

UNIT

5

AN AGE OF EXPANSION AND CHANGE

1860–1940

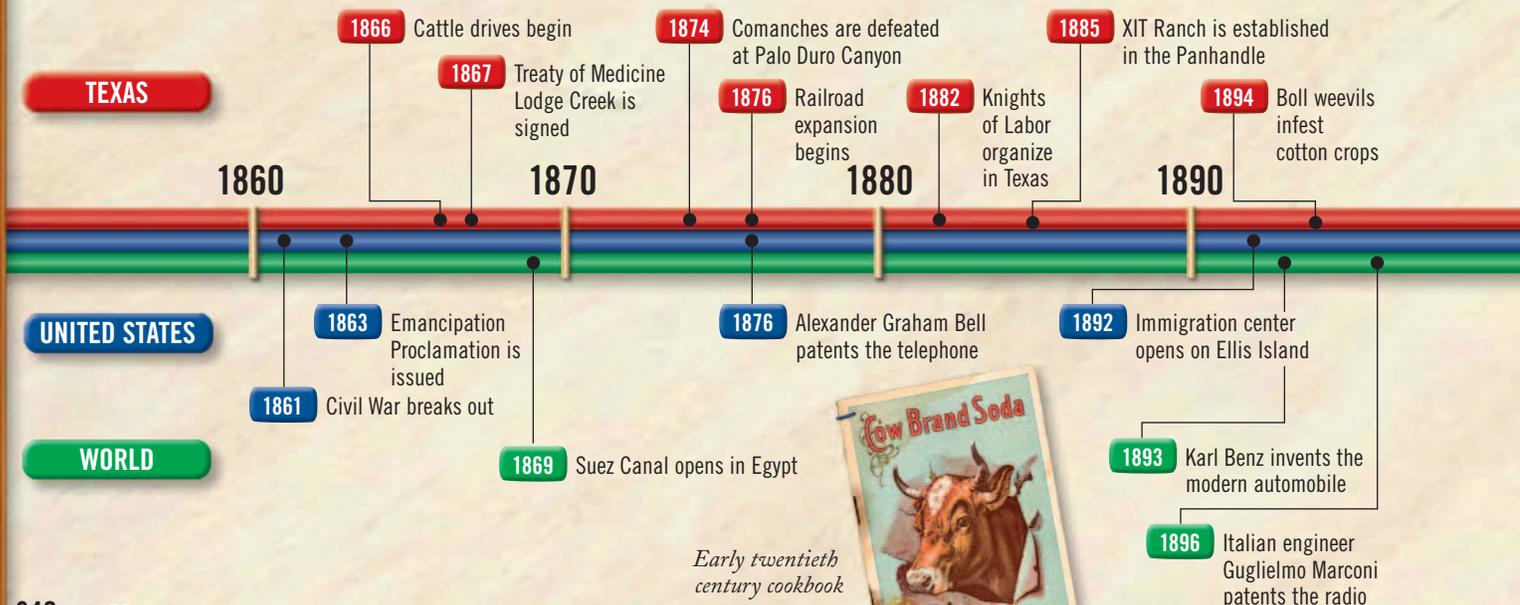
CHAPTER 16 War on the Frontier

CHAPTER 17 Ranching in Texas

CHAPTER 18 The Reign of King Cotton

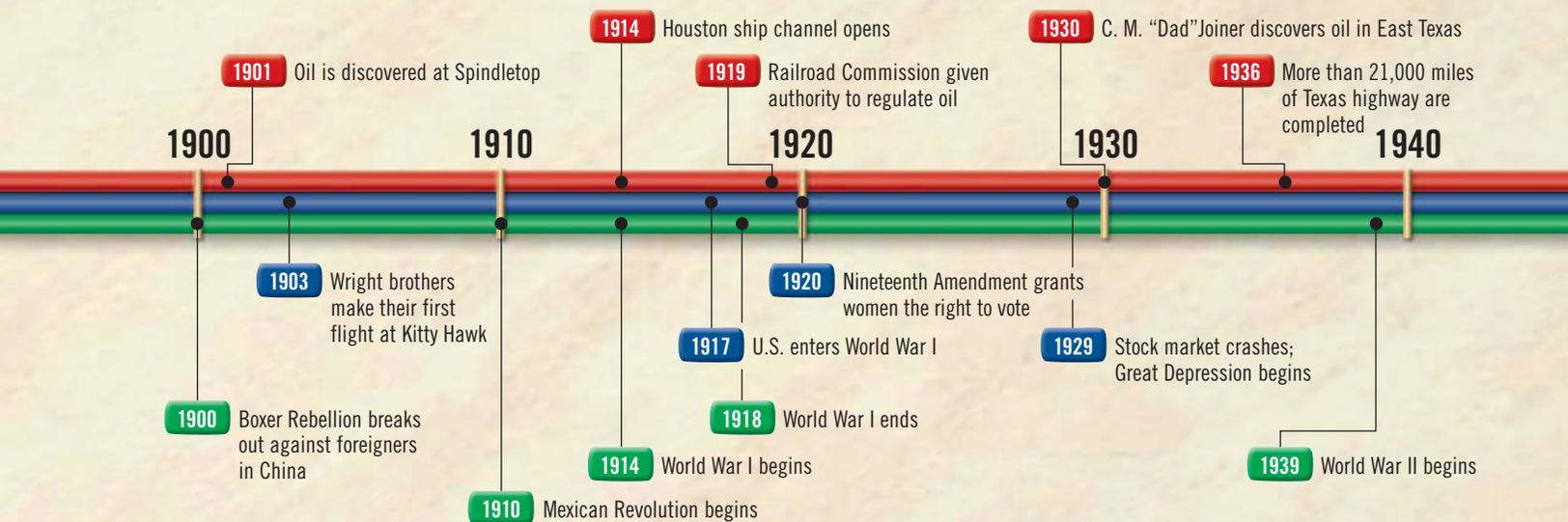
CHAPTER 19 A New Industrial Economy

CHAPTER 20 The Oil Industry





Old Texas, W. Herbert Dunton





CHAPTER
16

War on the Frontier

1860–1875

SECTION 1 Frontier Conflicts During the Civil War

SECTION 2 The U.S. Army Returns

SECTION 3 War Against the Native Americans



VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**
CHAPTER 16 VIDEO LESSON.

