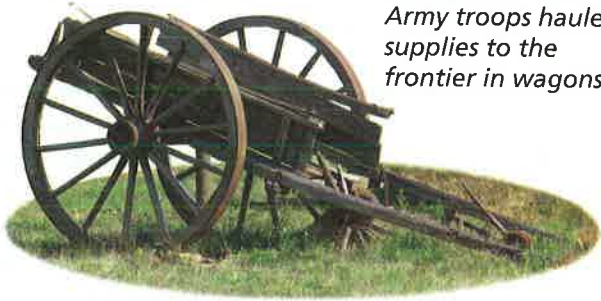


# CHAPTER 20

## The Indian Wars

(1861–1880)



Settlers and U.S. Army troops hauled supplies to the frontier in wagons.



Artist George Catlin painted images of the Comanche like this portrait of Little Spaniard.

1861 The Texas Frontier Regiment is established.



1864 Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson leads an attack against Plains Indians in the Panhandle.

1868 Fort Richardson is established near Jacksboro.

1861

U.S. and  
WORLD



1863

1865

1865 U.S. negotiators sign the Treaty of the Little Arkansas with Comanche and Kiowa leaders.

1867

1867 Railroads cut through the Great Plains, dividing the buffalo into northern and southern herds.

1869

1870 The Illinois Central Railroad extends its line west, reaching Sioux City, Iowa.



Rail lines such as the Illinois Central Railroad brought new settlers to the U.S. frontier, changing life in the region.

### Build on What You Know

Many of the soldiers stationed in Texas during Reconstruction guarded the frontier. Tensions between Texans and American Indians had increased as more and more settlers moved westward. Soon wars erupted on the frontier between the U.S. Army and American Indians in Texas.



Buffalo hunting was an important part of the lives of Plains Indians in Texas.



The Granger Collection, New York

Quanah Parker led the Comanche in battles against U.S. forces.

**1874** Plains Indians attack a group of buffalo hunters in the Battle of Adobe Walls.

**1875** Comanche leader Quanah Parker surrenders, ending the Red River War.

**1879** Apache leader Victorio launches raids along the Texas-Mexico border.

**1871**

**1871** Manufacturers begin to use buffalo hides to produce leather for industrial purposes.

**1873**



The Sioux lived in the central Great Plains. This Sioux doll is dressed in horseback-riding clothes.

**1875**

**1875** A gold rush in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory leads to war between the Sioux and the United States.

**1877**

**1879**

**1879** War breaks out between the British and the Zulu in South Africa.

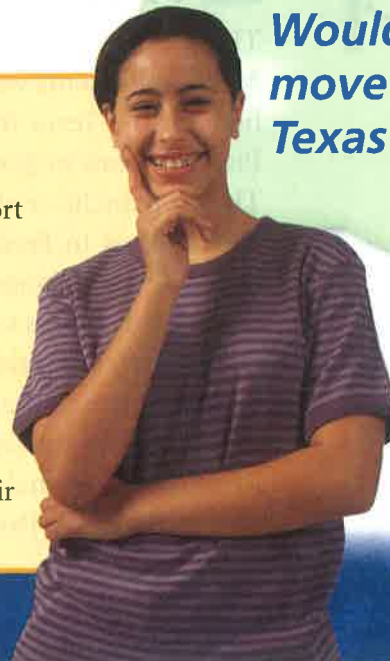
If you were there . . .  
Would you  
move to the  
Texas frontier?

## You Be the Historian



**What's Your Opinion?** Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Geography** Groups moving into a region usually have little effect on people already living there.
- **Science, Technology & Society** As humans rely more on machines, they have less need for animals.
- **Culture** Groups rarely try to maintain their traditional values as their ways of life change.



# Changes in Indian Policy

## Read to Discover

1. How did the Civil War and Reconstruction affect relations between American Indians and settlers in Texas?
2. What steps did the federal government take to end American Indian raids in Texas?

## Why It Matters Today

During the 1800s Texas and federal officials debated American Indian policy. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about American Indian policies today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- commissioners

## Identify

- Treaty of the Little Arkansas
- Satanta
- Treaty of Medicine Lodge
- Quakers
- Lawrie Tatum

## The Story Continues

Mary and Britton Johnson wanted to build a new life in Young County. Their hopes were dashed in October 1864, when some Kiowa and Comanche attacked the settlement along Elm Creek. Johnson's son was killed and his wife and two daughters were taken captive. He rode into Indian Territory, determined to get them back. After some negotiation, Johnson managed to pay for their return.



The Kiowa carried food and other supplies in beaded pouches.

## American Indian Relations

The raid along Elm Creek was not an unusual event in the early 1860s. Many settlements were open to attack because soldiers and civilian men had left the Texas frontier to fight in the Civil War. As a result, many Plains Indians in Texas saw an opportunity to stop westward expansion. The Comanche took action, raiding along a line from Gainesville in North Texas to Fredericksburg in Central Texas. When the Civil War ended, federal troops arrived to guard the frontier. However, there were not enough troops to protect the scattered frontier settlements.

Federal **commissioners**—government representatives—met with leaders of the Comanche, Kiowa, and other southern Plains Indians in October 1865 to negotiate a peace treaty. In the **Treaty of the Little Arkansas**, Comanche and Kiowa leaders agreed to settle on a reservation in the Texas Panhandle. The peace was short-lived, partly because

the reservation was never created. As settlers continued to move westward, some Comanche and Kiowa renewed their attacks. In 1866 a group of citizens from Lampasas County asked for help. “The frontier at this time is falling back, a standpoint must be made somewhere.”

Texas governor James W. Throckmorton estimated that American Indians had killed 162 Texans and captured 43 more between 1865 and 1867. Between 1860 and 1870, more than half the population of Denton, Wise, and Young Counties moved away to safer areas. As many settlers left their homes, the frontier line was pushed back to the east.

**★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect** What happened on the Texas frontier during the Civil War and Reconstruction, and how did this affect settlement?

