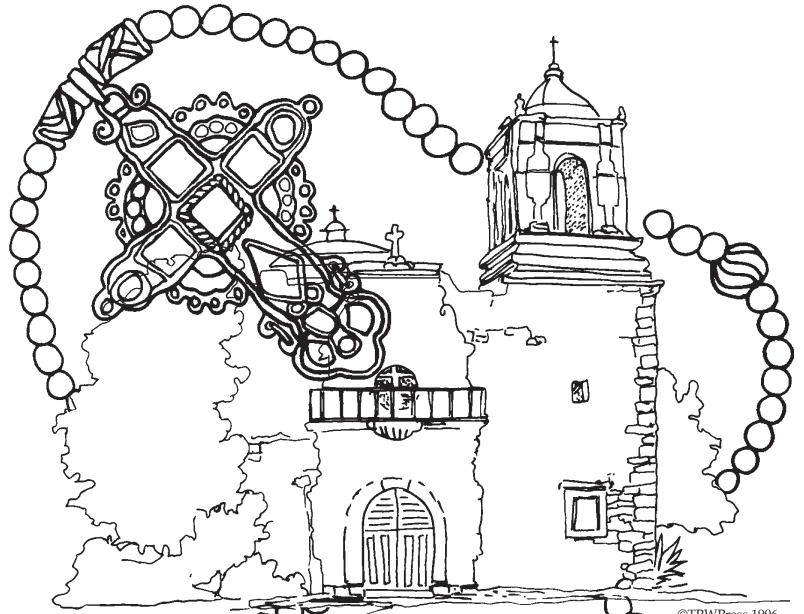


How Texas Indians Were Treated By Different European Groups

The Spanish,

main contact period: 1,500s-1,700s.

The Spanish conquistadors looked mostly for gold and silver. When they didn't find any in Texas, they started catching Indians to be sold as slaves. The Spanish also created missions where Indians became Catholics and were used as cheap labor for farming and ranching.



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The French,

main contact period: 1,600s-mid 1,700s.

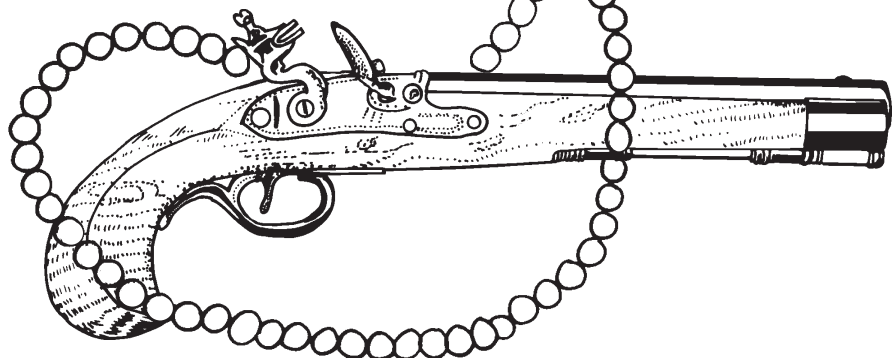
The French came mainly as traders. Many married and settled among the East Texas Caddo Indians.



The Anglo-Americans,

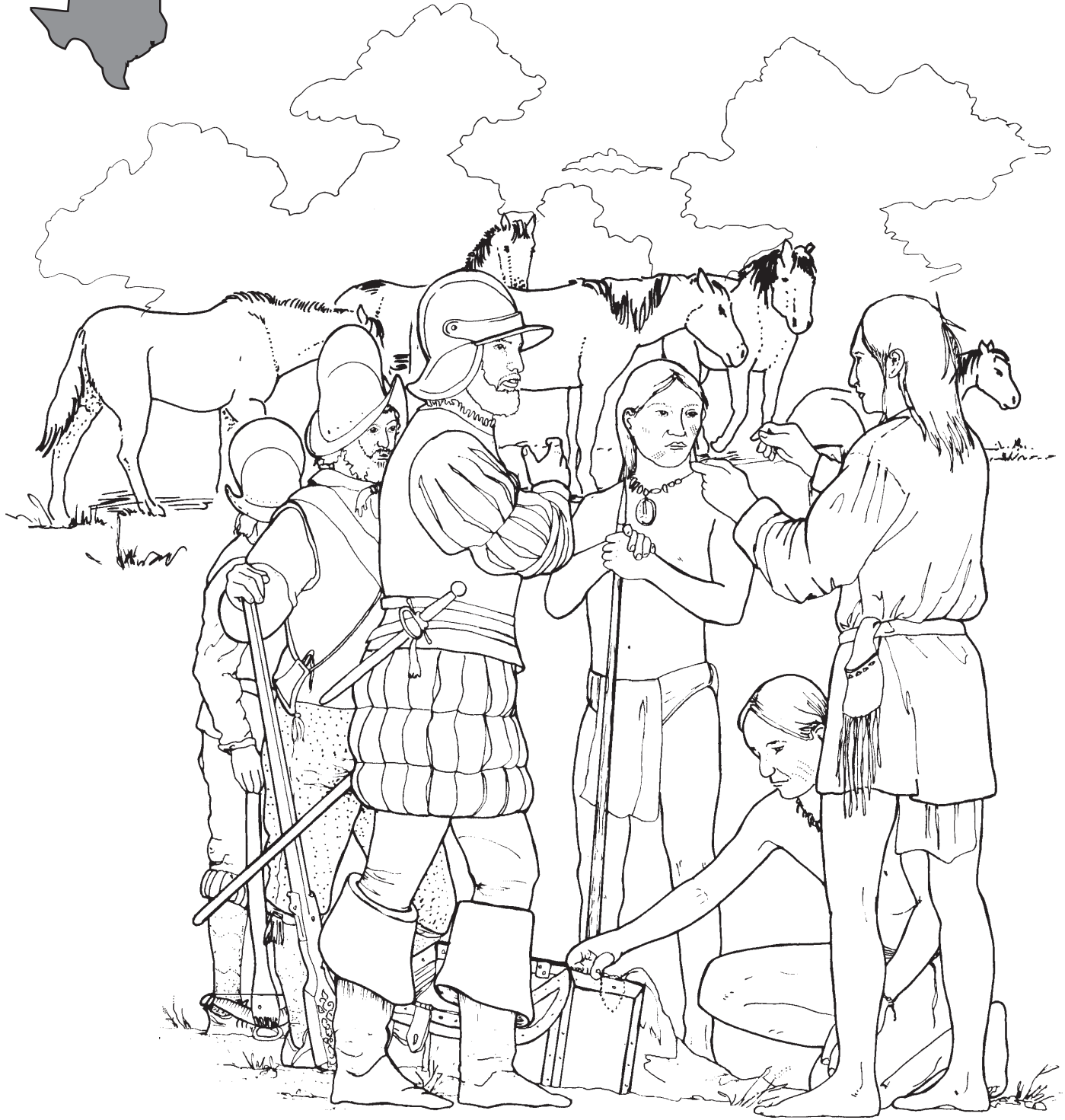
main contact period: 1,800s.

When Anglo-Americans moved into Texas, they either killed or forcibly removed all the Indians so they could take over their lands.





