

Works Cited

Baldwin, Louis. *Intruders Within: Pueblo Resistance to Spanish Rule and the Revolt of 1680*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1995.

In addition to the many black and white photographs that a teacher could find useful this book covers the history of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. They were the first Native Americans to stand up to the Spanish conquest. Coronado first met these natives as he marched along what was to become the Santa Fe Trail into Kansas. After almost 150 years of intrusion by the Spaniards and attempted assimilation, the Pueblos revolted. Many Spanish missions and churches were destroyed in the revolt. Even today one of these, Pecos, stands alongside the Santa Fe Trail as a landmark and reminder of the clash between the Pueblos and the Spanish.

Barry, Louise. *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540-1854*. Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972.

This is one of the most important resources a school can have. It is a compilation of journals, letters, newspaper clippings, and other primary sources dealing with Kansas and the West from Coronado to statehood. The book is organized by dates.

Barry, Patricia. *Bandelier National Monument*. Tucson, AZ: Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, 1990.

Bandelier National Monument is approximately 40 miles west of Santa Fe. One of the most important rivers of the Southwest, the Rio Grande, flows through this rift valley, the Rio Grande Rift. This rift is one of the largest in the world and a very important geological feature of the Southwest. The volcanic walls of Bandelier were the home to the ancient Anazasi from approximately 1100 to 1400 when for some undetermined reason they abandoned their homes. For the classroom teacher, this informative book about Bandelier, offers not only information about the geological aspect of this volcanic region but also invaluable insight to the ancient peoples who cultivated corn and built a civilization within the cliff dwellings. The book has many photographs that would enrich a classroom presentation whether studying ancient civilizations of the world or the geological formations of North America.

Beachum, Larry M. *William Becknell: Father of the Santa Fe Trail*, El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982.

This comprehensive biography of William Becknell is based on many primary sources including several newspapers that made mention of the Father of the Santa Fe Trail. It includes several of these articles within the text. Teachers could make use of these as they teach students to read primary source documents.

Berkin, Carol, Christopher Miller, Robert Cherny, and James Gormly. *Making America: A History of the United States*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1995.

This is an American History college textbook. Textbooks are helpful to teachers as they can give concise information about events, thereby helping teachers to have a better overall view of the subject. Often texts can be used by teachers to help them decide what is important enough to be included in their lessons.

Bower, Bert and Jim Lobdell. *History Alive! The United States*. Palo Alto, CA: Teachers' Curriculum Institute, 2002.

This textbook is written for middle school students. The textbook contains many primary sources, graphic organizers, pictures, etc. which makes it more appealing to students than some other texts. The philosophy of the History Alive! program is a plus.

Bryant, Keith L. Jr. "The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and the Development of the Taos and Santa Fe Art Colonies," *The Western Historical Quarterly* October 1978.

Bryant a professor of history at Texas A & M University wrote this article which was published in the Western Historical Quarterly. Bryant explains the railroads competition for tourists and the subsequent development of a relationship between artists and the railroads. The AT&SF provided the stimulus for the colonies of artists that settled in Taos and Santa Fe. The article also includes the photo of E. L. Blumenschein's painting "Evening at Pueblo of Taos" which was completed in 1913.

Buchanan, Rex C. and James R. McCauley. *Roadside Kansas: A Traveler's Guide to Its Geology and Landmarks*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987.

This guide not only covers the geological formations across the state of Kansas but also the landmarks. Its aim is to fill the gaps between previous road guides to the state and detailed geology guides. The book is designed to provide the reader with the ability to follow nine Kansas highways and learn about the geology of the state and the history.

Teachers would find this helpful when teaching a course in Kansas History. Much of the Santa Fe Trail is covered because one of the U.S. Highways chosen is Highway 56 which follows the Trail.

Castañeda, Pedro de, et al. *The Journey of Coronado*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1990.

This primary source account of Coronado's expedition was one of three written by the Spanish. Castaneda, himself, or other members of the expedition recorded most of the entries in this journal. The journal includes description of the settlements they visited, the ceremonies and customs they observed, and observations of the land, animals, and fauna. Also included are the official reports and letters between Coronado and the King. Teachers will find the note section, which was added by George Darker Winship and Frederick Webb Hodge, very valuable.