*I love the land
and the buffalo . . .
and I will not
part with it.
I want you to
understand well
what I say. . . .
the Kiowas and
Comanches don't
want to fight.*

Kiowa chief Satanta



Minerva K. Teichert, *Night Raid*

1860

1865

1870

1875





SKILL BUILDER

Reading Social Studies



Native Texan family

Before You Read

Can you think of a time in history when different groups became involved in wars over territory? How did these conflicts begin, and what was the final result? What about examples of land disputes today? Perhaps you have read or seen news reports about citizens protesting the construction of a shopping center in their neighborhood or the destruction of a forest to make room for housing.



European immigrant family

Think about

- reasons groups become involved in conflicts over land
- the different points of view surrounding these disputes
- how these conflicts are resolved
- how to prevent similar conflicts in the future

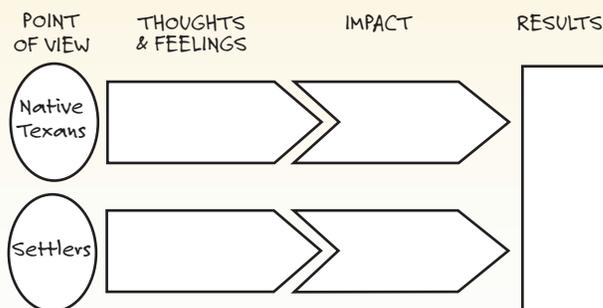
As You Read



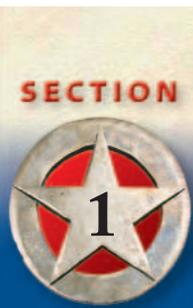
After the United States annexed Texas, many new settlers arrived in the state to live along the frontier. This wave of immigration pushed the frontier line farther west into territory where Native Texans had lived for thousands of years. Tensions between Native Texans and settlers rose as the two groups competed for land. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 16 will help you understand some of the different points of view surrounding this land dispute.

- Copy the point-of-view chart in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, use the primary sources to record the thoughts and feelings expressed by Native Texans and settlers about frontier conflicts.

Organizing Information



- Next, use information from the text to explain how these thoughts and feelings led to certain actions and influenced the relationship between the two groups.
- Then, summarize the results of these actions in the last box in the organizer.



Frontier Conflicts During the Civil War

Why It Matters Now

The battles that ended Native Texan control of West Texas began during this period.

TERMS & NAMES

company, Frontier Regiment, Cynthia Ann Parker, Quanah Parker, James W. Throckmorton, First Battle of Adobe Walls

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the effects of westward expansion on Native Texans.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Texas militias in guarding the frontier.
3. Identify the role that Cynthia Ann Parker played in the frontier conflicts.

MAIN IDEA

Because few troops guarded the frontier line, more conflicts erupted between Native Texans and Texas settlers.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

Life in Texas in the late 1800s was not easy. Texas settlers struggled to establish their homes. Native Texans in the area fought to hold onto their land. Conflicts between the two groups erupted. One Texas pioneer woman described this conflict.

At the time when we moved to the Cypress Creek in Blanco County, in January 1867, the Indians still passed through the region on occasion, much to the alarm of the white settlers. Before the Civil War, . . . all Indians had long since moved away from the area . . . but later during the Civil War, the situation changed. Invariably they harassed the people on moonlight nights while on dark nights there was nothing to fear. . . . For a time one lived in constant fear and did not like to let the children go even one hundred steps from the house.

Ottilie Fuchs Goeth, *Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother*



Ottilie Fuchs Goeth
with her husband



DUBLIN, TEXAS

Founded in 1854 and named in 1860, Dublin, Texas, was probably named for a warning cry sounded at the time of Native Texan raids on frontier settlements. "Double in" was the warning issued to settlers to head for the home easiest to defend from attack.

Two Cultures Clash

Frontier conflicts had existed in Texas for many years. Texans continued to push toward the west, building towns and communities. The Native Texans who lived or hunted on this land felt anger toward these new settlers. Their way of life was being destroyed, and they were being forced off the land that provided their food. As a result, the Native Texans fought back against the settlement of western Texas.

For years, federal troops had guarded the frontier against Native Texan attacks. When Texas seceded from the Union in 1861, U.S. troops



were withdrawn from the state. Some Texans expected the Confederate army to take over the protection of the frontier. However, Confederate soldiers were needed to fight in Civil War battles east of the Mississippi River. The few settlers who remained on the Texas frontier became easy targets for Native Texan raids.

Early Efforts for Peace

In the 1860s the frontier line in Texas extended from the Red River to the Rio Grande west of Uvalde County. From there it went northeast to Clay County on the northern boundary at the Red River. When the U.S. troops left, the Texas legislature permitted 37 counties along the frontier line to raise militia **companies** to protect residents from raids by Native Texans and by Native American groups who lived beyond the borders of Texas. The Comanches and Kiowas posed the greatest threat.

The Confederate government's agent to the Native Americans who lived in Texas and in nearby states persuaded some Comanches and Kiowas to agree to a peace treaty. The Confederate government promised to establish an agency north of the Red River to help maintain the peace. This treaty, like many others, failed. The Confederate government was slow to provide the agency. In addition, some Native Americans did not agree to the treaty and did not feel bound by an agreement they had not signed. Settlers also broke the treaty. As a result, raids by Native Americans continued.