European Introductions • Horses and Trade Goods

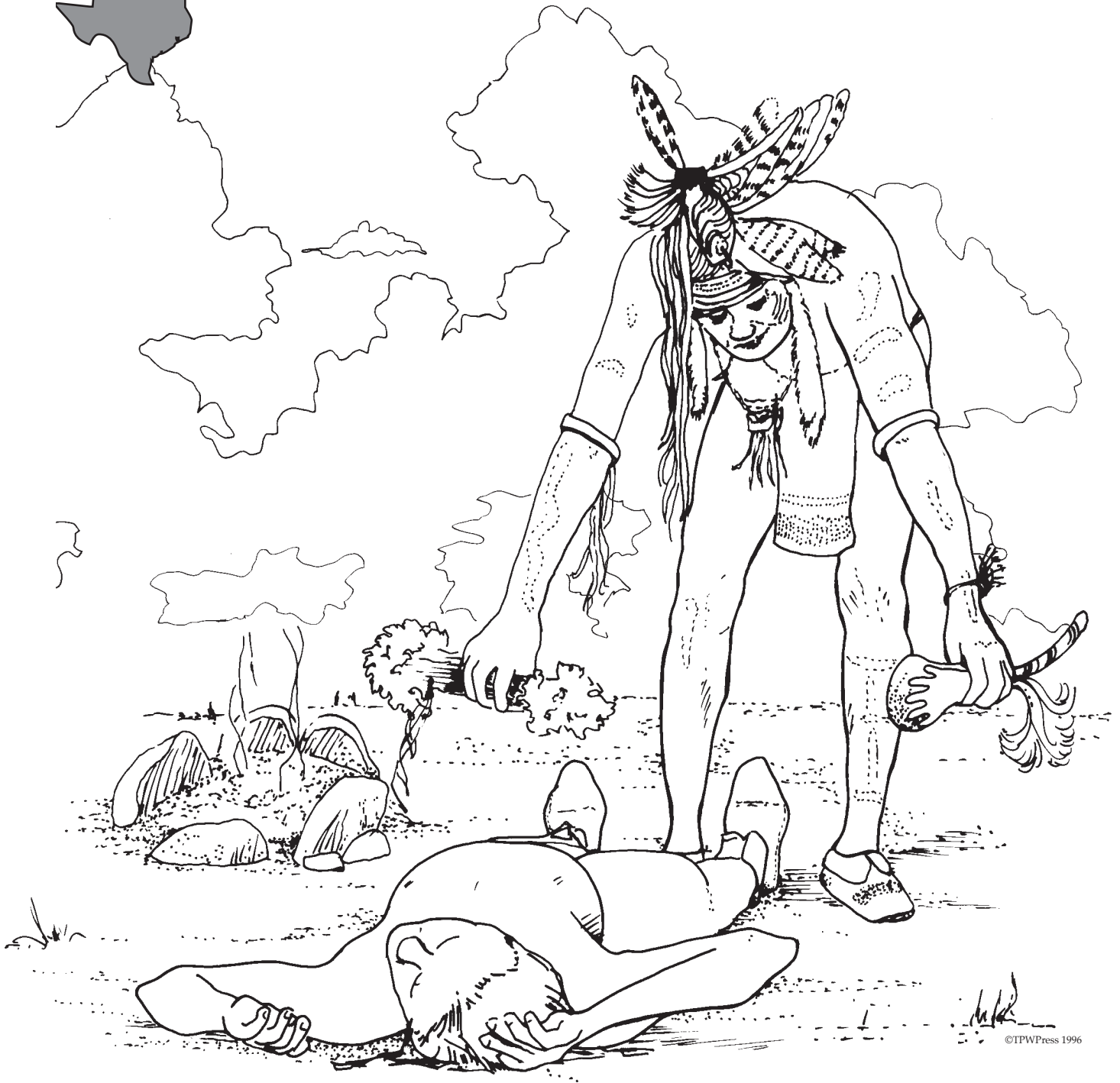


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The Spanish conquistadors brought along their domesticated horses. Plains Indians, such as the Apaches, eventually acquired the Spanish horses and became superb horsemen. Without horses, the far-ranging, buffalo-hunting Plains Indian way of life could not have existed.

Trade goods such as bolts of cloth and blankets, metal pots, knives and axes, along with guns and gunpowder changed Native American styles of dress, food preparation, hunting and warfare.

European Introductions • New Diseases



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Tens and possibly hundreds of thousands of Texas Indians died of European diseases like smallpox, measles, whooping cough and cholera. These diseases were new to North America. Once established through contact with whites, they spread like wildfire from Indian group to Indian group.

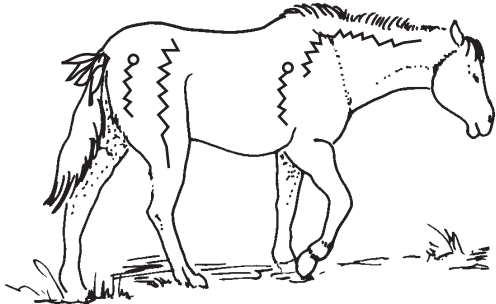
Shamans, or Indian spirit healers, were unable to treat these diseases with their usual rituals. Also, the medicinal herbs used for ordinary sickness did not work on these new, highly contagious diseases.



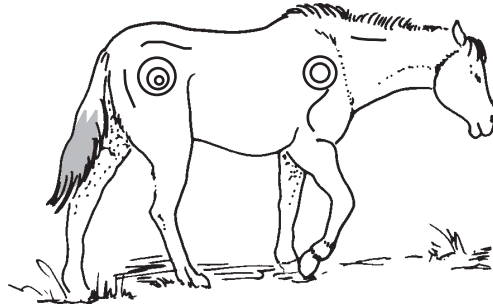
Historic Indians • Painted Ponies



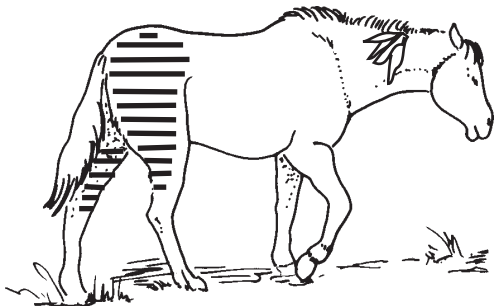
Plains Indians shared battle honors with their horses. They often painted them with the same symbols they used on their own bodies. The horses wore eagle feathers and scalp locks. The manes and tails were often trimmed and dyed.



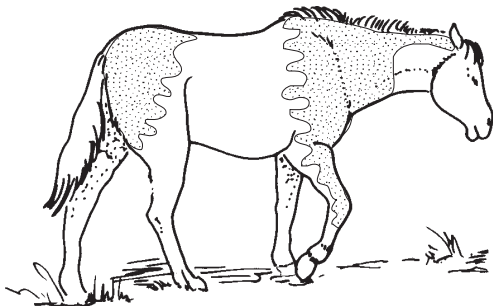
Lightning marks giving speed and power to the horse.



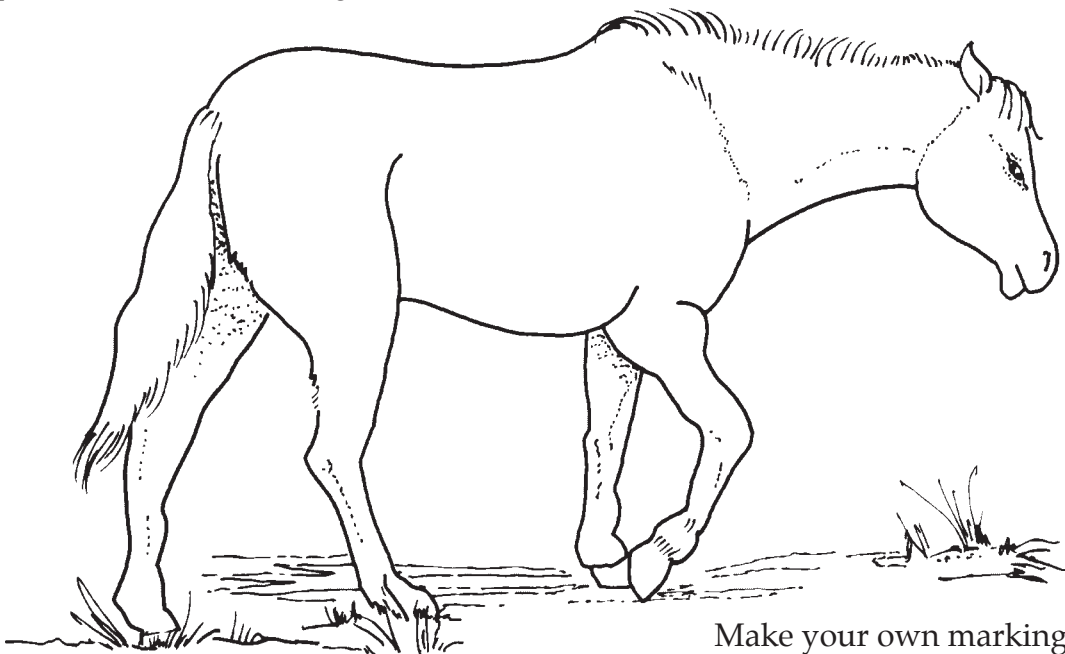
Circular markings indicating successful battles.



"Society" markings indicating the particular group to which the warrior belongs.



Another kind of "society" markings.



Make your own markings on this pony.



Uses of the Bison among Historic Indians

HIDE

Tanned:
bedding
belts
breecchclouts
cradles
dolls
dresses
gun cases
lance covers
leggings
moccasin tops
paint bags
pipe bags
pouches
quivers
shirts
tepee covers
winter robes

Untanned:

armbands
belts
buckets
bull boats
bullet pouches
cinches, ropes
containers, small and large
drums
drumsticks
headdresses
horses forehead ornaments
horse masks
knife cases
lance cases
medicine bags
moccasin soles
quirts
rattles
saddles
shields
splints
stirrups
thongs

HORNS

cups
headdresses
ladles
powder horns
spoons
toys

SKULL

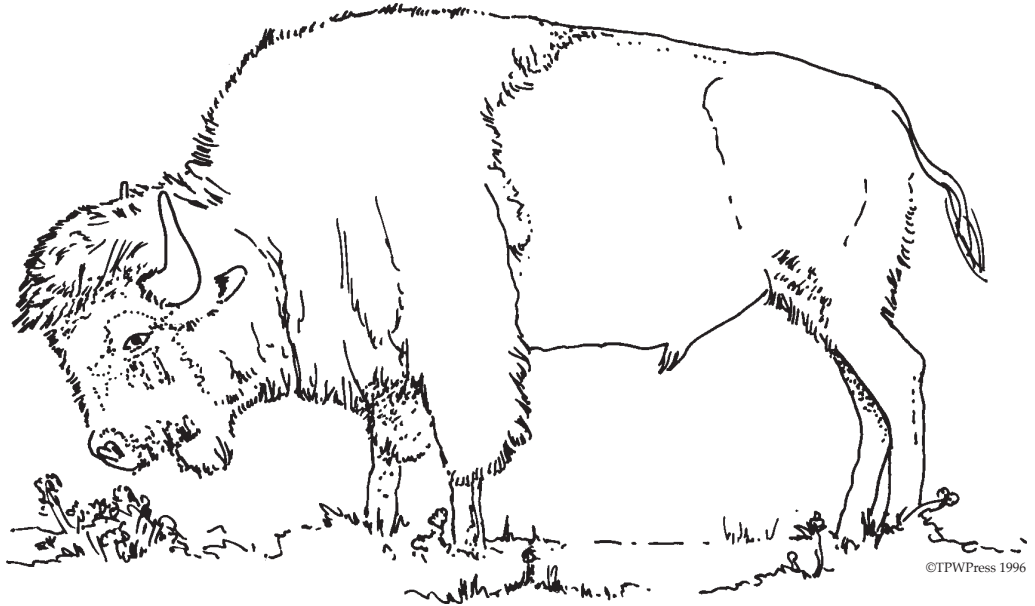
ceremonies
prayer objects

HAIR

halters
headdresses
medicine balls
ornaments
pillows
ropes
saddle-pad fillers

BEARD

ornamentation of clothing and weapons



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MEAT

best parts — tongue, inner parts (organs), rump and ribs — eaten on the spot; the rest of the meat was made into jerky and pemmican (a paste of meat, fat and berries).