Chinn, Jennie. *The Kansas Journey*. Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2005.

This textbook for the study of Kansas was written by the director of education for the Kansas Historical Society. It is filled with primary source documents, pictures that would be interesting to any student, and many educational activities based on best teaching practices.

Christiansen, Paige and Frank Kottowski, editors. *Mosaic of New Mexico's Scenery, Rocks, and History*. Albuquerque, NM: New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, 1982.

This guide, intended for visitors and residents, of New Mexico offers the classroom teacher background information about the geological formation, the early peoples of New Mexico, and the impact of both Spaniards and Anglo-Americans onto this western terminus of the Santa Fe Trail.

Corey, Linda. *Kansas History Resource Packet: Settlement*. Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 1984.

This publication by the Kansas State Historical Society is no longer in print, however, it was made available to schools across the state several years ago and may still be available through some of their libraries. The material includes many primary source documents ranging from drawings, photos, advertisements, etc. from the files of the Historical Society. Teachers of Kansas History who have access to this will find it invaluable.

Crosby, Alfred W. *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492*. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1973.

The exchange between the Old World and the New began with the explorations of Columbus. The implications of the biological and social exchanges are far reaching. This book discusses those implications including not only exploitation of the indigenous people but the exchange of plants, animals and diseases. Another of the important results of this exchange were the descriptions of the New World from the journals of the Spaniards. Although this book deals primarily with tropical America it also includes an account of Coronado's encounter with the buffalo. He is the first European to write of his sightings of

this animal, which played an important role in the history of the Santa Fe Trail. Teachers will find this book useful in the study of pre-Columbian Mexico.

CWSAC Battle Summaries. "Westport,"

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/abpp/battles/mo027.htm> Accessed 14 February 2006.

This is a National Park website that gives a short synopsis of Civil War battles. This particular battle was Westport. It marked the end of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Missouri Expedition.

Davidson, James and John Batchelor. *The American Nation*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1994.

This is an 8th grade text. Teachers will find that their textbooks will offer them valuable information and are a good starting place.

DeVoto, Bernard. *The Course of Empire*, Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1952.

DeVoto has written a history of the United States that exists from the desire to build empires. He covers the Spanish, British, and French and most importantly their impact on the American Indians.

Duffus, R.L. *The Santa Fe Trail*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1972.

Duffus' book is regarded as a basic historical sketch of the Santa Fe Trail. Duffus covers the Trail from Coronado to the arrival of the train in Santa Fe. It is a very readable account of the Trail.

Edrington, Thomas S. and John Taylor. *The Battle of Glorieta Pass: A Gettysburg in the West, March 26-28, 1862*, Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1998.

This book had been well researched and presents the Battle of Glorieta in a way that the reader can envision the Texan invasion and the reaction of the Northern Troops. The authors have used records and documents to give the reader a reconstruction of the battles that took place in New Mexico during the first years of the Civil War. The book defuses the claim that the Battle of Glorieta was of the importance of Gettysburg. They point out the futility of the plan to conquer Ft. Union, even if they had not lost their supply train to Chivington. They refer to Sibley's idea to conquer the Southwest as an "adventure" and offer little credence to the plan.

This book has drawings of the battles and pictures of key military players.

Field, Matt. *Matt Field on the Santa Fe Trail*, collected by Clyde and Mae Reed Porter, John E. Sunder, ed, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1960.

Field was a journalist from New Orleans who traveled on the Santa Fe Trail in 1839. He has written his impressions of his travel, some in verse, which was later published by the *Picayune* newspaper in New Orleans. The book offers the reader an insight into the settlements of Mexico and life on the Santa Fe Trail. It also includes a few black and white sketches some of which were published in *Harper's Weekly*.

The writings of Matt Field were collected by Clyde and Mae Reed Porter and edited by John Sunder. The book also has a forward written by Santa Fe Trail historian, Mark Gardner. It comes with extensive footnotes, which help the understanding of the Santa Fe Trail. Teachers would find the notes useful for historical information. They would also be wise to use some of Field's descriptive poetry in their language arts classes.

Gardner, Kathryn Davis. "*Conn and Hays: Council Grove's Trail Merchants.*" Mark L. Gardner, ed. *The Mexican Road: Trade, Travel, and Confrontation on the Santa Fe Trail*. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower University Press, 1989.