The Frontier Regiment

The Confederate militia provided very little protection along the frontier. The companies lacked organization and support from the

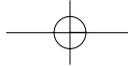


Native Texans and the Buffalo

The buffalo provided far more than food and hides to Native Texans. Buffalo were central to the Native Texan culture and way of life. Consider how cattle and the ranching life have shaped Texans' history, clothes, music, lifestyle, and character. Similarly, among the Comanches and Kiowas, the buffalo inspired songs, stories, art, and clothing. Contests were held that, like rodeos, tested the people's bravery and skill. Being hunters of buffalo was part of their identity. ● **How do you think the loss of buffalo affected these Native Texans?**

company *an organized group or unit of soldiers*





Quanah Parker

government. In December 1861, the legislature created the Frontier Regiment. Colonel James M. Norris organized nine companies with a total of about 1,000 rangers. The companies were organized into 16 camps just east of the frontier line. Each company divided its members into groups. The rangers patrolled the areas between the camps on a regular schedule.

Comanche warriors soon noticed a weakness in Norris's system. By paying attention to the schedule of the patrols, they could easily slip past the rangers. Soon they had pushed the frontier line eastward by 50 to 100 miles. Many families left their homes or found safety in family forts, a move that became known as "forting up."

Cynthia Ann and Quanah Parker

One Comanche leader who opposed Anglo American settlement on Comanche lands was Quanah (KWAN•uh) Parker. His mother, Cynthia Ann Parker, had been captured during a Comanche raid on a frontier settlement almost 30 years earlier, in 1836. Cynthia Ann was raised by the Comanches and adopted their culture. She became the wife of Chief Peta Nocona (PAY•tuh no•KOHN•uh) and had three children. Quanah Parker became one of the most powerful

Comanche leaders of the time. A journalist later described him:

TEXAS VOICES

If ever Nature stamped a man with the seal of headship she did it in his case. Quanah would have been a leader and a governor in any circle where fate might have cast him—it is in his blood. His acceptability to all except an inconsiderable minority of his people is plain to any observer, and even those who are restive under his rule recognize its supremacy. He has his followers under wonderful control, but on the other hand, he looks out for them like a father. . . .

Francis E. Leupp, quoted in *Quanah Parker, Comanche Chief*

Quanah Parker and other Comanche and Kiowa chiefs fought hard against the invaders who were threatening to force them from their lands.

A Second Frontier Force

J. E. McCord succeeded Norris as commander of the Frontier Regiment in 1863. McCord changed the schedules so the Native Americans did not know when the patrols would change. This strategy helped, but the raids continued.

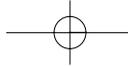
The Frontier Regiment was transferred to Confederate service in 1864. Counties relied on their volunteer militias for defense. Again, they were not very successful. The militias did not have enough weapons or



PLACE

For Anglo Americans the frontier was the area beyond the limits of settlement. In Civil War Era Texas, the frontier was West Texas. That area was still the home of nomadic Native Americans. These native groups tried to defend their territory from the invaders by raiding frontier settlements. In response to these raids a line of forts was built as early as 1849 to protect settlements. Names of many of these forts still exist as towns or historical parks.

- Identify three places in Texas named for frontier forts.



ammunition to fight effectively. They also did not have the leadership that they needed.

In 1864 General James W. Throckmorton took over command of part of the militia. Throckmorton put together a fighting force of about 1,400 soldiers. In February 1865, Throckmorton led 500 troops in order to threaten Native Americans at the same time they were battling Union troops.

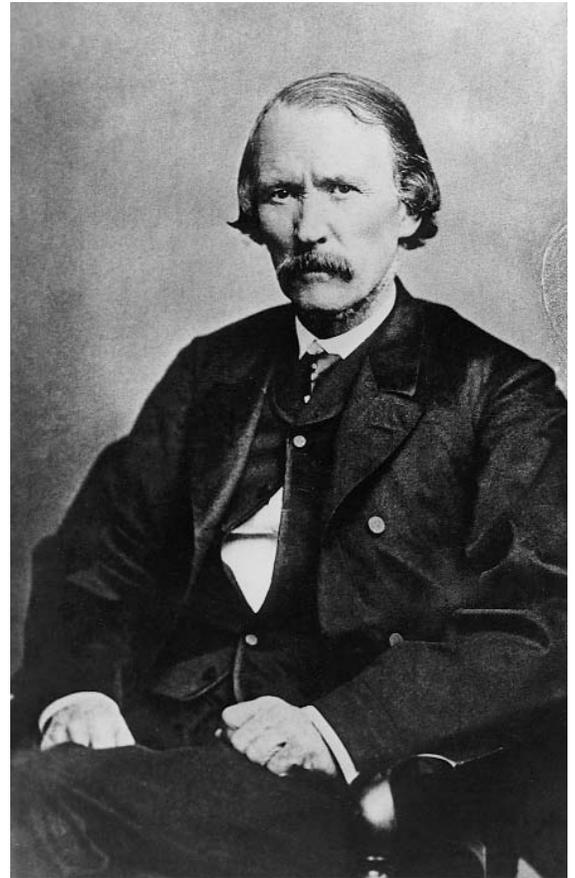
First Battle of Adobe Walls

In 1864 bands of Comanches and Kiowas raided wagon trains that were crossing their lands to supply federal forces in New Mexico. To end the raids, more than 300 federal troops marched south to attack the Native Americans in their winter camps.

Commanded by Colonel Kit Carson, a well-known frontier scout, the troops set up two cannons at Adobe Walls. Adobe Walls was an abandoned trading post south of the Canadian River. Despite being attacked by thousands of Comanches and Kiowas, Carson's troops held them off with the help of the cannons. More than a hundred Native Americans were killed or wounded.

With supplies running low, federal troops withdrew to New Mexico. As they left, the soldiers burned hundreds of Kiowa lodges. They also destroyed the Kiowas' buffalo robes and food for the winter. The Native Americans were overwhelmed by this loss.