SINEW (tendons)

glue
bows
thread
cinches

SCROTUM

rattles

PAUNCH (stomach)

lining used for:
basins
buckets
cups
dishes

BUFFALO CHIPS

ceremonial smoking
fuel
signals

HOOVES AND FEET

glue
rattles

SKIN OF HIND LEGS

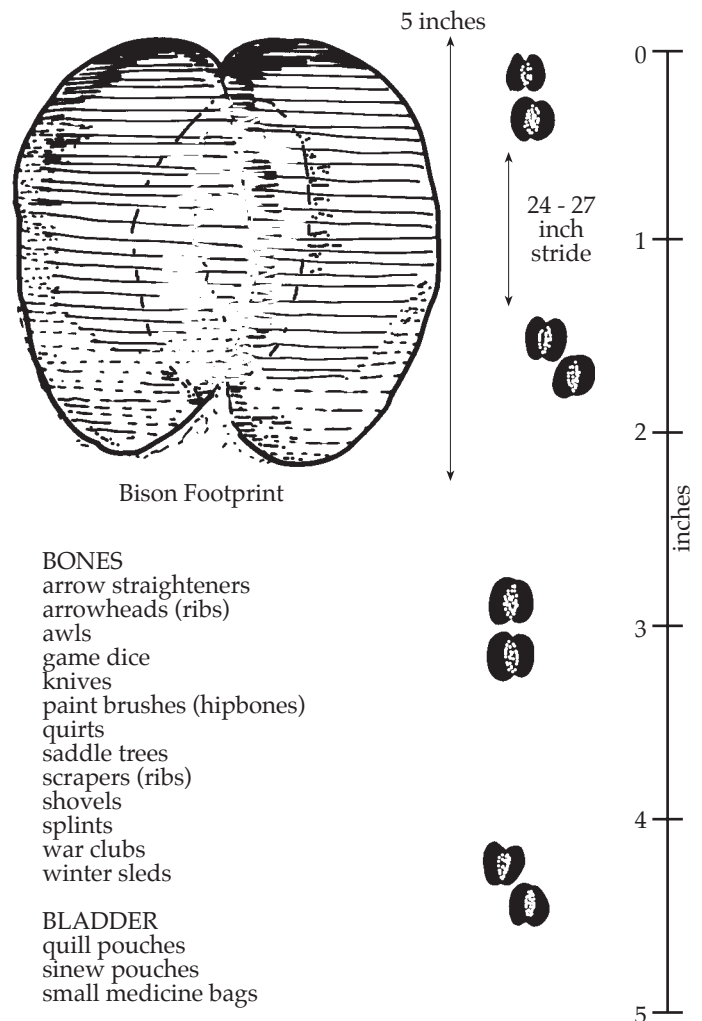
moccasins or boots
(preshaped)

TAIL

medicine switches
fly brushes
tepee decorations
whips

BRAINS

hide preparation (tanning)



BONES

arrow straighteners
arrowheads (ribs)
awls
game dice
knives
paint brushes (hipbones)
quirts
saddle trees
scrapers (ribs)
shovels
splints
war clubs
winter sleds

BLADDER

quill pouches
sinew pouches
small medicine bags



Historic Indians • The Caddos

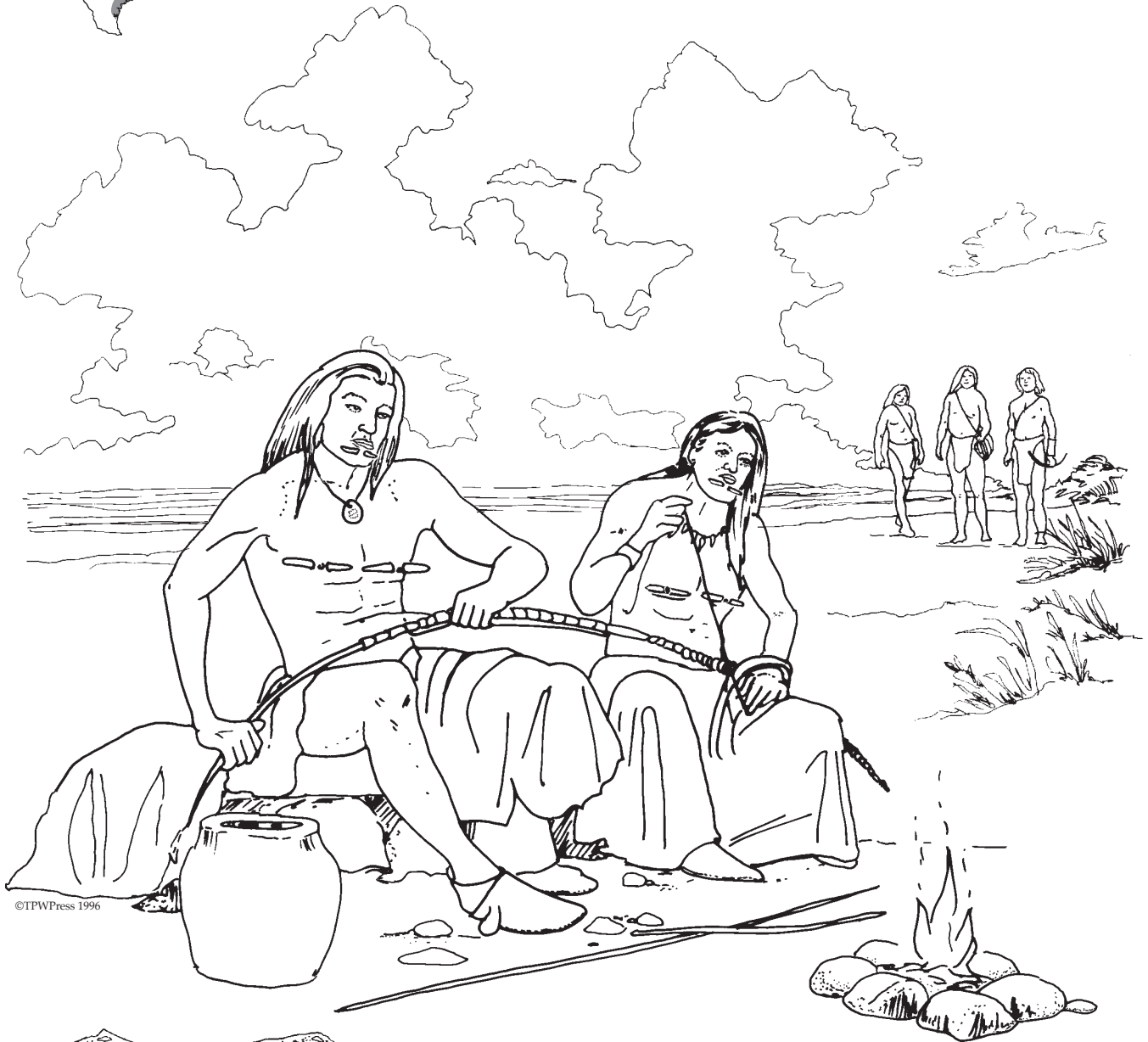


About a dozen different groups of Caddos (Ka-dohs) lived in villages in East Texas. They lived in dome-shaped, thatched houses. They no longer built mounds like their ancestors, the Early Caddos. The Caddos made fine pottery, baskets and mats.

History:
1500s: first encounters with Spanish explorers.
1600s-early 1800s: in contact with Spanish missions and French traders. Many die from European diseases.
mid 1800s: remaining Caddos forced off their lands by Anglo-Americans and moved to reservations, first in Texas and then in Indian Territory (later Oklahoma).
today: many still farm in Oklahoma.



Historic Indians • The Karankawas



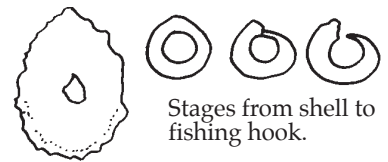
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History

1500s: help shipwrecked Spanish explorers.
1600s: in contact with French traders.
1700s: refuse to stay in Spanish missions.
early 1800s: constantly fight with Anglo settlers and Mexican troops.
mid 1850s: all have been killed.

The Karankawas (Kah-RHAN-kah-wuhs) lived on the lower Gulf coast and adjoining offshore islands. They fished, hunted and gathered edible plants. The men made dugout canoes and exceptionally fine long bows. They were taller than other Texas Indians.

Shells were ground down to make fishing hooks.



Stages from shell to fishing hook.