This article gives detailed information about two merchants in early day Council Grove—Hayes and Conn. These men were competitors in the Santa Fe trade and played an important role in the history of Council Grove.

Gregg, Josiah. *The Commerce of the Prairies*, edited by Milo Milton Quaife. Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska Press, 1967.

This is the "Bible" of the Santa Fe Trail. Josiah Gregg first traveled the Trail in 1831, hopefully, to improve his health. The Trail proved to be not only healthful to him but also enticing, so much so that he continued to be involved in Santa Fe trade for the next ten years. It is through his personal accounts that so much is known about the Trail. Teachers will be able to find many of Gregg's descriptions invaluable when teaching students to read primary sources.

Gwaltney, William. "In Search of Furs and Freedom: African Americans on the Santa Fe Trail," speech presented at Santa Fe Trail Association Annual Meeting, Kansas City, Mo., September, 2003.

Gwaltney, a representative of the National Park Service, presented a speech to show the connection of mountain men, Blacks, and the Santa Fe Trail. He identified several Blacks who were mountain men and others that were free businessmen profiting from the Trail.

Hafen, LeRoy, ed. *Mountain Men and Fur Traders of the Far West*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1982.

This book is a collection of brief biographies of 18 mountain men, representatives of the man fur traders and trappers who risked their lives in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West in the first half of the 1800's. Hafen has chosen these 18 from essays that he compiled in a ten volume set, *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, 1965-1972. Among the biographies included in this book are Pierre Chouteau, Jr., William H. Ashley, Jedediah Smith, Céran St. Brain, Kit Carson, and James Bridger.

History and Historical Links: The Land of Quivira, Rice County, Kansas,”
<http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/rice/ricehis.html> (10/07/1999) accessed 1/26/06

This site gives a brief history of the culture Coronado would have encountered in his journey to find the Seven Cities of Cibola. Included in this site is information about the intaglio, a religious symbol for the Wichita, or Quiviran Indians.

“Inventory—Cheyenne and Sioux Camp,” Gen. Hancock’s Report to Headquarters Department of the Mo. in Camp No 15, Pawnee Fork, April 18, 1867.
[“Hancock’s Reports”, Microcopy 619, Roll 563, Frames 219-220; The National Archives of the United States]

Dr. Leo Oliva, Woodston, KS, gave this copy of Hancock’s reports of the findings in the Sioux and Cheyenne villages to me. The report shows the number of items left behind by the escaping Sioux and Cheyenne. The items range from Indian made items to Euro-American manufactured items. They show a dependency on these items that were possibly obtained at Bent’s Fort.

John, Elizabeth A. H. *Storms Brewed in Other Men’s Worlds: The Confrontation of Indians, Spanish, and French in the Southwest, 1540-1795*. Lincoln, NE: University of Lincoln, 1975.

This comprehensive study of the Spanish contact with the Native Americans from 1540 to 1790 provides as accurate history of these indigenous people as is possible. Their history from the contact and wars fought with Americans has been well reported, but little is available about their lives for two and half centuries prior to that. John has used documents from Spanish archives and the scholarly collections of several well-known academics. It is her goal to make this a narrative that the general reader can understand.

Kansas State Historical Society. *Kansas Forts: Historical Documents for the Classroom*. Topeka, Kansas: Kansas State Historical Society, 2000.

This notebook was compiled for teachers to have quick access to many primary sources that aid in the study of the settlement of the West. It can be purchased from the Kansas State Historical Society. Some of the pedagogical activities in this project came from this source.

One of these concerned the Sand Creek Massacre--“Report of Colonel John Chivington to Major Samuel R. Curtis, Headquarters District of Colorado from the Field, Cheyenne County, South Bend of Big Sandy, November 29, 1861.” Col. Chivington prepared this report immediately after the attack at Sand Creek. He reports that his command has marched 300 miles and attacked a Cheyenne village with 130 lodges. He also states that between 400-500 Indians were killed with a loss of only 9 soldiers. This is a good primary source for students to evaluate. A copy is included in the pedagogy portion of this document.

Lavender, David. *Bent's Fort*. Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska Press, 1954.