In February 1865, the Comanches and Kiowas signed a peace treaty with Throckmorton so they would not have to fight Confederate and Union troops at the same time. Relations between the Texans and the Comanches and Kiowas remained peaceful until the end of the Civil War.



▲ Colonel Kit Carson commanded the Anglo American troops at the First Battle of Adobe Walls, one of the largest encounters between Anglo Americans and Native Americans.

● **What resulted from this battle?**

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

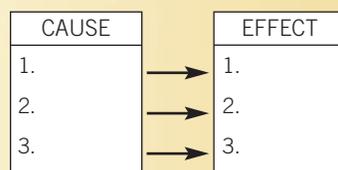
Terms & Names

Identify:

- company
- Frontier Regiment
- Cynthia Ann Parker
- Quanah Parker
- James W. Throckmorton
- First Battle of Adobe Walls

Organizing Information

Use a cause-and-effect diagram like the one shown to illustrate how Texans attempted to guard the frontier and what the effect of each effort was.



Critical Thinking

1. Why did the westward expansion of settlements in Texas result in increased tensions between Native Texans and Texas settlers?
2. Why were the Texas militias unsuccessful at guarding the Texas frontier?

3. How does Cynthia Ann Parker represent a bridge between the Texas settlers and the Native Texans?

A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 344. Do you think Goeth's description reflected the feelings of many Texas settlers? Why or why not?

ACTIVITY

Culture

With a partner, list some of the similarities between the culture of the buffalo and the culture of cattle and ranching.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



Cynthia Ann Parker



Cynthia Ann Parker

Cynthia Ann Parker led an extraordinary life. Seized by Comanche warriors as a child and raised in their community, Parker lived a way of life little known to most Anglo American settlers of her time.

Cynthia Ann was born in Illinois around 1827. Her family moved to Central Texas when she was seven or eight years old. In 1836, Comanche and Kiowa warriors attacked Fort Parker, which had been built by Parker's family. The Native Americans killed most of the settlers, capturing Parker and five other people. The other captives were released eventually, but Parker remained with the Comanches for almost 25 years, becoming immersed in their culture. Supposedly, her brother John located her in the 1840s and asked her to return. She refused out of love for her husband, Chief Peta Nocona, and their children.

Many attempts were made to return Parker to her Anglo American roots, but all failed until December 18, 1860. Parker was taken by force by the Texas Rangers under the command of Lawrence Sullivan "Sul" Ross. Colonel Isaac Parker identified her as his niece and took her with him to Birdville. Believing that her husband and two sons had been killed, Parker cut her long hair short, a Comanche symbol of mourning.

The Texas legislature voted to give her some land and money. Despite this, Parker made several unsuccessful attempts to return to her Comanche family. Some historians believe that Parker died in 1864, shortly following the death of her young daughter. However, there is some evidence that she may have been alive as late as 1870. Her husband, Chief Nocona, reportedly lived until 1864, when he died heartbroken.

Sadly, Parker died far from her Comanche family. But her legacy of bridging two cultures was carried on by her son, Quanah. He became a powerful leader of the Comanche nation in very difficult times. Cynthia Ann Parker is now buried next to Quanah at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

LINKING TO HISTORY

Cynthia Ann Parker was returned to her Anglo family against her will in 1860. She resisted the Anglo American way of life and wished to return to her Native American family. Why do you think Parker did not want to be part of the Anglo American culture? In what ways do you think the two cultures differed?

LINKING TO TODAY

Research the Native American heritage of your town or community. Create a visual time line illustrating the history and effects of Native American life in your area. 



SECTION



The U.S. Army Returns

Why It Matters Now

Many Native Americans were removed from their lands and forced to live on reservations.

TERMS & NAMES

Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek, Satanta, **buffalo hunter**, **buffalo soldier**, Quaker Peace Policy, Lawrie Tatum

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain why the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek failed.
2. Identify the contributions of the buffalo soldiers.
3. Analyze the Quaker Peace Policy.

MAIN IDEA

Although several attempts were made to establish peace, conflicts between Native Americans and Texas settlers continued along the frontier.

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you live along the Texas frontier. Both Native Texans and Texas settlers support their claims to the land. Neither group is willing to give up to the other. What actions could you take to lessen the conflict between these two groups?

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



Frontier Conflicts Continue

When the Civil War ended, federal troops returned to Texas. Many Texans expected the army to return to defending the frontier right away, but they were disappointed. Rather than guarding the frontier, the soldiers worked to restore federal authority and to aid Reconstruction. Many simply registered voters. Some federal soldiers were not willing to risk their lives defending the same Texans they had just fought a war against.

This lack of protection along the frontier line gave Native Americans a chance to fight back. They raided settlements along the edge of the frontier. According to unconfirmed reports, Native Americans took the lives of 162 Texans, wounded 24, and captured 43 in raids between May 1865 and July 1867. The settler population of the frontier counties shrank. In addition, the line of settlements was pushed back to the east. The state government asked federal authorities to reassign the army to defending the frontier.

The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek

In the fall of 1867 the U.S. government sent agents to arrange a peace treaty. They met with Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Kiowa-Apache chiefs from the entire region at Medicine Lodge Creek



Restored U.S. Army barracks at Fort Davis on the Texas frontier

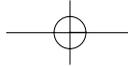


Image not available
for use on CD-ROM.
Please refer to the
image in the textbook.



▲ Satanta, the most famous Kiowa chief, was known for his ability to give powerful speeches.

- What arguments would you use to persuade a nation not to put you on a reservation?

buffalo hunter *person who slaughtered buffalo for the value of their hides*

in Kansas. The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek established a 3-million-acre reservation located in Indian Territory (later Oklahoma). The government agents promised to send food and supplies to the reservation and to restrict access to the area. In return, the Native Americans would move onto the reservation and stop the raids against settlers.