Various fishing hooks



Historic Indians • The Atakapans

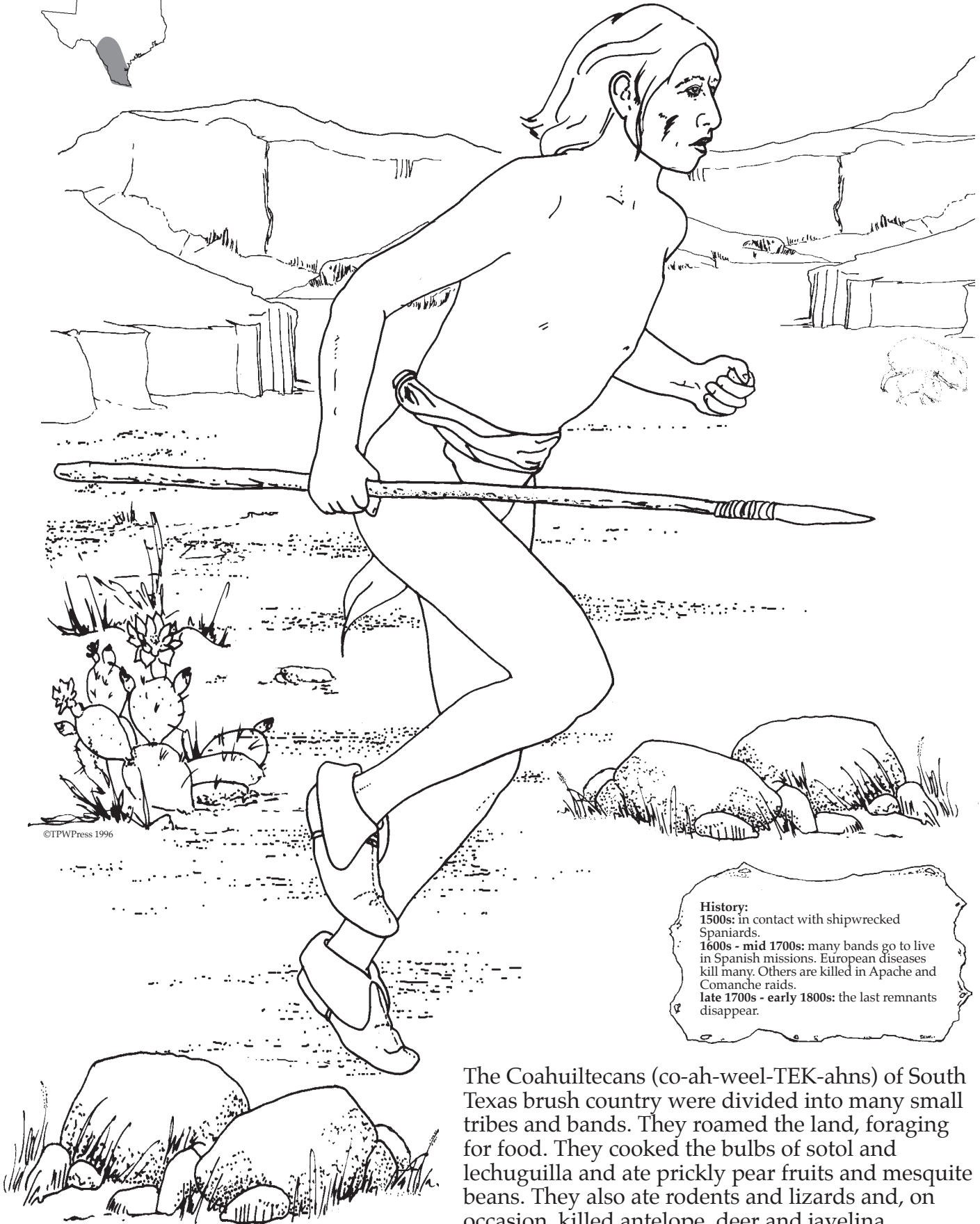


History:
1700s: in contact with French traders; Spanish missions are established but fail; epidemics kill many.
early 1800s: disappear as a distinct culture.

The Atakapans (ah-TACK-ah-pahns) lived in the area between the Caddos and the Gulf Coast. They fished, hunted and collected plants like the Karankawas. However, the more inland groups also grew some crops.

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Historic Indians • The Coahuiltecans



History:

1500s: in contact with shipwrecked Spaniards.

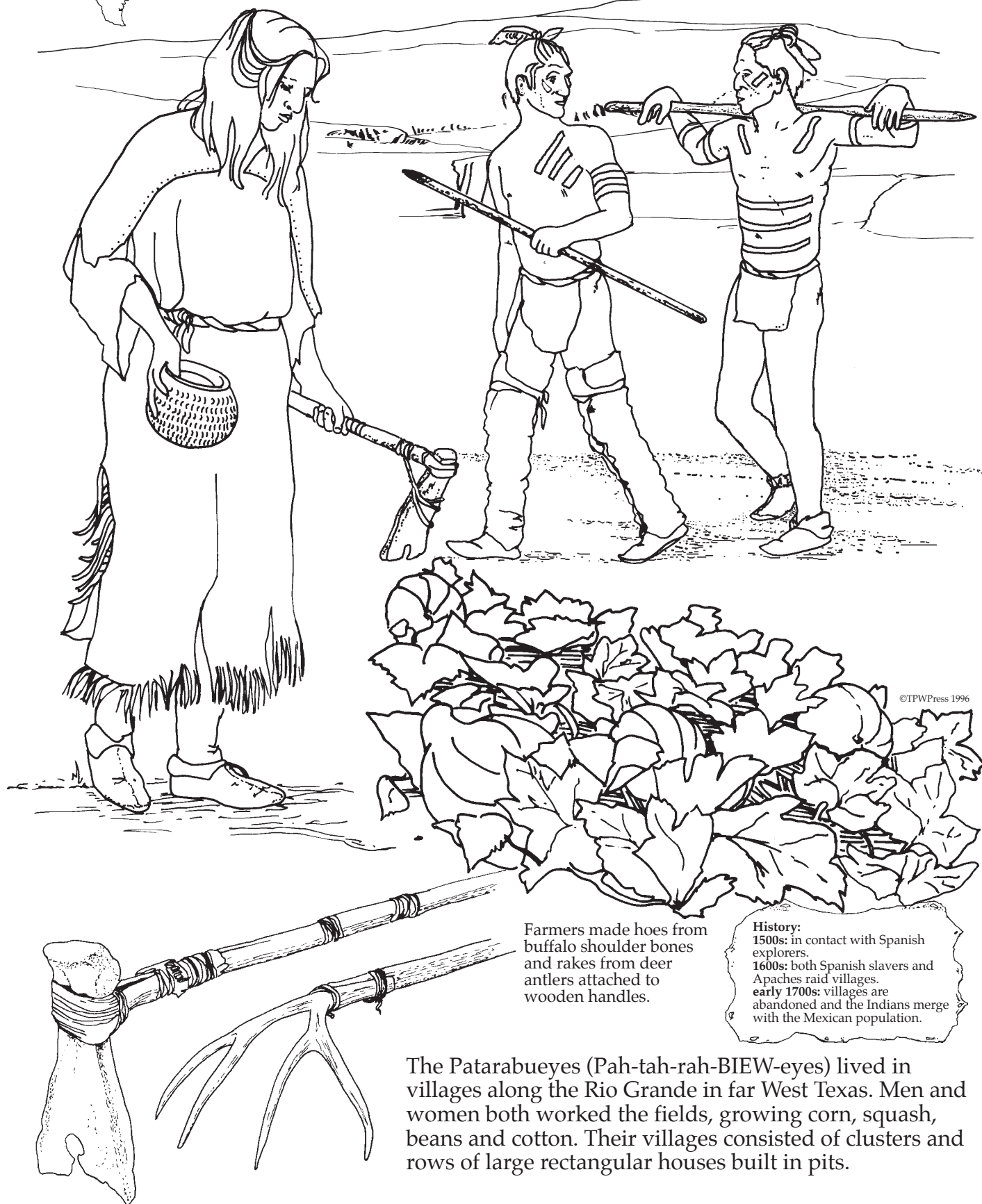
1600s - mid 1700s: many bands go to live in Spanish missions. European diseases kill many. Others are killed in Apache and Comanche raids.

late 1700s - early 1800s: the last remnants disappear.

The Coahuiltecans (co-ah-weel-TEK-ahns) of South Texas brush country were divided into many small tribes and bands. They roamed the land, foraging for food. They cooked the bulbs of sotol and lechuguilla and ate prickly pear fruits and mesquite beans. They also ate rodents and lizards and, on occasion, killed antelope, deer and javelina.



Historic Indians • The Patarabueyes



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Farmers made hoes from buffalo shoulder bones and rakes from deer antlers attached to wooden handles.

History:
1500s: in contact with Spanish explorers.
1600s: both Spanish slavers and Apaches raid villages.
early 1700s: villages are abandoned and the Indians merge with the Mexican population.

The Patarabueyes (Pah-tah-rah-BIEW-eyes) lived in villages along the Rio Grande in far West Texas. Men and women both worked the fields, growing corn, squash, beans and cotton. Their villages consisted of clusters and rows of large rectangular houses built in pits.



Historic Indians • The Jumanos

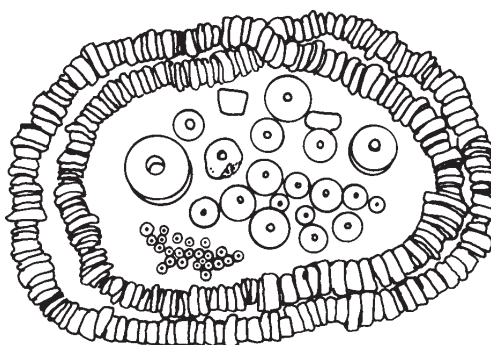


History:

1500s: in contact with Spanish explorers.
1600s: conduct trade (meat, hides, bows and arrows, turquoise, pearls, pottery and, after 1650, horses) with New Mexico pueblos, Patarabueyes and Caddos. Act as middlemen between Texas Indians and Spaniards.

early 1700s: disappear as a group (probably merge with Apaches).