This narrative of the history of Bent's Fort, one of the most important stops along the Santa Fe Trail, includes an extensive bibliography and notes. The book covers the stories of the Bent's and the many traders, trappers, soldiers, and travelers of the Trail.

_____. *The Trail to Santa Fe*. Santa Fe, NM: Trails West Publishing, 1989.

This book is a short yet concise history of the Santa Fe Trail. Lavender had authored many books about the west. This one would be valuable in a classroom of upper elementary students.

Lecompte, Janet. *Pueblo, Hardscrabble, Greenhorn: Society on the High Plains, 1832-1856*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1978.

This award-winning book is about life on the eastern edge of Colorado. It gives the reader a view of the sturdy pioneers that settled this dry desolate area of the Upper Arkansas. Much of the book concerns the Santa Fe Trail and the traders and travelers of the commercial road. It has an inclusive bibliography and many pictures that would be beneficial to a teacher.

Magoffin, Susan Shelby. *Down the Santa Fe Trail and into Mexico: The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-1847*, Stella M. Drumm, ed. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1962.

Susan Magoffin was 18 years old when she traveled the Santa Fe Trail with her new husband. Samuel was a veteran Santa Fe Trail trader and was traveling the Trail at the same time as the Army of the West. Historians have used Magoffin's diary since it was first published. It includes vivid descriptions of the Trail that she traveled and the people she met on the way.

Teachers will find pieces of this invaluable as primary source readings for their students.

Martin Greenwald Associates. *Historical Maps on File*. New York, NY: Facts on File, Inc., 1984.

This is a collection of blackline masters that should cover any need a teacher might have. The collection goes from the Ice Age to the return of the Sinai to Egypt in 1982. The maps are designed for teachers of World History and American History.

Miner, Craig. *West of Wichita: Settling the High Plains of Kansas, 1865-1890*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

Miner, a history professor at Wichita State University, has written this book not only to record the history of western Kansas but also to write of the land from which his family came. This text which is often used in graduate classes offers teachers a view of western Kansas from the arrival of the railroad, the increased Indian attacks and the determined pioneers who settled this portion of America.

Missouri State Parks and Historic Sites. "General Information—The Battle of Lexington," <http://www.mostateparks.com/lexington/battle.htm>. Accessed: 14 February 2006.

This Internet article from the Missouri State Parks and Historic Sites gives the information about the Civil War battle of Lexington. Lexington was a site on the Santa Fe Trail. The farmland around Lexington was used by plantation owners to grow hemp. The hemp fibers were made into rope.

Niederman, Sharon. "Flora Spiegelberg: Jewish Bride of the Santa Fe Trail," *Jewish Historical Society Newsletter*, February 2004.

The Jewish tradition during territorial days was to return to Germany to find an appropriate wife. Willi Spiegelberg was the youngest of the Jewish Spiegelberg brothers who were merchants and bankers in Las Vegas, NM. This story follows Flora from Germany to New Mexico. The last part of the trip was down the Santa Fe Trail. This short article is from Niederman's book *A Quilt of Words: Women's Diaries, Letters & Original Accounts of Life in the Southwest, 1860-1960*.

The Nystrom Atlas of United States History. Chicago, IL: Nystrom Herff Jones Education Division, 2000.

This student atlas is based on the National American History Standards with each of the ten sections of the reference book meeting one of the eras listed in the standards. The atlas includes maps, graphs, timelines, and colorful pictures that supplement many of the pages.

Oliva, Leo. E. "The Santa Fe Trail in Wartime: Expansion and Preservation of the Union." Mark L. Gardner, ed. *The Mexican Road: Trade, Travel, and Confrontation on the Santa Fe Trail*. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower University Press, 1989.

This article presents the role of the Santa Fe Trail in the expansion of the United States during the Mexican War and the preservation of the Union during the Civil War. It was presented by Dr. Oliva at one of the early Santa Fe Trail Symposiums. Oliva has spent many years researching the Santa Fe Trail, especially the military involvement. The book compiled by Mark Gardner, a historian who has also spent many years researching the Trail, is no longer in print.

_____. *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail*, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967.