## ★ The Treaty of Medicine Lodge

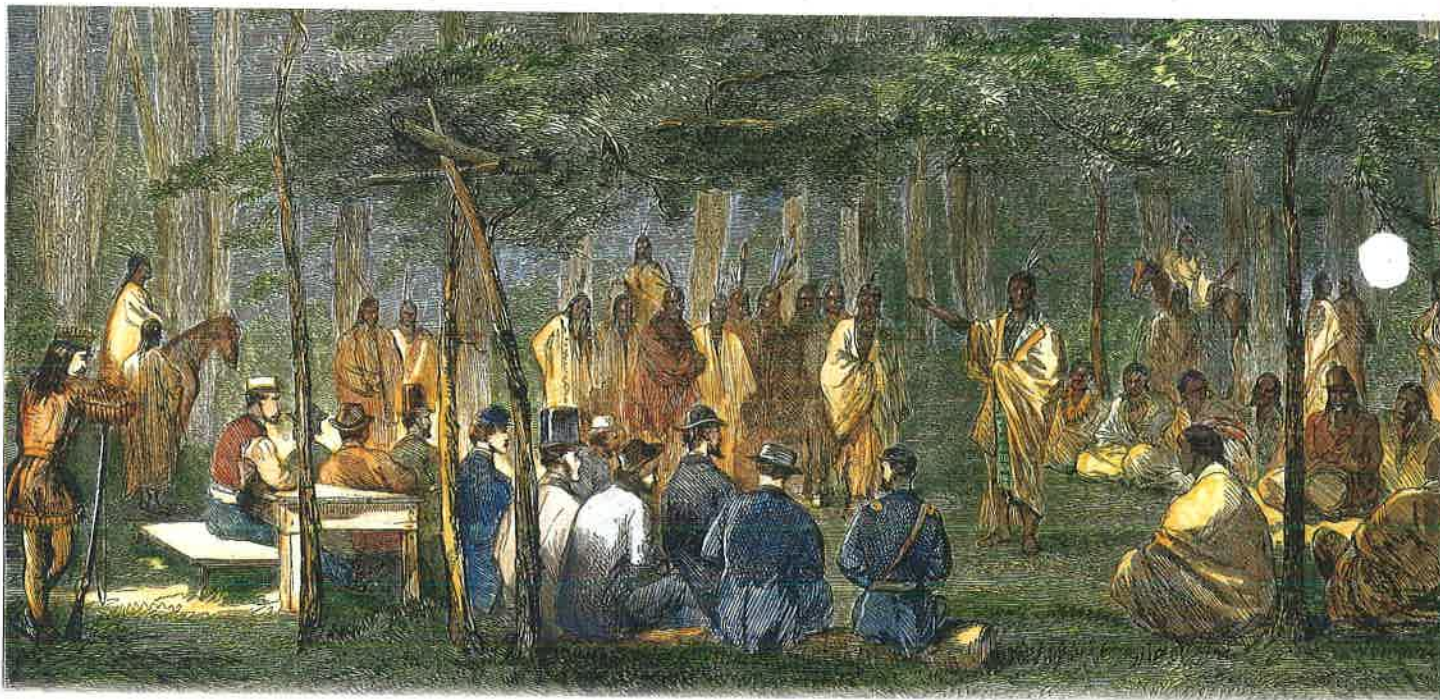
In 1867 the federal government sent commissioners to negotiate a new peace treaty with Comanche, Kiowa, and other Plains Indians at Medicine Lodge Creek in Kansas. The commissioners brought gifts of blankets, clothing, and even pistols and ammunition. They offered some 3 million acres of land for a reservation in Indian Territory. The

### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Frontier conflicts.** Plains Indians in Texas often traveled great distances when carrying out raids. **What does this painting show about the Comanche?** ★ TEKS



Courtesy of the Witte Museum, San Antonio, Texas



### Interpreting the Visual Record

**The meeting at Medicine Lodge.** During the meeting, U.S. officials encouraged the Plains Indians to move to reservations. Based on this illustration, who participated in this meeting? ★ TEKS

**Analyzing Primary Sources**  
Identifying Points of View  
What is Satanta's view of westward expansion?

### Texas Voices

“I have heard that you intend to settle us on a reservation near the mountains. I don't want to settle. I love to roam over the prairies. There I feel free and happy, but when we settle down we grow pale and die. . . . A long time ago this land belonged to our fathers; but when I go up to the river I see camps of soldiers on its banks. These soldiers cut down my timber; they kill my buffalo; and when I see that, my heart feels like bursting.”

—Satanta, quoted in *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, by Dee Brown

Others disagreed with Satanta. Kiowa leader Kicking Bird and Comanche chief Horseback argued that their survival depended on moving to the reservations. Many Plains Indians agreed to the terms of the **Treaty of Medicine Lodge** and several thousand moved to Indian Territory. Others remained on the plains, determined to maintain their hunting grounds. Ten Bears, a famous Texas Comanche chief, expressed a view of reservation life held by many Comanche.

### Texas Voices

“You said that you wanted to put us upon a reservation, to build us houses and make us medicine lodges. I do not want them. I was born upon the prairie, where the wind blew free. . . . I know every stream and every wood between the Rio Grande and the Arkansas. I have hunted and lived over that country. I live like my fathers before me and like them I lived happily.”

—Chief Ten Bears, quoted in *Documents of Texas History*, edited by Ernest Wallace



**Reading Check Summarizing** What were the terms of the Treaty of Medicine Lodge?

## ★ The Peace Policy

In 1869 President Ulysses S. Grant established a Board of Indian Commissioners to carry out the terms of the peace treaty. Grant appointed many **Quakers**, members of a Protestant sect called the Society of Friends, to act as American Indian agents. The Quakers believed in religious tolerance for all peoples and in nonviolence. Many Quakers and Christian missionaries became active in Indian affairs in hopes of preventing war on the frontier by helping American Indians adjust to reservation life. The government hoped to teach the Plains Indians to make a living by farming, and agents arranged for the construction of schools and churches on the reservations. **Lawrie Tatum**, a Quaker, was the Indian agent for the Comanche and Kiowa at the reservation in Indian Territory.

There were serious problems with the reservation system. Although the government hoped that the Plains Indians would become farmers rather than buffalo hunters, the land the government set aside for them had poor soil. The few Indians who tried farming thus had trouble growing enough food to survive. Government food supplies failed to make up the difference. In addition, goods sent by the government to the reservation were sometimes sold illegally by contractors and never reached their proper destination. Some buffalo hunters entered the reservation, further threatening the Indians' food supply. As a result, American Indians living on reservations often went hungry and lacked basic supplies.