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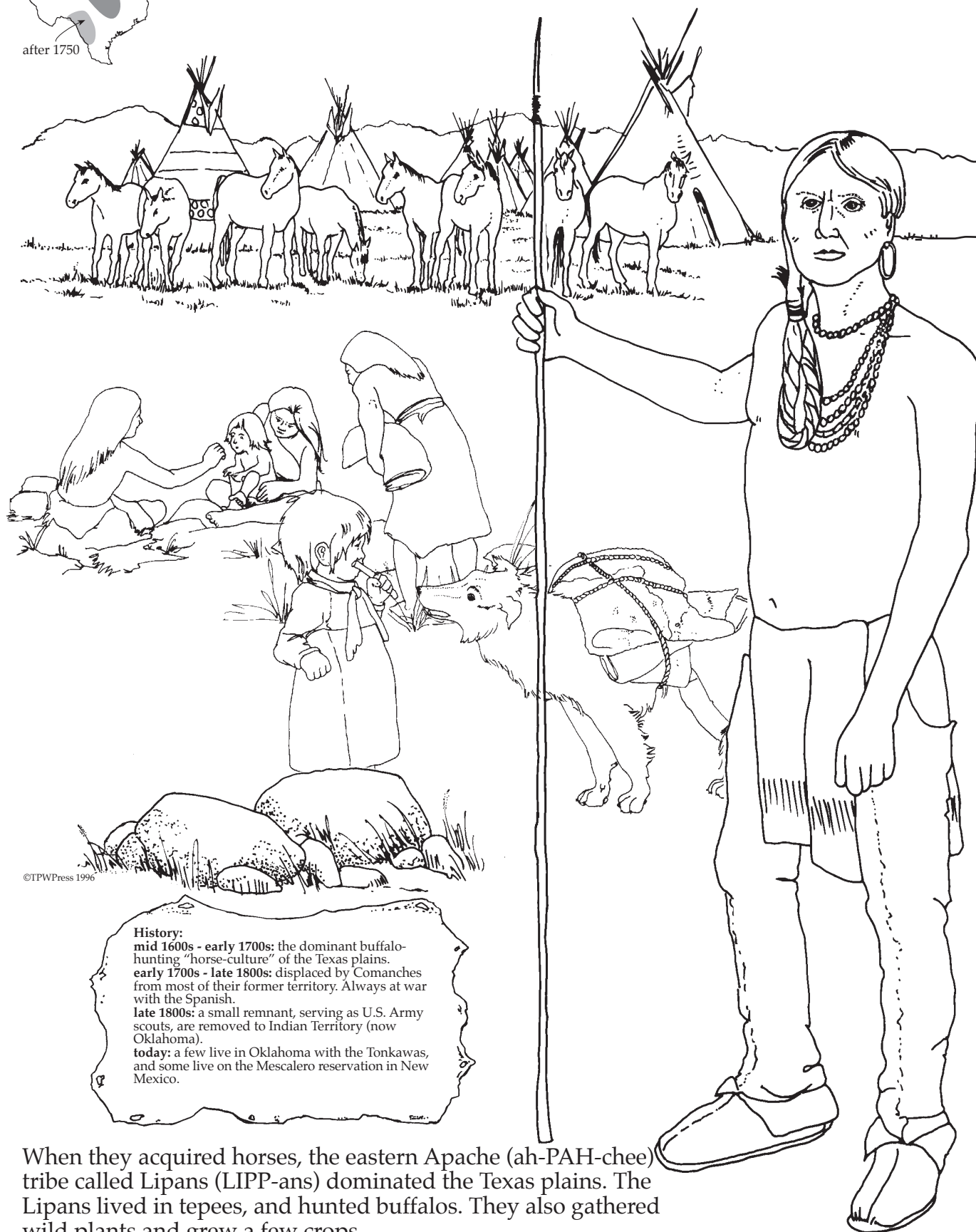


Wampum was a favorite trade item. (Beads were made from polished ends of shells)

The Jumanos (hoo-MAH-nos) lived near the Patarabueye villages. Instead of farming, they hunted buffalo on the plains to the east. They then traded meat and hides for village products.



Historic Indians • The Lipan Apaches



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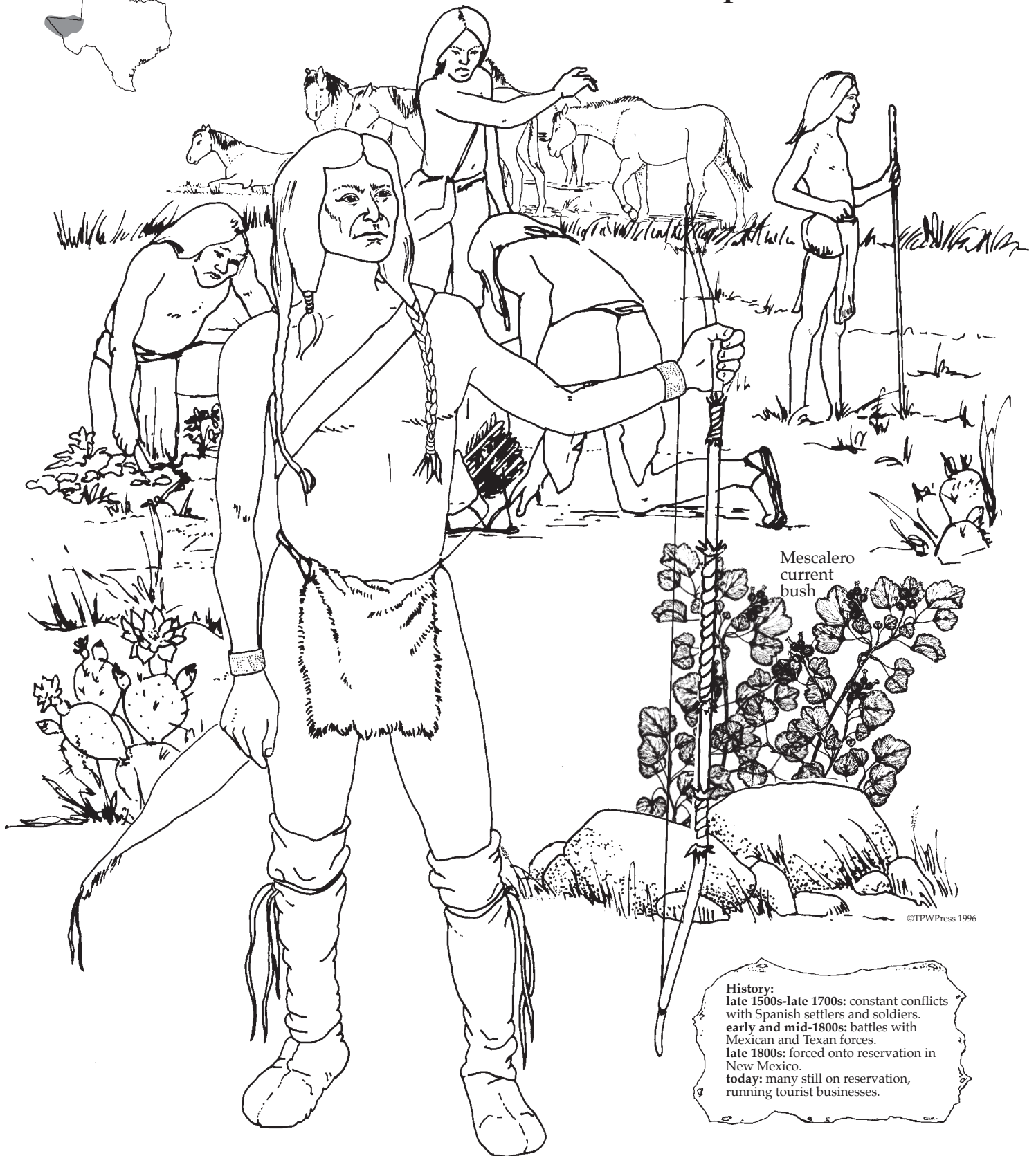
History:

mid 1600s - early 1700s: the dominant buffalo-hunting "horse-culture" of the Texas plains.
early 1700s - late 1800s: displaced by Comanches from most of their former territory. Always at war with the Spanish.
late 1800s: a small remnant, serving as U.S. Army scouts, are removed to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).
today: a few live in Oklahoma with the Tonkawas, and some live on the Mescalero reservation in New Mexico.

When they acquired horses, the eastern Apache (ah-PAH-chee) tribe called Lipans (LIPP-ans) dominated the Texas plains. The Lipans lived in teepees, and hunted buffalos. They also gathered wild plants and grew a few crops.



Historic Indians • The Mescalero Apaches



History:
late 1500s-late 1700s: constant conflicts with Spanish settlers and soldiers.
early and mid-1800s: battles with Mexican and Texan forces.
late 1800s: forced onto reservation in New Mexico.
today: many still on reservation, running tourist businesses.

The Mescaleros (MESS-kah-lare-os) were a western Apache (ah-PAH-chee) tribe that roamed the mountains of West Texas and adjoining New Mexico. They hunted deer, elk and bighorn sheep and, sometimes, bison. They ate many wild plants, especially mescal, one of the agaves.



Historic Indians • The Kiowas



History:
early 1800s: move into Texas from the northeast; form alliance with Comanches.
1800s: at war with Mexicans and Anglo-Americans.
late 1800s: defeated by U.S. Army and removed to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).
today: many (about 5,000) still live in Oklahoma.

It was not until the early 1800s that Kiowas (KY-o-wuhs) began to move onto the Texas Panhandle from the Wichita Mountains to the northeast. The Kiowas had many rituals and celebrations, but the sun dance was their greatest religious festival. They alone among Plains Indians kept a type of calendar.

Historic Indians • Kiowa Apaches



History:
early 1800s: move into Texas with Kiowas from the northeast.
1800s: at war with Mexicans and Anglo-Americans.
late 1800s: defeated by U.S. Army and removed to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).
today: about 500 still live in Oklahoma.