Some of the chiefs signed the treaty and agreed to live on the reservation. Others refused to attend the meeting at all. A few of the leaders at the meeting, including Quanah Parker, rejected the treaty. These leaders were angry with the Anglo Americans who wanted to take their lands. Satanta (sah•TAHN•tah), the principal Kiowa chief at the meeting, spoke out against the treaty.

TEXAS VOICES

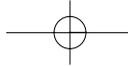
I have heard that you intend to set apart a reservation near the mountains. I don't want to settle; I love to roam over the prairie; I feel free and happy; but when we settle down we get pale and die. . . . A long time ago this land belonged to our fathers; but when I go up to the river I see camps of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

Satanta, speech at the Medicine Lodge Creek Council

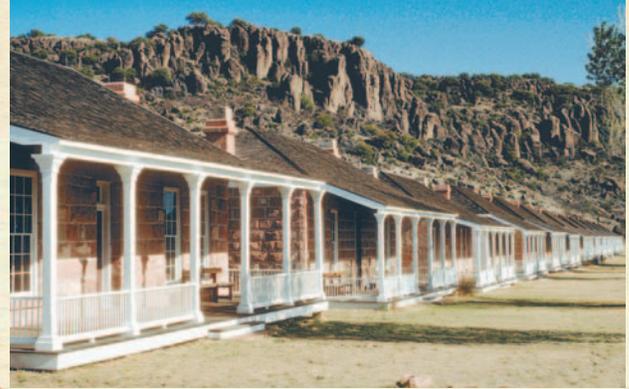
Failure of the Treaty

The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek did not bring peace to the Texas frontier. Some Native Americans refused to move onto the reservation. They would not accept the loss of independence that life on a reservation brought. Many felt a strong spiritual connection to the land. They fought to preserve their way of life, hunting buffalo and living on the plains.

Furthermore, the U.S. government failed to keep its promise. The government did not provide enough food or supplies for the reservation. Also, **buffalo hunters** and outlaws were allowed to enter and hunt on the reservation. Without enough food to eat, some Native Americans left the reservation to hunt. Some also raided white settlements.



Fort Davis in the 1850s



The restored Fort Davis today



FORT DAVIS Fort Davis in West Texas was named after Jefferson Davis, the U.S. secretary of war in 1854. The fort protected the southern route to California against Native American raids. It was occupied until the Civil War began and was then abandoned. In 1867 federal troops once again occupied the fort and began new construction. After most Native Americans were moved to reservations, the military decided that the fort was no

longer useful. They abandoned it in 1891. In 1961 Fort Davis became part of the national park system as a historical site. Today, some of the original stone and adobe buildings have been restored to an 1880s-era appearance. Demonstrations by cavalry and infantry units can be seen during the summer season. ● **What do efforts to preserve historic forts tell us about their importance to Texas history?**

Traders called *Comancheros*, operating in New Mexico, encouraged such Native American raids. They accepted cattle, horses, and property that the Native Americans took during the raids. In exchange, the Native Americans received guns, ammunition, and other goods. In 1872 Texas rancher John Hittson led armed men to the Comancheros' property and recovered thousands of stolen livestock.

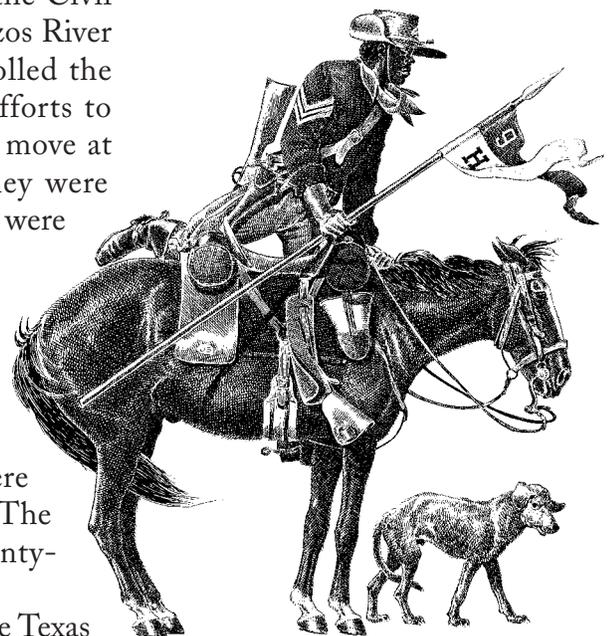
In 1868 the U.S. Army again occupied forts built before the Civil War. They also built new posts such as Fort Griffin on the Brazos River near Albany and Fort Concho in San Angelo. Soldiers patrolled the frontier, hoping to catch raiding parties. They made extra efforts to watch the area during the full moon when Comanches could move at night. However, Native Americans were still successful. They were familiar with the land and could move easily between forts that were miles apart.

The Buffalo Soldiers

Many of the forts were guarded by African American troops known as **buffalo soldiers**. The name was given to them by Native Americans who respected their bravery. Most were former slaves who had joined the army when they were freed. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalries and the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Infantry Regiments were stationed in Texas.

The buffalo soldiers carried out many difficult tasks along the Texas frontier. They scouted, mapped, and built roads between settled and unsettled areas of the state. They also patrolled the frontier, protecting settlers from Native American raids.

buffalo soldier *African American fighter on the frontier*



▲ Buffalo soldiers were sent to the frontier to protect settlers from Native American raids. ● **Who nicknamed these soldiers? Why?**



Multicultural Connections

Henry O. Flipper

Born into slavery, Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper became the first African American to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Later he wrote a book about his experiences at West Point, including his struggles to overcome racism. Lt. Flipper came to Texas to defend Fort Concho and other posts. He later worked as a surveyor on the border, becoming fluent in Spanish. West Point now gives an award in Flipper's name to the student who shows "the highest qualities of leadership, self-discipline, and perseverance in the face of unusual difficulties while a cadet." • **What does naming this award after Lieutenant Flipper say about him?**

Image not available for use on CD-ROM. Please refer to the image in the textbook.