**★ Reading Check Summarizing** Explain how the Treaty of Medicine Lodge affected Plains Indians in Texas.

## Biography



The Granger Collection, New York

### Satanta

(c. 1820–1874)

When Kiowa leader Satanta was born, Plains Indians were at the height of their power. Over the course of his life, he watched the Kiowa suffer military defeat and confinement to reservations. Satanta used both diplomacy and warfare to protect the Kiowa. He never adjusted to reservation life. Satanta was arrested several times and died in a prison at Huntsville.

**What changes did Satanta see on the Texas frontier during his life? ★ TEKS**

## ★ Section 1 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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**1 Define and explain:**

- commissioners

**2 Identify and explain:**

- Treaty of the Little Arkansas
- Satanta
- Treaty of Medicine Lodge
- Quakers
- Lawrie Tatum

**3 Sequencing**

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain in order the significant events on the Texas Plains during the 1860s.



**4 Finding the Main Idea**

- How did the Civil War and Reconstruction affect the Texas frontier?
- Explain how the federal government hoped to achieve peace in Texas and protect western settlement.

**5 Writing and Critical Thinking**

**Supporting a Point of View** Imagine that you live in Texas in the 1860s. Write a letter to Congress supporting or opposing the federal government's American Indian policies.

Consider the following:

- the effects of westward expansion on American Indians
- the success of previous treaties in achieving peace



**Read to Discover**

1. What was the result of the Salt Creek Raid?
2. What happened to the buffalo, and how did that affect Plains Indians?

**Why It Matters Today**

The Plains Indians relied heavily on the buffalo for clothing, food, and shelter. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about how American Indian life today. Record your findings in your journal.

**Define**

- buffalo guns

**Identify**

- Salt Creek Raid
- Ranald S. Mackenzie
- Mackenzie's Raiders
- Quanah Parker
- Cynthia Parker

**The Story Continues**

Fannie Beck's parents were away at the funeral of her cousin, Jesse, who had been killed by Texas Indians while hunting. Fannie and her brother Milton had been left overnight to watch the younger children. They huddled together by the fire. "We suffered an agony of fear every time Sue, the baby, stirred. . . . We didn't want her to cry and let the Indians know there was a houseful of unprotected children."



*Fannie Beck had no time for toys. She was responsible for keeping her siblings safe while her parents were away.*

### ★ The Salt Creek Raid

After the Treaty of Medicine Lodge, tensions between Plains Indians and settlers remained high. Indians living on the reservation were frustrated with the quality of life there. Other American Indians were upset by the continued westward movement of U.S. settlers into their hunting grounds. Some of these Indians began to attack Texas settlements. In July 1870 a large group of Kiowa attacked a stagecoach carrying mail near Fort Richardson. U.S. Army troops chased the raiders but were defeated in battle by the larger Kiowa force. Then in August a Kiowa leader named White Horse led a series of attacks. The Texas legislature complained to federal officials about these and other attacks.

In 1871 the U.S. Army sent General William Tecumseh Sherman to investigate Texans' complaints. Sherman doubted that American Indians posed a serious threat in Texas. However, early in May some 100 Kiowa and Comanche crossed into Texas. Led by Big Tree, Satank, and Satanta,

they attacked a wagon train near Salt Creek on May 18, killing seven men. A wounded survivor of this **Salt Creek Raid** made his way to Fort Richardson and reported the raid to Sherman. The general sent troops after the raiders and then traveled to Fort Sill near Indian Territory.

When the raiders came to the Indian Territory reservation for food supplies, Lawrie Tatum asked them about the attack. Satanta responded, "If any other Indian comes here and claims the honor of leading the party he will be lying to you, for I did it myself." Satanta defended the raid by charging that the government had not treated the Indians fairly. He also accused Tatum of stealing supplies. The hardships of reservation life would result in more attacks, warned Satanta.

When Sherman learned of Satanta's statements, he had Big Tree, Satank, and Satanta arrested in a tense confrontation at Fort Sill. Satank was later killed while trying to escape. Big Tree and Satanta were tried for murder and sentenced to death. Tatum and other supporters of the peace policy worried that hanging the men would only make matters worse on the frontier. Texas governor Edmund J. Davis shared this concern, and he changed the death sentence to life in prison. Big Tree and Satanta were released from prison on parole, or let go under condition of good behavior, in 1873.

**That's Interesting!**

**General Sherman's Near Miss**

On May 17, 1871, General Sherman's wagon train was on its way to Fort Richardson. Unknown to Sherman, a group of Kiowa and Comanche considered attacking the wagon train. Instead, they attacked the next wagon train in the Salt Creek Raid.

**★ Reading Check Summarizing** What significant events occurred on the Texas frontier in the early 1870s?



## Indian Wars in Texas, 1871-1874

**Interpreting Maps** During the 1870s American Indians were forced out of Texas by a series of military campaigns.

**TAKS Skills** *Locate* In what region did most of the conflicts occur? **★ TEKS**



## Biography



### Cynthia Parker

(c. 1825–c. 1871)

On May 19, 1836, Comanche raiders attacked Parker's Fort in what is now Limestone County. The Comanche captured five settlers, including Cynthia Ann Parker, who was then 10 or 11 years old. Parker remained with the Comanche for almost 25 years. During that time she married Peta Nocona and had two sons and one daughter. One of her sons, Quanah Parker, became one of the most important Comanche leaders of his time. In 1860, Texas Rangers attacked a Comanche camp and captured Cynthia Parker. Relatives forced Parker to settle with them. Parker, however, regarded herself as Comanche. She tried several times, without success, to escape from her relatives. **Why did Parker consider herself to be a Comanche?** 

## ★ Mackenzie's Raids

In response to the Salt Creek Raid, the U.S. War Department planned a series of attacks against Plains Indians who refused to live on the reservations. Colonel **Ranald S. Mackenzie**, whom Ulysses S. Grant had once called the most talented young officer in the U.S. Army, led the campaign. He commanded the 4th Cavalry regiment, which was stationed at several posts along the Texas frontier in the 1860s and 1870s. Mackenzie and his troops, called **Mackenzie's Raiders**, achieved great fame fighting on the Texas frontier. The *Galveston News* expressed the views of many Texans.