Oliva, a former professor of history at Ft. Hays State University, has spent much of his life studying the military and the Santa Fe Trail. This book was written as a precursor to his work for the Kansas State Historical Society on forts in Kansas and along the Trail. *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail* covers the military experience from the first escort of merchant trains in 1829 until the work of protecting the builders of the railroads was finished in the 1880's. Oliva not only examines the military activity along the Trail but also gives the reader a view of the daily life of the soldiers and the many forts along the Trail. Oliva believes that the Santa Fe Trail was not only a route of commerce and emigration but also a military road. Both the military and the Trail were a vital part of the empire America built during the 1800's.

This book contains some good sketches of forts along the Trail and pictures of key military officers.

Parkinson, Jami. *Path to Glory: A Pictorial Celebration of the Santa Fe Trail*. Kansas City, MO: Highwater Editions, 1996.

This book tells the history of the Trail in pictures. To a teacher this book is invaluable. The pictures are mostly black and white. They can be copied and used for classroom activities or put into power point presentations.

Palmer, Gabrielle, project director. *El Camino Real*. Santa Fe, NM: Camino Real Project, 1990.

This book about the El Camino Real was developed through a project that has been designed to preserve the history of the Royal Road. The book contains the history of the road and also many illustrations, drawings, maps, etc. related with this important trade route used by early natives, Spaniards, and New Mexicans.

Parker, Kathleene. *The Only True People: A History of the Native Americans of the Colorado Plateau*. Marceline, MO: Thunder Mesa Publishing, 1991.

Little is known about the cultures that existed in America before the arrival of the Spanish and Anglos, however, this book attempts to show that advanced civilizations were also developed in Southwestern United States, which could be compared to those of more frequently studied River Civilizations of the Mid-East and the historic cities of Rome and Greece. Almost all of the indigenous people of the Colorado Plateau and the lands of the Southwest have a name for themselves, that when translated means "The People." It is important for students today to understand that indigenous cultures, which called themselves, "The People" should be judged on their own basis not those standards, which have come from the biases of European influence. This is a study of the Native Americans who once occupied the Four Corners region and impacted the entire Southwest. The book also provides the reader with some of the first photographs of indigenous peoples of the Southwest, taken in the 1860's and '70's.

Phillips, Authorene Wilson. *Arrow Rock: The Story of a Missouri Village*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2005.

Phillips, a former teacher, has written this book as part of the Missouri Heritage Readers Series. Using sources from the Friends of Arrow Rock and the Missouri Historical Society, she has compiled a record of the history of the town that would at one time be the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail, the home of artist George Caleb Bingham, and is today a National Historic Site. The book includes photographs and drawings.

"Rice County Serpent Figure" available from
<http://www.hows.org.uk/personal/hillfigs/foreign/geo/rcs.htm> accessed 26 January 2006.

This site gives information about the intaglio near Little River in Rice County, KS. This religious symbol of the Wichita (Quivira) Indians is an inverted mound in the shape of a moving serpent. The open mouth signifies the belief that the serpent represented life and protection. The mother serpent's open mouth aligns with three of the Quivira councils. This website includes a photograph of the intaglio outlined in chalk so that it is clearly visible.

Richmond, Robert. *Kansas: A Land of Contrasts*. Arlington Heights, IL: The Forum Press, Inc., 1980.

This is a book that is often used as a textbook for Kansas history. Richmond relied on the sources of the Kansas Historical Society. He also used the book by Louise Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, for much of the information about the early days in Kansas. Richmond had several well-known scholars who helped with the book.

Teachers would find a useful source for information if they were teaching a Kansas history course to 7th graders.

Risjord, Norman K. *Jefferson's America: 1769-1815*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2002.

Risjord is a professor emeritus of history at the University of Wisconsin. He has written several books on American history. This particular book about Thomas Jefferson covers the time of America's infancy. He writes of the turmoil of the Revolution, the problems with writing the Constitution and the establishment of the early republic. It is a very readable book and one teachers would find beneficial for their own understanding of early days in the United States.

Roberts, Susan A. and Calvin A. Roberts. *New Mexico*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1988.

This is a general history book that is designed for visitors to New Mexico who would like more information about the state. Both authors are PhD's in history from the University of New Mexico. The book covers the history of New Mexico from the archaic period to modern times. The Santa Fe Trail and events related to it compose a large portion of the book. It includes several black and white photos and maps.