Although they played an important role in guarding the frontier, many buffalo soldiers faced discrimination from the Anglo American settlers they defended. Soldiers were often harassed and some were killed as they performed their duties. Despite such obstacles, African American soldiers served bravely in action, and a number of them were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Quaker Peace Policy

In 1869 President Ulysses S. Grant's administration introduced the Quaker Peace Policy. The policy was based on the ideas of a religious group named the Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers. In Pennsylvania, the Quakers' gentle ways, respect for life, and fair treatment of Native Americans had brought about peace between the two groups. Some officials hoped they could do the same thing in the Southwest.

The peace policy proposed to move native groups to reservations, give them supplies, educate them, and protect them. It also proposed to punish any who raided settlements. It was felt that Quaker agents also would be more honest than some of the agents, who often cheated the Native Americans out of their supplies. Quaker Lawrie Tatum was named the government's agent to the Kiowa-Comanche reservation. Even though he used a more peaceful approach, the government did not provide enough food or supplies. The army failed to stop buffalo hunters from shooting buffalo on the reservation. With nothing to hunt or eat, the Native Americans again raided Texas settlements. When the army chased them, the Quakers usually would not let the soldiers enter the reservation to capture the raiders. This angered the army. The government decided the Quaker Peace Policy was not working. It decided the Native Americans would have to be "removed."

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

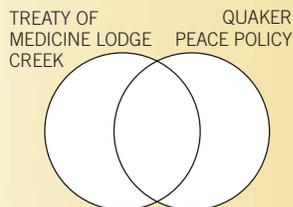
Terms & Names

Identify:

- Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek
- Satanta
- buffalo hunter
- buffalo soldier
- Quaker Peace Policy
- Lawrie Tatum

Organizing Information

Use a Venn diagram like the one shown to compare and contrast the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek and the Quaker Peace Policy.



Critical Thinking

1. What factors led to the failure of the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek?
2. What role did buffalo soldiers play in the frontier conflicts?
3. Why did the government adopt the Quaker Peace Policy?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. How did your response differ from the actions taken by the federal government?

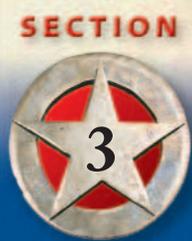
ACTIVITY

Culture

As a class, debate the pros and cons of Native American reservations from the viewpoints of a Native Texan and a Texas settler. Discuss how these differing viewpoints resulted in conflicts in Texas.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



War Against the Native Americans

Why It Matters Now

The end of frontier conflicts marked the passing of a way of life for many Native Americans.

TERMS & NAMES

William Tecumseh Sherman, Salt Creek, Satanta, **parole**, Texas Rangers, Red River War, Second Battle of Adobe Walls

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the effect of the raid at Salt Creek on the federal government's policy toward Native Americans.
2. Explain the role of the Texas Rangers during the frontier conflicts.
3. Analyze the consequences of the increased hunting of buffalo on the Texas plains.

MAIN IDEA

Due to an aggressive military policy by the army and increased hunting of buffalo, most Native Americans were forced to live on reservations.

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you are a Native American leader. You must decide to either move your people from their lands onto a reservation or continue to battle federal troops. Which choice would you make? Why?

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



War on the Plains

Several attempts to establish peace on the frontier before 1870 had failed. The U.S. government discarded the peace policy. Federal officials wanted to “remove” all Native Americans by forcing them onto reservations. They adopted an aggressive military policy to fight the Native Americans. They also worked with the Texas Rangers, the group reestablished in 1874 to defend the Texas frontier.

The Raid at Salt Creek

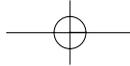
General William Tecumseh (teh•COME•suh) Sherman, who was commander of the U.S. Army, arrived in Texas in the spring of 1871 to inspect the frontier forts. Sherman and General Randolph Marcy traveled from Fort Griffin to Fort Richardson. Shortly afterward, a band of Kiowas led by Chief Satanta attacked an army wagon train on the same road Sherman had just traveled. Seven teamsters from the wagon train were killed at Salt Creek prairie. Five others escaped to report the attack. Hearing their description, Sherman realized that he had barely missed the raid himself. Sherman decided to punish the Native Americans.

Satanta and his men returned to their reservation in Indian Territory after the raid. Sherman led soldiers to Fort Sill, arrested Satanta, and brought him back to Texas for trial. Satanta was

War Against the Native Americans, 1871–1874



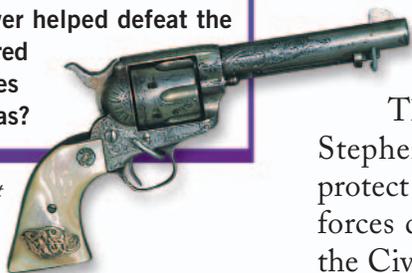
▲ The U.S. Army fought a series of battles against Native Americans. ● **Why do you think the Native Americans retreated to Palo Duro Canyon when fleeing from the army?**



Linking History

To Technology

Samuel Colt patented the Colt revolver in the U.S. in 1836. The revolver is a handgun with a revolving cylinder that can hold up to six bullets at one time. Even though Colt's business went bankrupt in 1842, Texans, especially the Texas Rangers, loved his invention. They often used the revolver when fighting Native Americans. The Rangers helped give the revolver its reputation as a weapon that was well suited for mounted battle. It was particularly useful because it allowed the user to fire several shots in a short amount of time. ● **How do you think the invention of the revolver helped defeat the much-feared Comanches and Kiowas?**



Colt
revolver

parole *the monitored release of a prisoner before a full sentence is served*

convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. However, some people worried that the execution of the Kiowa leader would anger other Native Americans and cause even more trouble on the frontier. As a result, Texas governor Edmund Davis changed Satanta's sentence to life in prison.

Just before he left office, Davis released Satanta from prison on **parole**. After his release, Satanta was accused of raiding settlements on the frontier again, but the charges probably were not true. He was recaptured and put in prison again. Unwilling to live the rest of his life in prison, he took his own life in 1878.