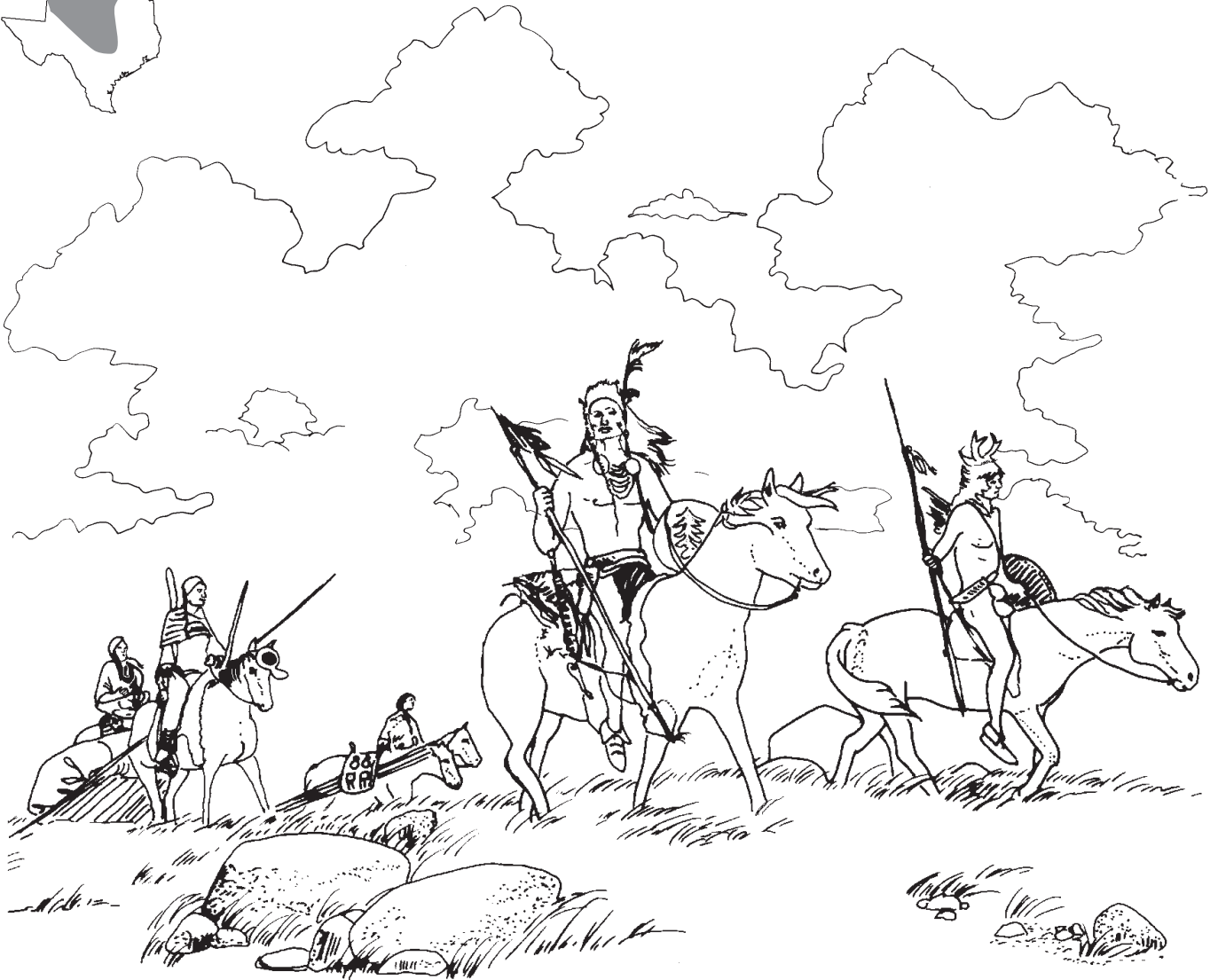
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The Kiowa Apaches (KY-o-wuh ah-PAH-chees) were closely associated with the Kiowas; however, they spoke their own language. Throughout the 1800s, Kiowas, Kiowa Apaches and Comanches frequently hunted and raided together.

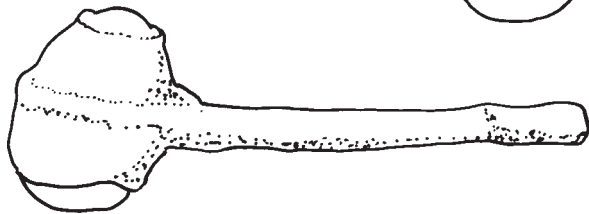
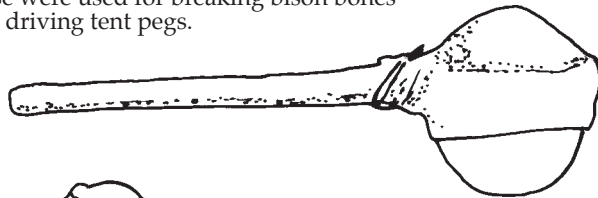
Buffalohead
warbonnet



Historic Indians • The Comanches



Utility hammers or mauls.
With heads and handles covered in leather,
these were used for breaking bison bones
and driving tent pegs.



©TPWPress 1996

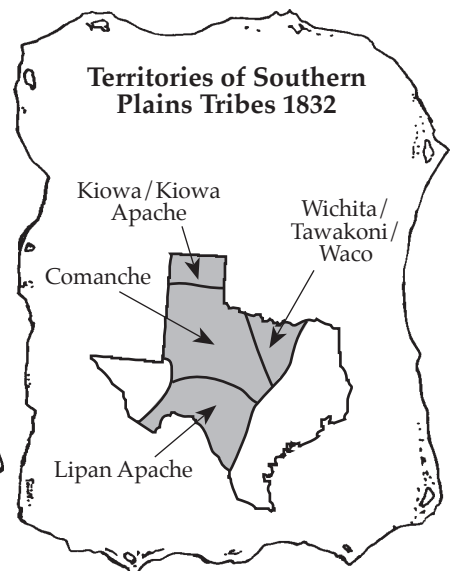
History:
early 1700s: move into Texas from the north and
displace Lipan Apaches.
mid 1700s - early 1800s: many fights with the
Spanish.
early 1800s - late 1800s: allied with Kiowas and
Kiowa Apaches; raids against Mexicans and
Anglo-Americans.
late 1800s: defeated by U.S. Army; removed to
Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).
today: 4,000 still live in Oklahoma.

Mounted on fine horses and armed with guns, lances and bows, the Comanches (coe-MAHN-chees) ruled the Texas buffalo plains for over 150 years. They displaced the original Indian inhabitants and fought off Spaniards, Mexicans and Anglo-Americans.



Historic Indians • The Comanches

A Comanche painting on deer skin shows the Indian attack in 1874 on heavily armed white buffalo hunters holed up near Adobe Walls in Texas. At the bottom right, Quanah Parker, a famous war chief, spears an enemy through the cover of a wagon. The many small lines around the building indicate the density of the defenders' rifle fire which drove off the Indians.

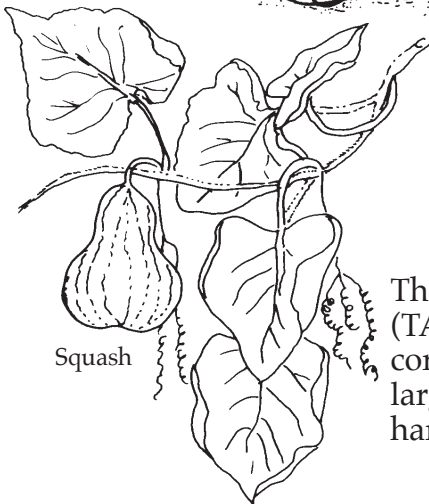


Quanah Parker and his wife. He was the son of Peta Nokoni, a Comanche war chief, and Cynthia Ann Parker, a captive white woman. He led his people in many battles against the whites. However, after moving to Indian Territory, Chief Quanah Parker helped his people adapt to white culture.

Historic Indians • The Wichitas, Wacos and Tawakonis



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Squash

History:
mid 1700s - early 1800s: move into northern Texas; trade with French and Comanches.
mid 1800s: epidemics kill many; conflicts with Anglo-Americans; forced onto reservation in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).
today: about 500 still live in Oklahoma.