Russell, Marian. *Land of Enchantment: Memoirs of Marian Russell along the Santa Fe Trail (As dictated to Mrs. Hal Russell)*, ed. Garnet M. Brayer. Evanston, Illinois: The Branding Iron Press, 1954.

Marian (also spelled Marion) Russell first traveled the Santa Fe Trail at the age of seven. This memoir recounts her love of the Trail that developed over five trips between Missouri and Santa Fe. She grew up on the Trail and eventually married a soldier from Ft. Union. She and her husband made their home at Stonewall, part of the Maxwell Land Grant, just off the Trail near Trinidad. *Land of Enchantment* tells of Russell's interactions with Trail favorite Kit Carson. This is a book that tells the human side of the Trail through the eyes of an elderly woman who vividly remembered her times on the Trail.

This is a source that all teachers who are truly interested in the Santa Fe Trail should put on their reading list. It has been called one of the best accounts of life on the Trail. The book includes several photographs of Marian and her family. It has also been made into a children's book, *Along the Santa Fe Trail: Marion Russell's Own Story*, adapted by Ginger Wadsworth.

Sandoval, David A. "Gnats, Goods, and Greasers: Mexican merchants on the Santa Fe Trail." Edited by Mark L. Gardner. *The Mexican Road: Trade, Travel, and*

Confrontation on the Santa Fe Trail. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower University Press, 1989.

The Santa Fe Trail Traveling Trunk Education and Activity Guide, National Park Service: Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, 2000.

This activity guide is from the traveling trunk that may be rented from the National Park Service at Bent's Old Fort. The trunk contains many facsimiles from Trail days, games, books, and other activities in which students can be engaged.

Sherow, James, Prof. "Native American Economics and Ecology in Central Grasslands, 1840-1870," lecture presented to T.A.S.K. (Teachers as Scholars in Kansas), Topeka, KS, 21 July 2004.

This lecture was about the impact of Bent's Fort on the environment and cultures.

Siegle, Clive, "Buffalo and the Santa Fe Trail," (Manager of the Santa Fe Trail Association) lecture presented at Kaw Indian Mission, Council Grove, KS, 11 August 2005.

This lecture was about the impact of the buffalo on various cultures that interacted with the on the Plains. Siegel is the Santa Fe Trail Association manager and has spent much of his life researching the history of the West.

Simmons, Marc. "Bernard Seligman: Jewish Merchant on the Trail," *Wagon Tracks* November 1988.

This article is about a Jewish Santa Fe Trail merchant, Bernard Seligman. He and his partner Charles Cleaver were engaged in what is identified as a flourishing trade. Eventually Seligman bought the business and continued the trade building the business to the point that more than \$10 million in sales passed through the doors.

_____. *Following the Santa Fe Trail*, Santa Fe, NM: Ancient City Press, 1986.

Simmons wrote this trail guide for modern travelers to help them find the many sites along the Santa Fe Trail. Some of the sites are easy to find as they are towns that still exist today and right along US Highway 56, many are harder to locate however because they are off the beaten path or very little trace remains of them today.

Simmons, Marc, ed. *On the Santa Fe Trail*, Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

This is a collection of writings by various travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. The works are from an Indian agent, German immigrant, New Mexican drover, and military officers. Simmons has included helpful footnotes, illustrations, and further explanations of each piece.

“Sworn Testimony of John Smith, United States Indian Interpreter at Ft. Lyon, Colorado Territory, January 15, 1865,” *Kansas Forts: Historical Documents for the Classroom*. Topeka, Kansas: Kansas State Historical Society.

This testimony by John Smith, U.S. Interpreter gives a different view of the Sand Creek attack led by Col. John Chivington than the report Chivington submitted. Smith rode over the field after the attack and reported counting 60-70 dead mutilated bodies mostly women and children. He also states that he saw Black Kettle hoist the American flag and a white flag over his lodge before the attack.

This document, which is included in the pedagogy portion of this project, will provide students with an alternative viewpoint of the Sand Creek attack by Chivington.

Thierer, Joyce. “Three Sisters,” presented at West Elementary, Wamego, KS., 21 September 1996.