### Texas Voices

“Go into the heart of their country. . . until the Indians are caught. . . Lay waste [destroy] their villages, burn everything within reach, kill every warrior found in fighting trim [equipped to fight], and so utterly desolate [ruin] their regions that by sheer weakness they will never be able to send another war party to our border.”

—*Galveston News*, March 14, 1873

Mackenzie began his raids in the fall of 1871, traveling northwest from Camp Cooper on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Mackenzie's troops were guided by Tonkawa Indian scouts. At Blanco Canyon, Mackenzie's troops fought a minor battle against a Comanche group led by **Quanah Parker**. Parker was the son of **Cynthia Parker**, a captured settler, and Peta Nocona—a Comanche. Mackenzie pursued the Comanche into uncharted regions of the Panhandle. However, the Comanche escaped during a heavy snowstorm. Following several Indian raids in the spring of 1872, Mackenzie renewed his attacks on the Comanche in northwest Texas. He also crossed the Panhandle into New Mexico, chasing cattle thieves.

On September 29, 1872, Mackenzie's troops defeated a Comanche force at McClellan Creek, near present-day Pampa. They killed many Comanche, destroyed their village, and took some 120 women and children prisoner. Parker led an attack on Mackenzie's camp the following night and stampeded the animals that the Texans had captured. But Parker could not free the Comanche prisoners. Mackenzie kept the prisoners at Fort Concho to pressure the others to surrender. As a result, many Comanche abandoned life on the plains and moved to the reservation. It was a major victory for Mackenzie.

With the raids temporarily halted in northwest Texas, Mackenzie and the 4th Cavalry headed for the Mexican border. Stationed at Fort Duncan near Eagle Pass, Mackenzie led the effort to stop Kickapoo and Lipan Apache raids along the Rio Grande. By the end of 1873, Mackenzie had brought a stop to most of the border raids.

 **Reading Check Sequencing** Describe in order the actions Colonel Mackenzie took against the Comanche.

## ★ The Slaughter of the Buffalo

Other events also threatened Plains Indians. For generations, they had depended on the buffalo. By the 1870s the survival of the buffalo—and the Plains Indians’ way of life—was at serious risk. As railroad companies built lines across the Great Plains, hunters killed hundreds of buffalo to feed the rail crews. Once railroads reached towns in Kansas, buffalo hides could be moved quickly and cheaply to eastern cities. The buffalo hide industry began in 1871 when J. Wright Mooar shipped 56 hides to his brother John in New York City. John sold the hides to a tanning firm, which soon ordered 2,000 more. A new method for tanning buffalo hides into high quality leather led to a sharp rise in demand and price. With an average hide worth more than three dollars on the market, buffalo hunters swarmed onto the plains to make their fortune.

These hunters used a method called still hunting. In the early morning, hunters would sneak downwind of a herd and set up powerful rifles known as **buffalo guns**. These guns had telescopes, allowing hunters to slowly pick off members of the herd from a distance. One Texan later recalled, “A remarkably good hunter would kill seventy-five to one hundred [buffalo] a day.”

Under the terms of the Medicine Lodge Treaty, buffalo hunters were not allowed onto Indian hunting grounds south of Kansas. The U.S. Army was supposed to patrol the Kansas–Indian Territory border but failed to do so. As a result, by 1873 hunters were pouring into Texas. Many U.S. military officials encouraged the extermination, or complete

### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Buffalo.** During the late 1800s the buffalo were hunted to nearly extinction. How did buffalo hunters’ means of hunting differ from those of American Indians? ★ TEKS



Amron Carter Museum

## CONNECTING TO MATH

### The Buffalo Population

Scholars have had great difficulty determining the size of the buffalo population over time. Historians agree that during the late 1800s the herds were nearly wiped out. The following are estimates of the population.

YEAR	BUFFALO POPULATION
1800	30 million
1850	20 million
1889	835
2000	200,000

### Interpreting Data

- Use the information above to create a graph showing the buffalo population from 1800 to 2000.
- By what percentage did the buffalo population decrease from 1800 to 1850?
- By how much did the buffalo population grow between 1889 and 2000?

destruction, of the buffalo herds. General Philip Sheridan, who commanded the region including Texas, believed that killing off the buffalo would force Plains Indians onto reservations. In 1875 he urged the Texas legislature to allow the hunters to continue the slaughter. "Let them [hunters] kill, skin, and sell until the buffaloes are exterminated. Then your prairies can be covered with speckled cattle." One Kiowa, Old Lady Horse, described the effect this had on the buffalo.

### Texas Voices

"The buffalo were the life of the Kiowa. . . . Then the white men hired hunters to do nothing but kill the buffalo. Up and down the plains those men ranged, shooting sometimes as many as a hundred buffalo a day. Behind them came the skinners with their wagons. They piled the hides and bones into the wagons . . . and then took their loads to the new railroad stations that were being built. . . . Sometimes there would be a pile of bones as high as a man, stretching a mile along the railroad track."

—Old Lady Horse, quoted in *Native American Testimony*, edited by Peter Nabokov

Between 1872 and 1874, hunters killed an estimated 4.3 million buffalo. The buffalo hunters' activities—particularly their practice of taking the hides and leaving the meat to rot—outraged Plains Indians. As a Comanche named He Bear explained, "Just as it makes the white man feel to have his money carried away, so it makes us feel to see others killing and stealing our buffaloes."

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What technological factors led to the slaughter of buffalo herds in the late 1800s?



## Section 2 Review

Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

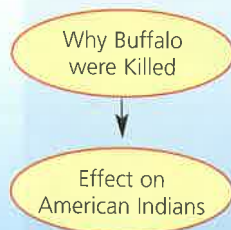
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- 1 Define and explain:**
- buffalo guns

- 2 Identify and explain:**
- Salt Creek Raid
  - Ranald S. Mackenzie
  - Mackenzie's Raiders
  - Quanah Parker
  - Cynthia Parker

- 3 Analyzing Information**
- Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain how the destruction of the buffalo affected American Indians.