A More Aggressive Army Policy

As a result of the raid at Salt Creek, Sherman ordered Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie to move all Native Americans to reservations. Mackenzie, a respected army officer, had served under General Grant during the Civil War. Mackenzie led his troops against Native Americans in 1871 and 1872, often fighting and always moving them toward the reservations. These actions reduced the number of raids on the High Plains. In 1873 Mackenzie was sent to South Texas to force the Kickapoos and Apaches across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

The Texas Rangers

The Texas Rangers were another force that patrolled the frontier. Stephen F. Austin had organized the Texas Rangers in the 1820s to protect colonists from Native Texan raids. They fought along with U.S. forces during the War with Mexico and with the Confederates during the Civil War. Then they were disbanded.

Texas governor Richard Coke reestablished the Rangers in 1874 to help the federal troops defend the frontier. The Rangers's Frontier Battalion, led by Major John B. Jones, was stationed in West Texas. Jones's force fought Native Americans. Captain Leander H. McNelly's Special Force was assigned to South Texas to stop cattle theft along the border.

► The Texas Rangers fought many battles on the frontier. ● **Why do you think the Texas government restored the Texas Rangers to the frontier?**





◀ A single hunter might kill dozens of buffalo in a day, selling their hides to be used for coats, hats, and leather. ● **Why did some government leaders encourage the killing of buffalo?**

The End of the Buffalo

For centuries, the buffalo roamed the Great Plains from Canada to South Texas. Then the buffalo hunters arrived. Americans discovered that buffalo hides could be made into leather as easily as cattle hides. Hunters flocked to the Plains.

First, hunters used rifles to kill hundreds of buffalo. Then, the skinners went to work. They removed the hide, staked it to the ground to dry, and moved on to the next animal. The dried hides were stacked on wagons and taken to market. One buffalo hunter described his experience.

TEXAS VOICES

About four miles to the west and south we found an ideal hunters' camp: plenty of fresh water, good grass, and wood in abundance. Here we made headquarters. . . . We were in a veritable hunters' paradise. . . .

We must have these 3361 hides that this region is to furnish us inside of three months, within a radius of eight miles from this main camp. So at it we went. And Hart . . . started out, and in two hours had killed sixty-three bison.

*Buffalo hunter, quoted in *The Border and the Buffalo**

Some government leaders encouraged killing off the buffalo herds. They believed that Native Americans would be forced to move onto reservations if their primary source of food was no longer available. By the end of the century, the buffalo, which once numbered in the millions, was nearly extinct. Native Americans were forced to choose between the reservation and starvation.

The Red River War

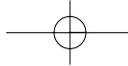
Native Americans fought back against the killing of the buffalo, which were being shot even on the reservations. On June 27, 1874, Quanah Parker led more than 700 Comanches and Kiowas into battle. They attacked a camp of buffalo hunters at the old Adobe Walls trading post. Although the



Quanah Parker



Quanah Parker was the last chief of the Quahadi Comanches. He strongly opposed the settlement of western Texas and fought hard to protect his people's land. Eventually, however, Quanah Parker and the Quahadis were forced onto a reservation in Oklahoma. There, Quanah Parker continued to lead his people by encouraging them to be independent. He promoted education, ranching, and farming. He later worked to establish peaceful relations between Native Americans and Anglo Americans. ● **What qualities do you think this chief had that made him a great leader?**



▲ German artist Richard Petri settled near Fredericksburg in the 1850s, when there were still many Comanches in the area. This watercolor is called *Plains Indian Woman and Child on Muleback*. ● **What impression do you get of the woman and child in this painting?**

hunters were greatly outnumbered, their long-range rifles allowed them to kill as many as 70 Native Americans, forcing the rest to withdraw. This battle became known as the Second Battle of Adobe Walls. Angry Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes increased their raids on settlements.

General Philip H. Sheridan, who had supervised Reconstruction in Texas, came up with a strategy to end Native American resistance. He sent columns of troops in five directions to trap the Native Americans in their winter homes in Palo Duro Canyon. There they would be forced to surrender or be killed.

Battles were fought for months. Then Colonel Ranald Mackenzie led his soldiers on a dawn raid down a narrow trail into Palo Duro Canyon. They burned several villages, destroyed the Native Americans' winter food supply, and captured about 1,400 horses. They kept about 300 horses but shot more than 1,000. The Second Battle of Adobe Walls along with the battles at Palo Duro Canyon were called the Red River War.

These losses were disastrous for the Comanches and Kiowas. The killing of their beloved horses and the destruction of their homes, food, and supplies put an end not only to their raids but also to their way of life. They were forced to go to reservations in Indian Territory. The destruction of the buffalo population kept them there, dependent on government agents for food.

Years later the federal government would again break its promise. Most of the lands set aside by treaty for the Native Americans in Indian Territory were eventually opened to settlers. This resulted in the breakup of the Kiowa-Comanche and other reservations.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

Identify:

- William Tecumseh Sherman
- Salt Creek
- parole
- Texas Rangers
- Red River War
- Second Battle of Adobe Walls

Organizing Information

Use a story map like the one shown to show how the Native Americans were forced from the Texas frontier.

Setting	<input type="text"/>
Characters	<input type="text"/>
Plot {	Problem <input type="text"/>
	Events
	1. <input type="text"/>
	2. <input type="text"/>
	3. <input type="text"/>
Resolution	<input type="text"/>

Critical Thinking

1. How did the raid at Salt Creek prompt the federal government's policy to change?
2. Why did Governor Coke reestablish the Texas Rangers in 1874?
3. How did hunting buffalo on the Texas plains affect life in Texas?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. How did your response compare to the choice made by some Native Americans?