Dr. Thierer related the legend explaining the introduction of maize, beans, and squash to the Tribal Peoples. In this legend, the Tribal Peoples were suffering from a severe drought, so severe, that the older people of the village were leaving the village so that the young ones could have the food to survive. One of the young mothers of the village determined that she could help, went on a vision quest. After this quest, she returned to her husband and told him what needed to be done for the people to survive. Regretfully, the husband took his wife to the spot of her vision quest. There he killed his wife and placed her head and hair in one area, her fingers and toes in another, and her torso in a third. The next morning her children awoke and looked at the hill from which they often saw their mother returning in the morning. However on that morning she was not visible to them. Instead, on the hill were some growing things. The children and their father went to the site. Where the head and hair had been grew maize. Where the fingers and toes lay were beans. Varieties of squash grew where the torso had been placed. It was from this that the Tribal Peoples received the crops that would become a staple in their lives.

Udall, Stewart. *In Coronado's Footsteps*. Tucson, AZ: Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, 1991.

Former Secretary of the Interior Udall developed an interest in Coronado at the age of six. As an adult in addition to serving in the House of Representatives and

the Interior Secretary, he has written articles and a book about Coronado and guided people along the trace that Coronado followed.

Unrau, William E. *Indians of Kansas: The Euro-American Invasion and Conquest of Indian Kansas*. Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 2001.

Noted scholar of Native American history; Unrau has written a concise account of the history of American Indians in Kansas. Teachers will find this book a valuable source of information for several of the standards, covering the history of American Indians in the Plains from the pre-historic nomads to the forced emigration of Eastern tribes, to the Indian Wars of the 1860's, and continuing through an *Afterword* that discusses the impact of the cuts in federal programs in the 1980's. The drawings and pictures included within the book will provide additional materials for many lessons.

Webb, Dave. *Adventures with the Santa Fe Trail: An Activity Book for Kids and Teachers (revised edition)*. Dodge City, KS: Kansas Heritage Center, 1995.

This is a must for any teacher who is sincere about presenting the Santa Fe Trail to his/her students. Webb, a former elementary teacher, has based the information in the book on research by many noted Trail scholars including Marc Simmons and Leo Oliva. The book is divided into sections dealing with the history of the Trail, routes to Santa Fe, merchandise on the Trail, biographical sketches of important people of Trail days, and a section on Conflict on the Trail. It also has many activities including graphs, puzzles, math and charting activities, and mapping lessons.

Zornow, William. *Kansas: A History of the Jayhawk State*, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1957.

This is a general survey of important political, economical, social, and intellectual developments in the history of Kansas. As the author states in his preface, it is unfortunate that historians believe Kansas history ended with the firing at Ft. Sumter. There is a good survey of the Santa Fe Trail and the role the military played in the safety along the Trail.

Additional Classroom References

Campbell, Linda, Bruce Campbell, and Dee Dickinson. *Teaching and Learning Through Multiple Intelligences*, Third Edition. Boston, MA: Pearson, 2004.

This book is a good resource for the teacher who is looking for ways to develop students' eight intelligences and teach basic skills. The authors have defined the intelligences and provided many teaching strategies to help students use their

strengths. These are tried and proven techniques offered by authors who have been in the classroom from all levels—elementary to university.

Clark, Millard, producer. *The Contest Is On!*. Moore, OK: Indian Sounds, 2003, CD.

This is a CD containing 26 songs from the Ponca Tribe in Oklahoma. Many of the songs are Osage War Dances and Pow-Wow songs. The Poncas have sang these Osage songs for generations.

Culin, Stewart. *Games of the North American Indians*, New York: Dover Publications, 1975.

A large collection of games played by American Indians. The games are divided into groups such as dice games, guessing games, dexterity games, etc. This offers the teacher an opportunity to include games in the study of Native Americans. Some games like the Apache Stone Passing games help students develop the ability to cross the mid-line.

Hakim, Joy. *Freedom: A History of Us*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Hakim has written a series of history books for young people, *A History of US*. This particular book is designed as a companion piece to the PBS Series. This book has many graphics which teachers would find beneficial in any area of American history.

Holling, C. Holling. *Tree in the Trail*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1970.