- 4 Finding the Main Idea**
- How did the Salt Creek Raid affect the military's policy toward American Indians on the frontier?
  - What role did Colonel Mackenzie play in Texas?

- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**
- Identifying Points of View** Imagine that you are a Plains Indian. Write a poem that describes the importance of the buffalo. Consider the following:
- how Indians used the buffalo
  - the effect that hunters had on buffalo herds

# The Red River War

## Read to Discover

1. Why was the attack on Adobe Walls significant?
2. What occurred at the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon?

## Why It Matters Today

American Indians and U.S. Army soldiers fought in many regions of Texas. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about the U.S. Army today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Identify

- Battle of Adobe Walls
- Battle of Palo Duro Canyon



## The Story Continues

The hot summer sun had not yet risen. Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, and Kiowa waited in the dark. In the distance stood Adobe Walls, a trading post that served buffalo hunters on the Texas plains. Isatai, a powerful medicine man, promised that “those white men can’t shoot you. . . . I will stop all their guns.” With that, the Indians rode at full speed toward the settlement.



*Southern members of the Cheyenne wore fringed shirts during battle.*

## ★ The Battle of Adobe Walls

By the spring of 1874, the situation had become desperate for Plains Indians. They were starving on the reservations, and the buffalo were being slaughtered by white hunters. Little Robe, a Cheyenne, reminded reservation agents of the importance of the buffalo.

### Texas Voices

“Your people make big talk and sometimes make war, if an Indian kills a white man’s ox to keep his wife and children from starving; what do you think my people ought to say when they see their [buffalo] killed by your race?”

—Little Robe, quoted in *The Buffalo War*, by James L. Haley

Isatai called for a war to drive out the buffalo hunters. In response, several Plains Indians leaders met in June 1874. Quanah Parker led the Comanche, and Lone Wolf led the Kiowa. Encouraged by Isatai, they targeted the trading post at Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle.

On June 27 about 700 Indians attacked Adobe Walls. Only 28 men and one woman were at the trading post, but they had an important



### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Palo Duro Canyon.** During the Red River War many American Indians sought protection in the Palo Duro Canyon. What geographic features of the canyon influenced the Indians' decision to stay there? ★ TEKS

advantage—buffalo guns. These powerful weapons could shoot long distances. Despite repeated attacks, the hunters held their ground at the **Battle of Adobe Walls**. Four defenders died in the battle, while Indian casualties are estimated at 12 to 30. Although the attack failed, Plains Indians remained determined to protect their hunting grounds. They began a widespread war against buffalo hunters and settlers, launching attacks in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

★ **Reading Check Sequencing** Explain in order the events leading to American Indian attacks on the Texas frontier.

### That's Interesting!

#### Bat Masterson

One of the defenders at Adobe Walls was a young man named Bartholomew "Bat" Masterson. He later became a respected lawyer and one of the most famous figures of the American West.



## ★ The Battle of Palo Duro Canyon

After the attack at Adobe Walls and other American Indian raids, U.S. officials ordered General William Tecumseh Sherman to attack raiding Indians "wherever found. . . . The Reservation lines should be no barrier." Generals Sherman and Philip Sheridan organized a military campaign to kill or remove remaining American Indians in the Panhandle.

In August 1874 the army began a major offensive known as the Red River War. Some 3,000 troops in five different groups headed toward the Indian villages along the upper parts of the Red River. They were joined by the Frontier Battalion of the Texas Rangers, commanded by Major John D. Jones. Colonel Nelson Miles led a force of 750 soldiers into Texas from Fort Dodge in Kansas. These soldiers fought continuously against some 600 Cheyenne, who finally escaped in late August.

Major William Price led troops eastward from Fort Union in New Mexico Territory. Price defeated a band of Indians near Sweetwater Creek in the eastern Panhandle. Meanwhile, Colonel John Davidson and Lieutenant Colonel George Buell commanded two other military forces

patrolling the region. Both forces destroyed many American Indian villages. The soldiers forced hundreds of Indians, mainly women and children, onto reservations, where supplies were already short.

Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie struck the final blow to the Texas Plains Indians. In August, Mackenzie's forces marched north from Fort Concho. Mackenzie learned that many Comanche, Kiowa, and a few Cheyenne were camping in Palo Duro Canyon, which had provided safe shelter to Indian families for centuries.

Just before dawn on September 28, 1874, Mackenzie and about 500 troops quietly worked their way down into the canyon. The soldiers surprised the Indian villages and killed three Comanche. Panic-stricken, women and children fled out onto the plains. The **Battle of Palo Duro Canyon** took a terrible toll on the Comanche. In their haste to escape, the Comanche left behind most of their supplies—including more than 1,400 horses. Mackenzie had most of the horses shot to prevent the Comanche from recapturing them. He also ordered his men to burn the villages in the canyon. Lacking clothing and horses, few Indians could hope to survive the winter in the Panhandle. They had no choice but to move to the reservations in Indian Territory.

The battle marked a turning point in the Red River War. The era of American Indian control of the Texas Plains was quickly coming to an end. Indian leaders advised the Cheyenne to accept reservation life.



Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Research Center, Canyon, Texas

Comanche leader Quanah Parker, who wore this headdress, eventually surrendered.

### Texas Voices

“We want them to travel in the white man’s road. The white men are as many as the leaves on the trees and we are only a few people, and we should do as the white man wants us to, and live at peace with him.”

—Grey Beard and Minimic, quoted in *The Military Conquest of the Southern Plains*, by William H. Leckie

### Analyzing Primary Sources

**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why did Grey Beard and Minimic advise the Cheyenne to adopt the ways of white Americans?

**★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect** What was the outcome of the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon, and how did it affect Texas Plains Indians?



## Section 3 Review

★ TEKS Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

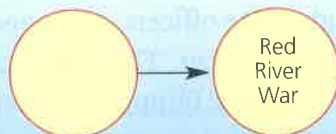
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### 1 Identify and explain:

- Battle of Adobe Walls
- Battle of Palo Duro Canyon

### 2 Identifying Cause and Effect

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain the main events of the early 1870s and how they led to the Red River War.