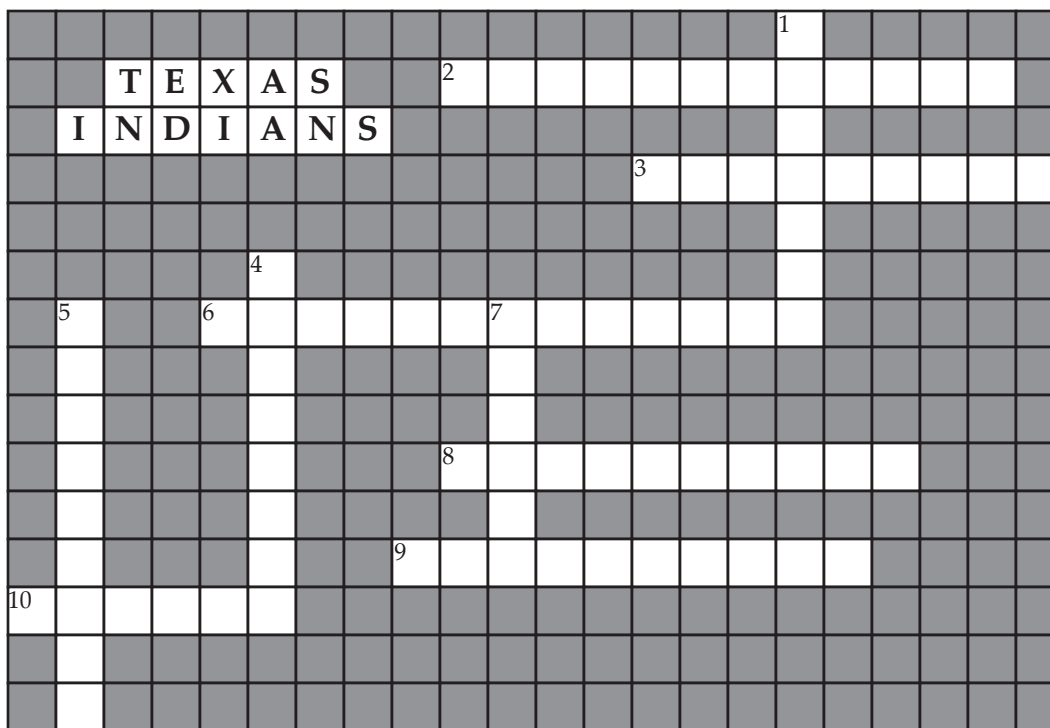
The Wichitas (WEE-chee-tahs), Wacos (WAY-kohs) and Tawakonis (TA-wa-ko-nees) were closely related. They grew plentiful crops of corn, beans, melons, squash and tobacco. Their villages consisted of large, cone-shaped houses covered with straw. After the crops were harvested, the men hunted buffalo.

Historic Indians • The Tonkawas



The Tonkawas (TOHNK-ah-wuhs) were Central Texas Indians who hunted, fished and collected wild plants. Buffalo were occasionally hunted, but mostly the Tonkawas depended on deer, turkey, rabbits, fish and mussels. Prickly pear fruits, acorns and pecans were the main plant foods.

Historic Indian Crossword

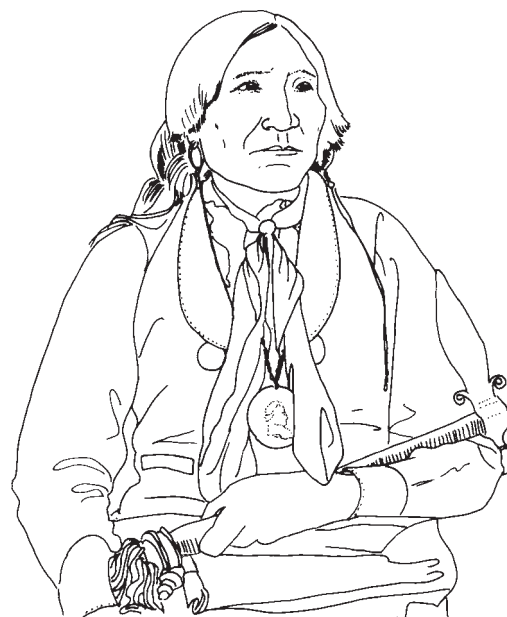


Across

- 2 The _____ lived in villages along the Rio Grande in far West Texas.
- 3 Mounted on fine horses and armed with guns, lances and bows, the _____ ruled the Texas plains for over 150 years.
- 6 The _____ of South Texas brush country were divided into many small tribes and bands.
- 8 The _____ lived on the lower Gulf coast and adjoining offshore islands.
- 9 The _____ were a western Apache tribe that roamed the mountains of West Texas and neighboring New Mexico.
- 10 The _____ made fine pottery, baskets and mats.

Down

- 1 The _____ lived near the Patarabueye villages.
- 4 The _____ were Central Texas Indians who hunted, fished and collected wild plants.
- 5 The _____ lived in the area between the Caddos and the Gulf Coast.
- 7 When they acquired horses, the eastern Apache tribe called _____ dominated the Texas plains.



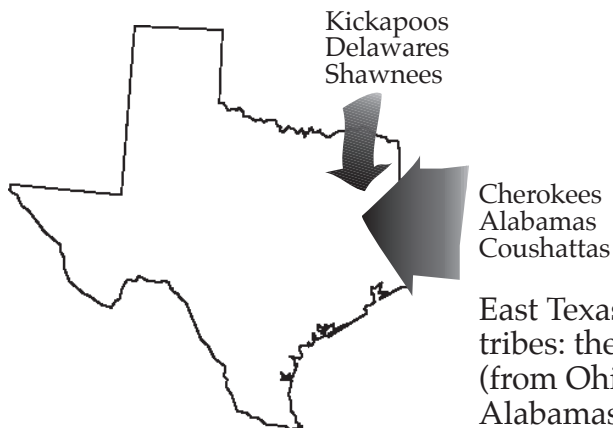
Kiowa Chief Lone Wolf during a visit to Washington D.C., 1872.

The killing of his son turned him against Anglo-Americans, and he led his people in the Red River War of 1874-1875. This was the last great Indian war against whites in Texas. After his band was defeated in the Texas Panhandle, he surrendered and was sent to prison in Florida. Later released, he died in 1879.

Historic Indians • The Cherokees and Other Eastern Tribes



Originally from Tennessee and Georgia, the Cherokees (CHER-oh-kees) were once a powerful nation. Displaced by whites, many migrated west, some of them to Texas. Here, they laid out farms and built comfortable homes. But soon they were forced to flee to Indian Territory.



History:

late 1600s-1700s: in close contact with the English.

early 1800s: adopt white ways and develop their own alphabet. Many migrate west, some to Texas.

mid 1800s: remaining eastern Cherokees forced from tribal lands into Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). Texas Cherokees also driven out.

today: about 50,000 live in Oklahoma, and 5,000 in North Carolina.

East Texas also became home to several other displaced tribes: the Delawares (from Pennsylvania), the Shawnees (from Ohio), the Kickapoos (from Wisconsin) and the Alabamas and Coushattas (both from Alabama).



Story Telling



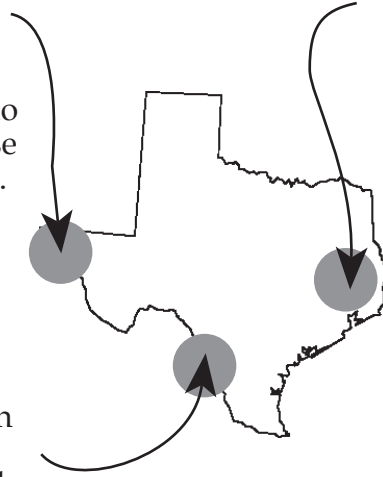
With no written language, the legends and folklore of the tribe were passed to members by telling stories. Story telling was a very important way of teaching children about a tribe's history, religion and culture.

Texas Indian Reservations Today

The Tiguas (TEE-wuhs) live in east El Paso (Ysleta). They are descended from a group of Catholic pueblo Indians who fled to El Paso when the pueblo population of New Mexico rose up against the Spanish in 1650. They have retained some of their customs.

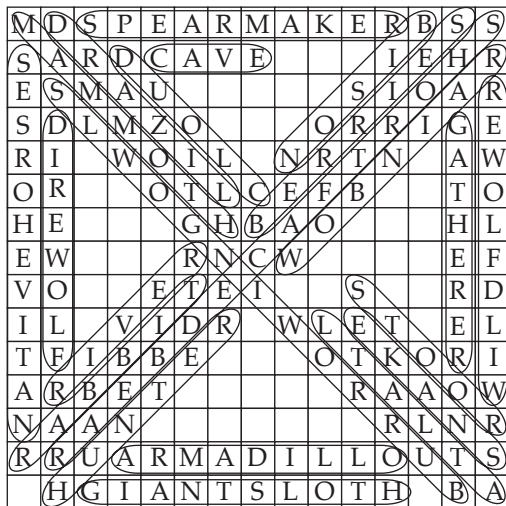
The Alabama-Coushattas (ah-lah-bam-ah-coo-SHAH-tuhs) consist of two allied tribes, originally from Alabama. They have a small reservation in the Big Thicket of East Texas. To help them economically, they have developed several successful tourist attractions.

The Kickapoos (KICK-a-poos) live in a settlement near Eagle Pass. Originally from Michigan and Wisconsin, this farming-and-hunting tribe moved south. Today Kickapoos live in Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.



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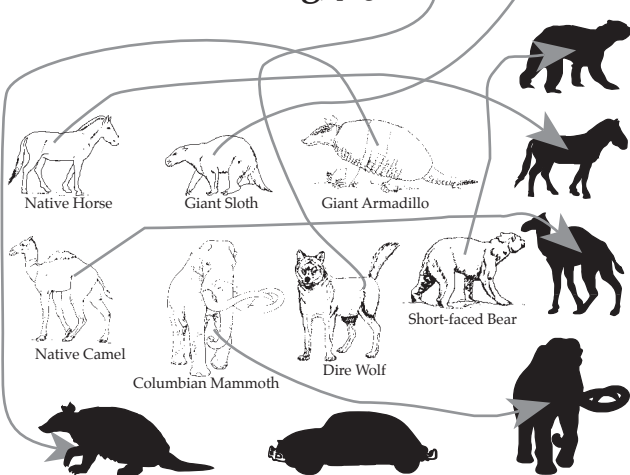
Paleo-Indian Scrabble, page 11



Scrabble Sentence, page 11

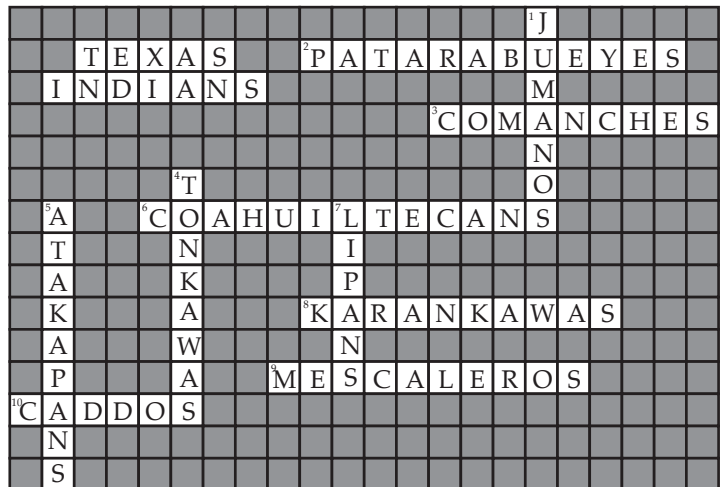
Prickly pear fruit was eaten, squeezed for its juice, dried and stored.