This book, first published in 1942, is a classic children's book about the Santa Fe Trail. It is based on the life of a cottonwood tree which began to grow maybe as long ago as 1610. History passes under the branches of the tree. First the Native Americans who hunt the buffalo visit the tree. Eventually the Spaniards passed by the site. It becomes a site for peace between warring tribes. Eventually mountain men and traders on the Santa Fe Trail visit the tree. Just as the famous trees of Council Grove, the Post Office Oak and Council Oak, died this tree also passes on to "Happy Hunting Grounds." Parts of the tree become yokes, stocks for guns, etc. as the memory lives on.

Martin, Gene and Mary. *Trail Dust: A Quick Picture History of the Santa Fe Trail*. Boulder, CO: Johnson Publishing Company, 1972.

This is a brief overview of the Trail. It is exactly as titled—a quick history based on a timeline and a large collection of pictures and maps.

Marzano, Robert J., Jennifer Norford, Diane Paynetter, Debra Pickering, and Barbara Gaddy. *A Handbook for Classroom Instruction that Works*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 2001.

This handbook is the companion to the book *Classroom Instruction that Works*. The handbook and/or the book present ten specific instructional techniques that have been proved to increase student learning and performance. The ten techniques are: Identifying Similarities and Differences; Summarizing and Note Taking; Reinforcing Effort and Providing Recognition; Homework and Practice; Representing Knowledge; Learning Groups; Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback; Generating and Testing Hypotheses; Cues, Questions, and Advance Organizers; and Specific Types of Knowledge. Any teacher would be advised to investigate the techniques presented in this book. It also makes a very good book study for a building to undertake.

National Park Service *Santa Fe Trail: National Historic Trail*. Tucson, AZ: Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, 1993.

This booklet by the National Park Service gives a concise overview of the Trail. It is easily readable by upper elementary students and would be a good source of information for a report or other activity. For teachers it offers not only a good history of the Trail but has some superb pictures that could be used in class.

Parry, Terence and Gayle Gregory. *Designing Brain Compatible Learning*. Glenview, IL: Pearson, 2003.

This text includes the latest research on brain compatible learning. The book offers strategies and reproducible blackline masters that can be used in any curriculum and with any age student.

Russell, Marion. *Along the Santa Fe Trail: Marion Russell's Own Story*, adapted by Ginger Wadsworth. Morton Grove, IL: Albert Whitman and Company, 1993.

This is a children's version of the recollections of Marion Russell, a famous woman pioneer of the Santa Fe Trail. Marion traveled the Santa Fe Trail in 1852 with her mother and brother, Will. This story tells of her first trip along the trail. It will give any reader a clear view of life on the Santa Fe Trail through the eyes of a child. James Watling illustrates this book in beautiful watercolors.

Simmons, Marc. *Friday, The Arapaho Boy: A Story from History*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 2004.

This children's book is based on a true story which occurred around 1831. It is the story of an Arapaho boy who becomes lost near the Cimarron River in the lands of their enemies, the Kiowa and Apache. He is found; nearly starved to death, by the mountain man Tom Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick searches for the boy's people but doesn't have any luck. Eventually he sends the boy to school in St. Louis. As the years pass by the boy does make it back to his people and goes on to become an important warrior chief who was directly involved in the Ft. Laramie Treaty. This

book is beautifully illustrated by Ronald Kil. Simmons has based it on written accounts of Fitzpatrick and the boy called Friday.

_____. *José's Buffalo Hunt: A Story from History*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 2003.

This is the story of a young Pueblo boy who participates on his first buffalo hunt in 1866. José's family lived near the Pecos River where they raised corn, beans, chile, and onions. Each fall the men of the pueblo would go to the plains of Texas to hunt buffalo. José faces many adventures on this hunt. Simmons has written this story based on actual events as told by descendants of José Arrellanes' family. Ronald Kil is the illustrator for this book also. Teachers will find the pictures valuable if developing power points about buffalo hunts.

_____. *Millie Cooper's Ride: A True Story from History*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 2002.

This children's book is based on the true story of from the War of 1812. Millie's family lived near Ft. Cooper, one of the forts that had been made to protect settlers from attack by American Indians. The British had incited the natives to attack settlers on the frontier during the War of 1812. This story which is illustrated by Ronald Kil tells the tale of one such attack. The site of Ft. Cooper is near the eventual start of the Santa Fe Trail.

Simmons, Marc and Hal Jackson. *Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers*

Note: Many of these books may be purchased from the Last Chance Store at: www.lastchancestore.org