### 3 Finding the Main Idea

- How did the Battle of Adobe Walls affect Plains Indians on the frontier?
- How did Mackenzie and his troops win the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon?

### 4 Writing and Critical Thinking

**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Write a short report explaining why some Plains Indians groups in Texas believed it was necessary to attack the buffalo hunters and settlers. Consider the following:

- life on the reservations
- the effect of hunters on the buffalo



# The Indian Wars End in Texas

## Read to Discover

1. Why did Indian raids along the Rio Grande end?
2. What was the major consequence of the Indian wars?

## Why It Matters Today

Texas Indians were forced onto reservations during the Red River War. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about people who are forced to relocate because of war or natural disaster today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Identify

- Victorio
- buffalo soldiers
- Henry O. Flipper
- Dawes General Allotment Act



The Arizona desert, where the Apache were sent, was poor land for hunting and farming.

## The Story Continues

Victorio never forgot what the U.S. Army had done to his mentor, Mangas Coloradas. Under a flag of truce, soldiers had killed the Apache chief. Now an Apache chief himself, Victorio would never trust the U.S. Army. When troops ordered Apache families to move to a hot barren reservation in Arizona, Victorio led many of them to Mexico.

## ★ Fighting on the Rio Grande

The departure of the group led by **Victorio** marked the beginning of one of the last Indian wars in the United States. Victorio and other American Indians began raids into Texas from Mexico. The Apache could easily attack travelers on the miles and miles of lonely roads of the Trans-Pecos region. In response to the raids, the U.S. Army ordered more troops to the Rio Grande area. Stopping the raids was not an easy task—the army chased Victorio for two years. Troops following the Apache had to carry their own food and water to survive in the dry rugged area.

Most of the some 2,500 troops stationed along the border served in the 9th and 10th Cavalries as well as in the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments. Although white officers commanded these regiments, all the troops were African American. They were called “**buffalo soldiers**” by American Indians. **Henry O. Flipper**, the first black graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, took part in a campaign against the Apache while stationed at Fort Davis. Troops from this fort and Fort

Bliss sometimes trailed the Apache for weeks, only to find they had crossed the Rio Grande back into Mexico. The raids were not stopped until the Mexican army became active in the chase. Victorio died in 1880 while being pursued by Mexican troops.

**★ Reading Check Analyzing Information** What problems did the climate create for the U.S. Army in the Trans-Pecos region?

## ★ Reservation Life

As Apache resistance was overcome, most Texas Indians were facing the challenge of living on reservations in what is now Oklahoma. When they moved onto the reservation, Plains Indians had to give up their traditional way of life—hunting buffalo—and take up farming. Their efforts to farm and ranch often failed. They usually received poor land, and they had little experience raising crops using the techniques taught by the reservation agents. When government officials did not supply food, Indians often faced starvation. General Nelson Miles described conditions on the reservations. “[Indians] were sometimes for weeks without their rations.” Few American Indians prospered on the reservations.

Indians on the reservations faced other challenges to their traditional ways of life. In 1883 the federal government banned many American Indian religious practices, including the Sun Dance. When some Kiowa planned the dance in 1889, soldiers stopped the event. Indians often had to hold traditional celebrations and ceremonies in secret. Many Indians continued to use their own languages as well as English. Indians also preserved many of their customs, myths, and styles of dress, despite government officials’ efforts to eliminate these traditional aspects of the Indians’ lives.




*Soldiers from Fort Davis patrolled far western Texas.*

## Biography



### Henry O. Flipper (1856–1940)

Henry O. Flipper was born into slavery in 1856. In 1878 he became the first African American to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy. After graduating, Flipper served as a second lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry. He worked as an army engineer, supervising the construction of roads and telegraph lines in Texas. Today West Point offers an award named after Flipper to students who succeed in the face of severe obstacles. **What role did Flipper play in the development of Texas?** 



## American Indian Celebrations

Throughout the United States, American Indians celebrate their cultural heritage. Texans can learn about this heritage at places such as the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation in Polk County. Many American Indians hold gatherings called powwows, which attract many visitors. People attend the powwows to watch the festivities and sometimes participate in activities such as singing and dancing. **What activities celebrate American Indian culture in Texas today?**

**What activities celebrate American Indian culture in Texas today?**



Quannah Parker, who had surrendered and moved to the reservation in 1875, worked to better relations between the federal government and American Indians. On occasion Parker went to Washington, D.C., to negotiate on behalf of American Indians. Parker managed to live successfully in the cultures of American Indians and white Americans alike. He once remarked about his mother, "If she could learn the ways of the Indian, I can learn the ways of the white man." Parker continued to try to improve the lives of the Comanche until his death in 1911.

Quannah Parker and other Indians on reservations shared the land they farmed. Some government officials believed that the Indians would be better off if they owned the land they worked. The **Dawes General Allotment Act** of 1887 divided up reservation lands and promised Indians U.S. citizenship. Some of the reservation lands were allotted, or divided, among individual families. But many Indians did not receive enough land to support themselves, as DeWitt Duncan noted. "What a condition! I have 60 acres of land. . . . What am I going to do with it?" After dividing the reservations, the government sold the remaining lands. As a result, Indians lost an enormous amount of land. The act also failed to grant Indians full citizenship as promised. All American Indians were not granted citizenship until 1924.

The difficulties of reservation life, the Dawes Act, military attacks, and the slaughter of the buffalo took a terrible toll on Texas Indians. By the 1880s their population had been greatly reduced. Most had either been killed or moved out of the state. This opened vast stretches of land on the Texas plains to farming and ranching. Settlers quickly moved onto lands that Texas Indians had called home for hundreds of years.

**★ Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did the Indian wars affect migration patterns in Texas?



## Section 4 Review



Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4



Homework Practice Online

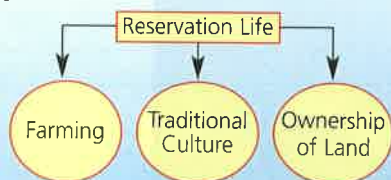
keyword: ST3 HP20

### 1 Identify and explain:

- Victorio
- buffalo soldiers
- Henry O. Flipper
- Dawes General Allotment Act

### 2 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show how living on reservations changed the lives of American Indians.