Shadow Matching, page 11



The Giant Armadillo was almost the same size as a small car.

Historic Indian Crossword Puzzle, page 44



The Buffalo Story Hide

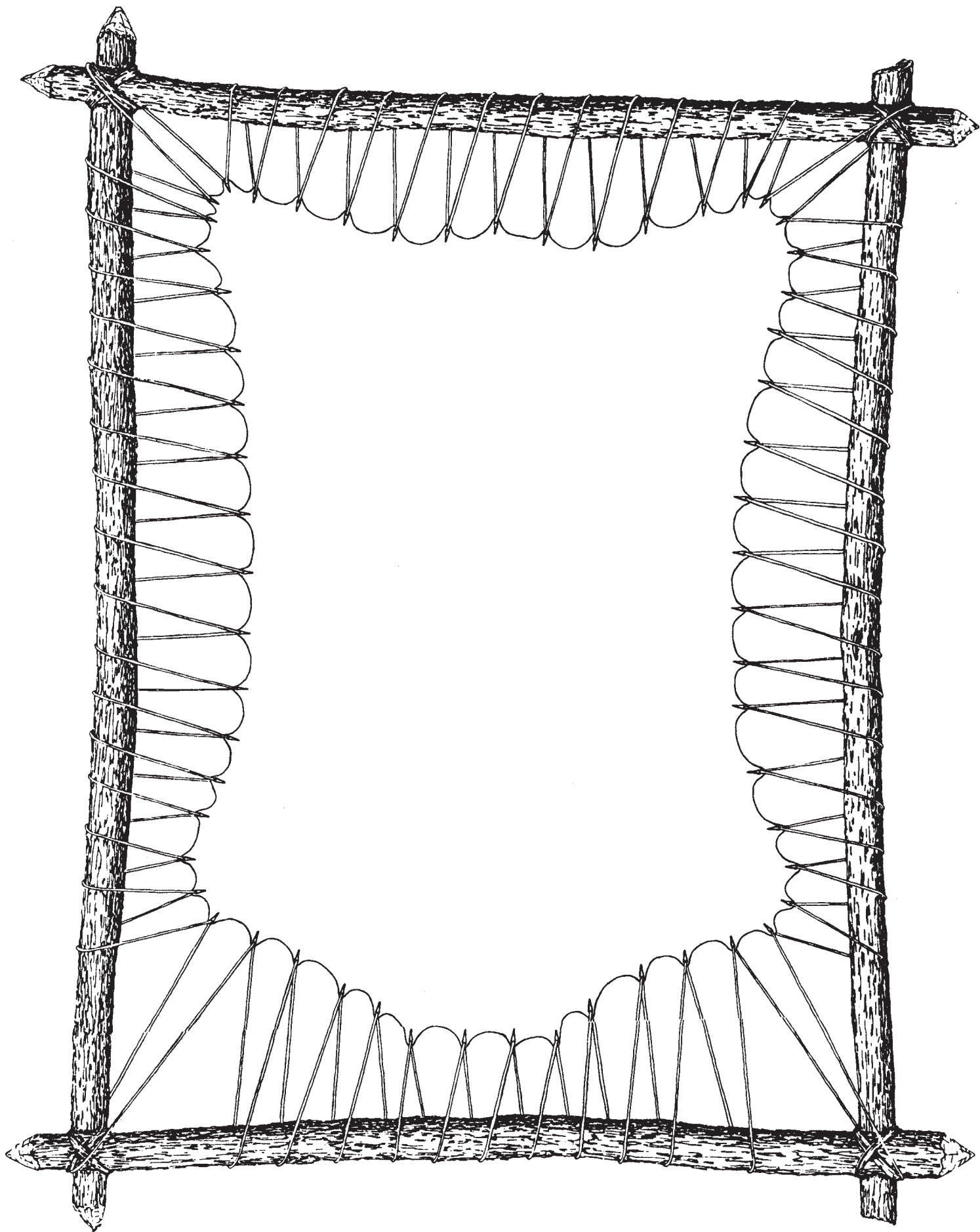
(inside back cover)

Native Americans did not use an alphabet to write words in sentences the way we do. To record an event, they used symbols drawn on rocks or on hide. The symbols for animals either resembled the animal's outline or some special feature.

Here are some examples:

- Horse • Travel 
- Deer Track • Ample Game 
- Bear Track • Good Omen 
- Tepee • Temporary Home 
- Man • Human Life 
- Sun Rays • Continual 
- Mountain Range 
- Running Water • Continual 
- Fence • Guarding, Good Luck 
- Sun • Happiness 

Make up a story. Design your own images to tell your story. Write it down on the buffalo hide and then share it with your friends.

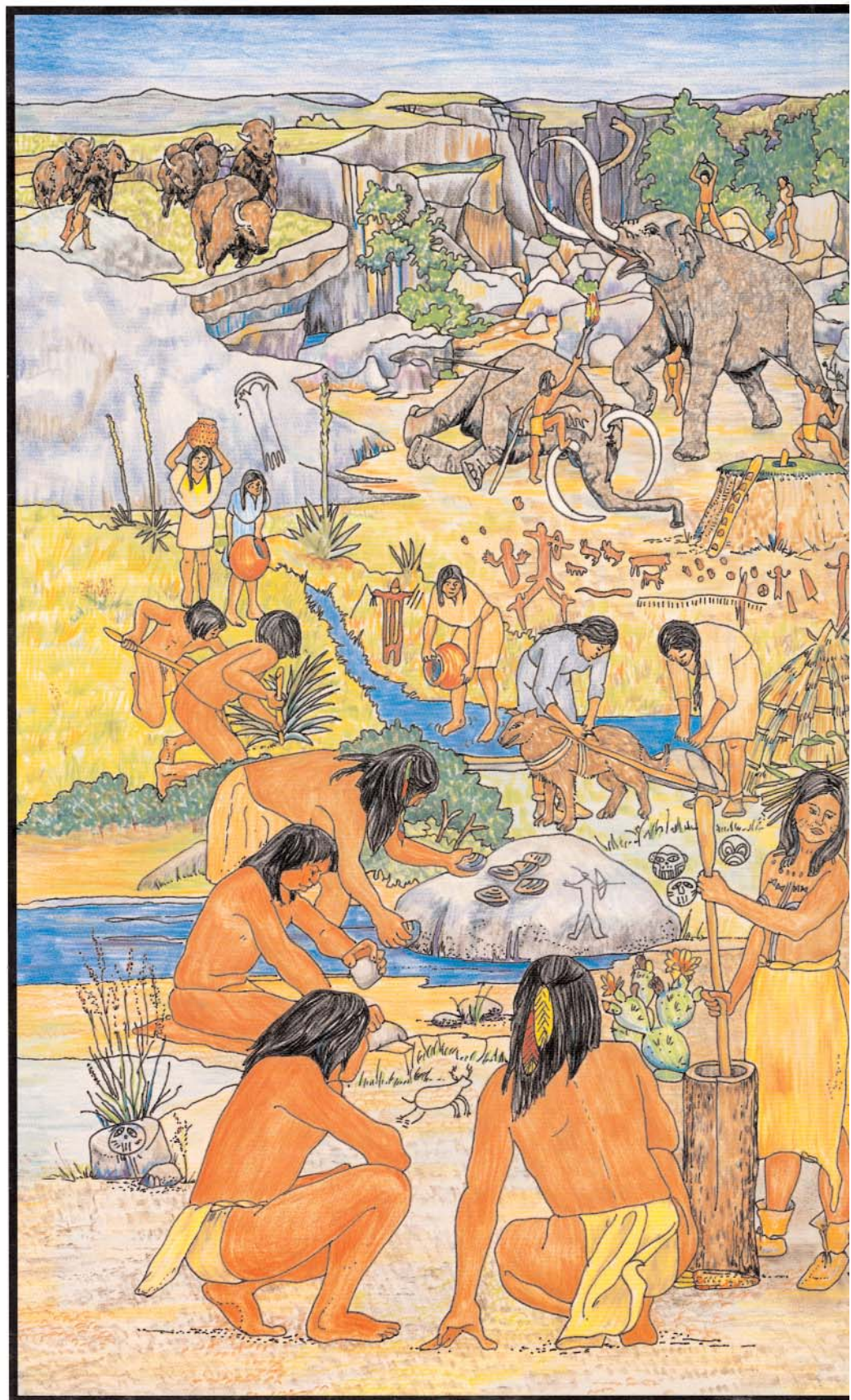


Story by _____➔

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Color your own guide to the Indians that once roamed Texas

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- Easy-to-read educational text provides the important facts about each of Texas' different Indian groups.
- Fun-filled activity pages



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