ACTIVITY

History

Make a four-column chart to organize information about the frontier conflicts. Label the columns *Event*, *U.S. Players*, *Native American Players*, and *Outcome*.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



Identifying Bias

LEARNING *the Skill*

Bias is a one-sided outlook or judgment. If a passage contains bias, it does not address all sides of an issue fairly. Sometimes the information is backed by facts. Sometimes it is merely an opinion. When reading, watching television, or looking at an advertisement, you must consider the biases that are woven throughout the material.

Much of the information on television, in newspapers, in magazines, and even in historical accounts contains bias. Bias, included purposely or not, can influence the way people think about that information. However, when you recognize bias, you can better judge material and determine for yourself what information to consider and what to disregard.

When identifying bias, use the following steps:

- Analyze the writer's identity and purpose. Is the intent to persuade you to support a point of view?
- Identify words that convey strong emotions. What effect do these words have on the reader?
- Identify statements of fact. Do the facts support the statements in the passage? Or does the presentation reflect bias?
- Analyze the information to see whether both sides of the story are given.
- Determine whether the passage contains biased statements.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following letter from Quanah Parker to Texas governor Thomas M. Campbell. In it, Parker requests safe passage to Austin to recover the remains of his mother, Cynthia Ann. Then answer the questions that follow.

July 22, 1909

Governor Campbell.
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir,

Congress has set aside money for me to remove the body of my mother Cynthia Ann Parker and build a monument and some time pasted I was hunting in Texas and they accused me killing antelope and I am afraid to come for fear that they might make some trouble for me because of a dislike to a friend of mine in Texas, would you protect me if I was to come to Austin and neighborhood to remove my mother's body some time soon.

Yours very truly

Quanah Parker

1. What is the purpose of this letter?
2. List any phrases or words that provoke strong emotions or opinions.
3. List any statements of facts.
4. What biases does Quanah Parker reflect toward Texans?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Research a personal account of life on the frontier. Use the steps in *Learning the Skill* to identify any bias in the information. As a class, discuss the biases that you identified in the historical accounts. How do these biases reflect a one-sided approach to the information?



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.



CHAPTER 16 ASSESSMENT

VISUAL Summary

FRONTIER CONFLICTS

Military Clashes

State militias and federal troops attempted to defend Texas settlers against attacks by Native Americans



Peace Efforts

The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek and the Quaker Peace Policy were unsuccessful in solving the frontier conflict.



Final Efforts

The U.S. government used an aggressive military policy and the depletion of the buffalo herds to force the Native Americans onto reservations.



TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Frontier Regiment
2. Cynthia Ann Parker
3. Quanah Parker
4. James W. Throckmorton
5. Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek
6. Satanta
7. Lawrie Tatum
8. Salt Creek
9. Texas Rangers
10. Red River War

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Frontier Conflicts During the Civil War (pages 344–347)

1. How did the Civil War affect the conflict between Texas settlers and Native Americans?
2. What was the purpose of the Frontier Regiment?

The U.S. Army Returns (pages 349–352)

3. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek?
4. What was the basic principle of the Quaker Peace Policy?

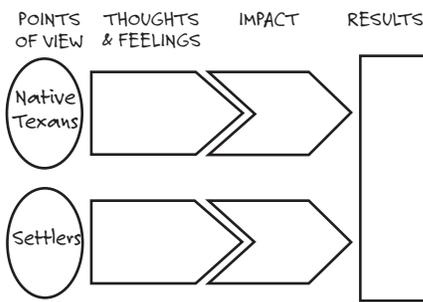
War Against the Native Texans (pages 353–356)

5. How did the raid on Salt Creek change the government's policy toward Native Americans?
6. What three factors eventually brought an end to the frontier conflicts in Texas?

READING SOCIAL STUDIES

After You Read

Review your completed point-of-view chart. With a partner, compare your work. Discuss reasons for any differences you may have had. Then discuss how Native Texans, settlers, and the Texas government could have handled this conflict differently. Would the results have been the same?



CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions

1. Explain why the conflicts between Texas settlers and Native Americans can be called a clash of cultures.

Making Inferences

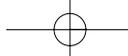
2. To most Native Americans, moving onto a reservation meant giving up their way of life. How would life on the reservation be different from life on the plains?

Synthesizing Information

3. In what ways did the U.S. government attempt to settle the frontier conflicts? Which methods were unsuccessful? Why?

Identifying Cause and Effect

4. Why did the loss of the buffalo have such a strong impact on the Native Americans?



MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills



1. By 1860 most military posts were located west of the frontier line. Which were not?
2. Which forts likely would have protected the state capital?
3. Given the location of the military posts around 1860, which part of Texas do you think would soon be opened to settlers?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Identifying Bias

We were once friends with the whites, but you nudged us out of the way by your intrigues, and now when we are in council, you keep nudging (to fight) each other. Why don't you talk and go straight, and let all be well?

Southern Cheyenne chief Black Kettle,
one of the Native American chiefs who signed
the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek in 1867

1. What is the purpose of Chief Black Kettle's words?
2. To whom do you think these words were directed?
3. List any phrases or words that provoke strong emotions or opinions.
4. What biases does Chief Black Kettle have toward the "whites"?



CHAPTER PROJECT

Creating a Newscast Working with your classmates, divide into groups of five. Assign one of the following roles to group members: Texas settler, Native Texan, U.S. government official, Texas Ranger, reporter. As a group, create a two-minute newscast describing the scene on the Texas frontier in the late 1800s. The reporter will interview each of the other members. Group members should accurately describe their feelings about the frontier conflicts based on the roles they assumed. If possible, videotape the newscast to show to the class.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

New Frontiers In the late 1800s the western edge of Texas was considered a frontier because very few settlers had populated that area. What frontiers remain to be settled today? Why? What might change this? As a class, discuss how technology could be useful in settling these areas someday.



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

Native American Reservations Research Native American reservations today. Then make a poster containing visuals and extended captions. Describe how Native Americans on reservations today maintain their cultural heritage while participating in the culture of the Southwest community outside the reservation.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.