### 3 Finding the Main Idea

- Why did the Apache raids along the Rio Grande stop?
- What effect did the Indian wars have on migration patterns?

### 4 Writing and Critical Thinking



**Supporting a Point of View** Imagine that you live in the 1870s. Write an editorial explaining how you think the reservation system will affect American Indians in the future.

Consider the following:


- farming on the reservations
- government policy toward American Indian cultures

# Connecting To Geography

## The Expanding Texas Frontier

Most American Indians had been removed from East Texas during the years of the Republic. In the 1860s settlement along the Texas frontier slowed. American Indian raids prevented white settlers from claiming new lands. During the 1870s, however, settlement along the frontier boomed as American Indians were removed from the land.

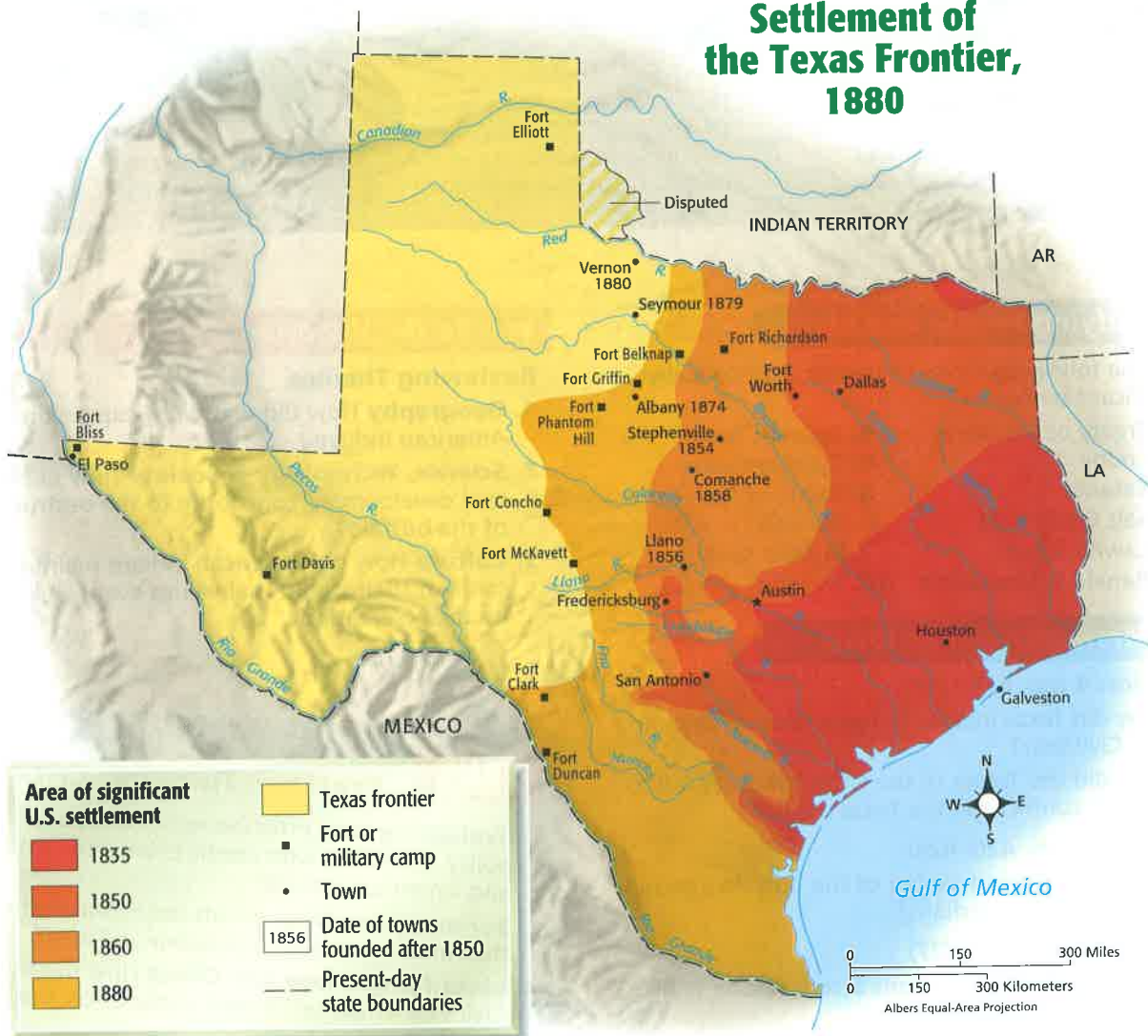
### Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps 

1. About what percent of Texas was frontier land in 1860?
2. How did the location of forts relate to the lines of frontier settlement?
3. Why did frontier settlement increase in the 1870s?

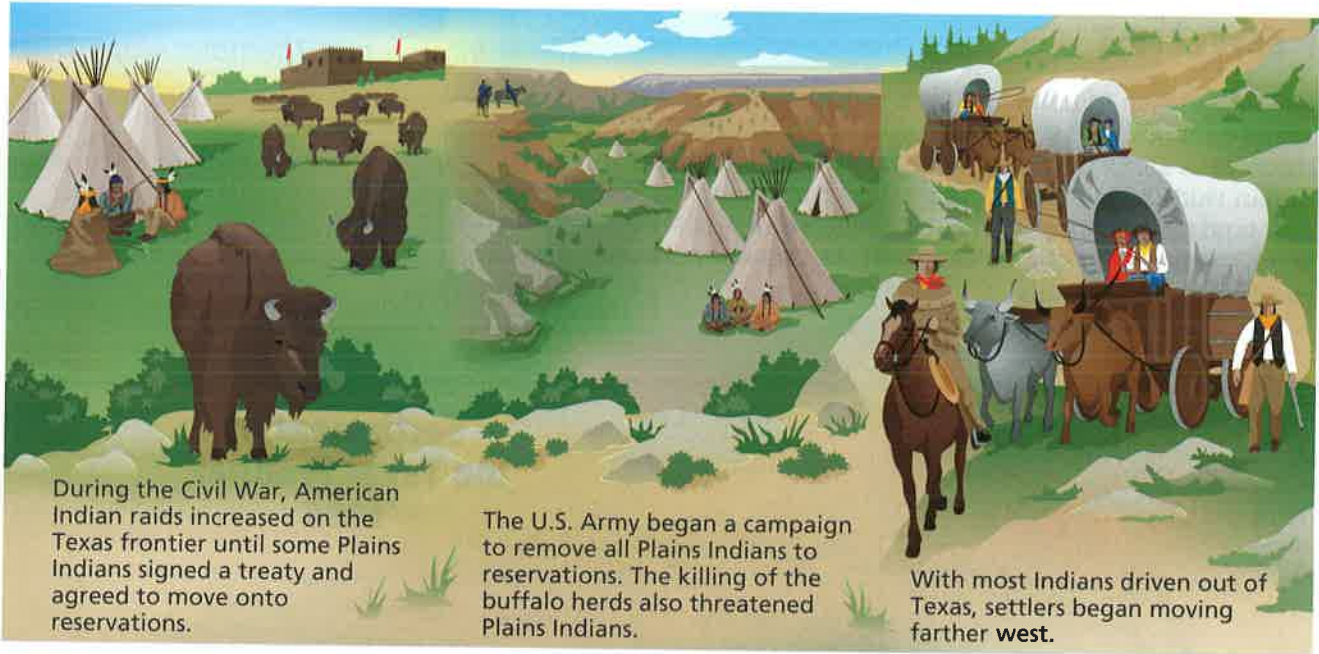


### Settlement of the Texas Frontier, 1880



## The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create a chart that shows the causes of conflicts on the Texas frontier and their effects. ★TEKS



During the Civil War, American Indian raids increased on the Texas frontier until some Plains Indians signed a treaty and agreed to move onto reservations.

The U.S. Army began a campaign to remove all Plains Indians to reservations. The killing of the buffalo herds also threatened Plains Indians.

With most Indians driven out of Texas, settlers began moving farther west.

### Identifying People and Ideas



Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Medicine Lodge | 6. Quanah Parker              |
| 2. Satanta                  | 7. Cynthia Parker             |
| 3. Salt Creek Raid          | 8. Battle of Palo Duro Canyon |
| 4. Lawrie Tatum             | 9. buffalo soldiers           |
| 5. Ranald S. Mackenzie      | 10. Victorio                  |

### Understanding Main Ideas



#### Section 1 (pp. 416–419)

- Why did Texas Indians increase their raids during the Civil War?
- Why did the Treaty of the Little Arkansas fail to resolve conflicts on the Texas plains?

#### Section 2 (pp. 420–424)

- Why was the destruction of the buffalo a serious threat to Plains Indians?

#### Section 3 (pp. 425–427)

- Why did American Indians attack Adobe Walls?

#### Section 4 (sec. 428–430)

- What were conditions like on the reservations?

### You Be the Historian



#### Reviewing Themes

- Geography** How did westward expansion affect American Indians?
- Science, Technology & Society** How did industrial development contribute to the destruction of the buffalo?
- Culture** How did American Indians maintain some of their traditional values even while living on the reservation?



**TAKS**

### Practice: Thinking Critically

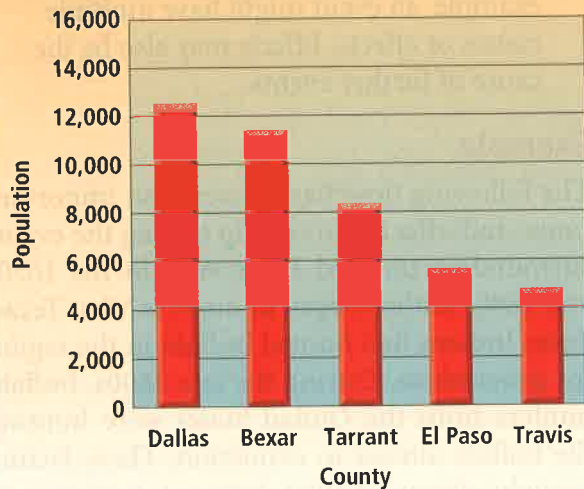


- Evaluating** How effective was the reservation policy at dealing with conflicts between settlers and American Indians?
- Summarizing** What events led to the decline of the American Indian population in Texas?
- Identifying Cause and Effect** How did the Civil War affect settlement patterns on the Texas frontier?

**Interpreting Graphs** ★TEKS

Study the graph below. Then use the information on the graph to help you answer the questions that follow.

**Texas Counties with the Largest American Indian Population, 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

1. What is the difference in the American Indian populations between Dallas and Travis counties?
  - a. 12,000
  - b. 5,000
  - c. 17,000
  - d. 7,000

2. Based on this graph, what conclusions can you draw about the population distribution of American Indians in Texas?

**Analyzing Primary Sources** ★TEKS

Read the following quote from a 1867 government committee report on the status of American Indians. Then answer the questions that follow.

“The Indians everywhere, with the exception of the tribes within the Indian Territory, are rapidly decreasing in numbers from various causes . . . by disease; . . . by wars . . . by the steady and restless emigration of white men into the territories of the west, which, confining the Indians to still narrower limits, destroys that game [wildlife], which in their normal state, constitutes [provides] their principal means of subsistence [food].”

3. According to the report, which of the following is a cause of American Indians’ decline?
  - a. Indians selling their lands
  - b. the government policy of signing treaties with Indians
  - c. the growing number of white settlers in Indian homelands
  - d. drought that ruins crops on the Plains
4. When interpreting a primary source, historians examine the historical context in which the source was written. What recommendations do you think the committee made regarding the future of American Indians?

**Alternative Assessment**

**Cooperative Learning** ★TEKS

Work with a small group to complete the following activity. Create a colorful illustrated map showing where American Indians lived in Texas before 1880 and today. Each person in your group should create questions about geographic distributions and patterns for the map’s legend. Be sure to ask questions about how migration and settlement have affected American Indians in Texas.



**internet connect**

**Internet Activity:** go.hrw.com  
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX20 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research traditional cultural practices of an American Indian group living in Texas. Take note of the group’s traditional celebrations, styles of dress, myths, and customs. Create a painting or thematic model that you can use to show the class what you have learned about the American Indian group.

