

UNIT



6

Growth and Development

1874–1900

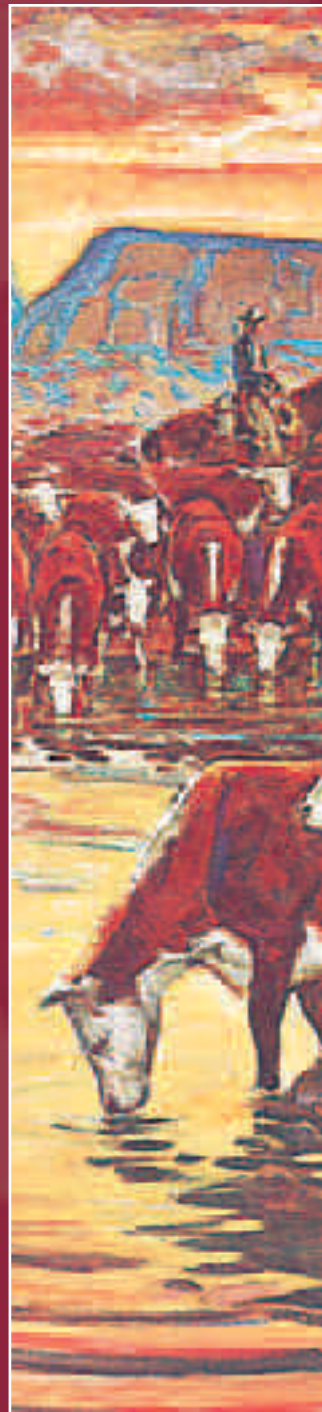
Why It Matters

As you study Unit 6, you will learn about Texas during the period after the Civil War and Reconstruction. During this time, people settled in almost every region and laid the foundations that would lead to a modern agricultural and industrial state.

Primary Sources Library

See pages 694–695 for primary source readings to accompany Unit 6.

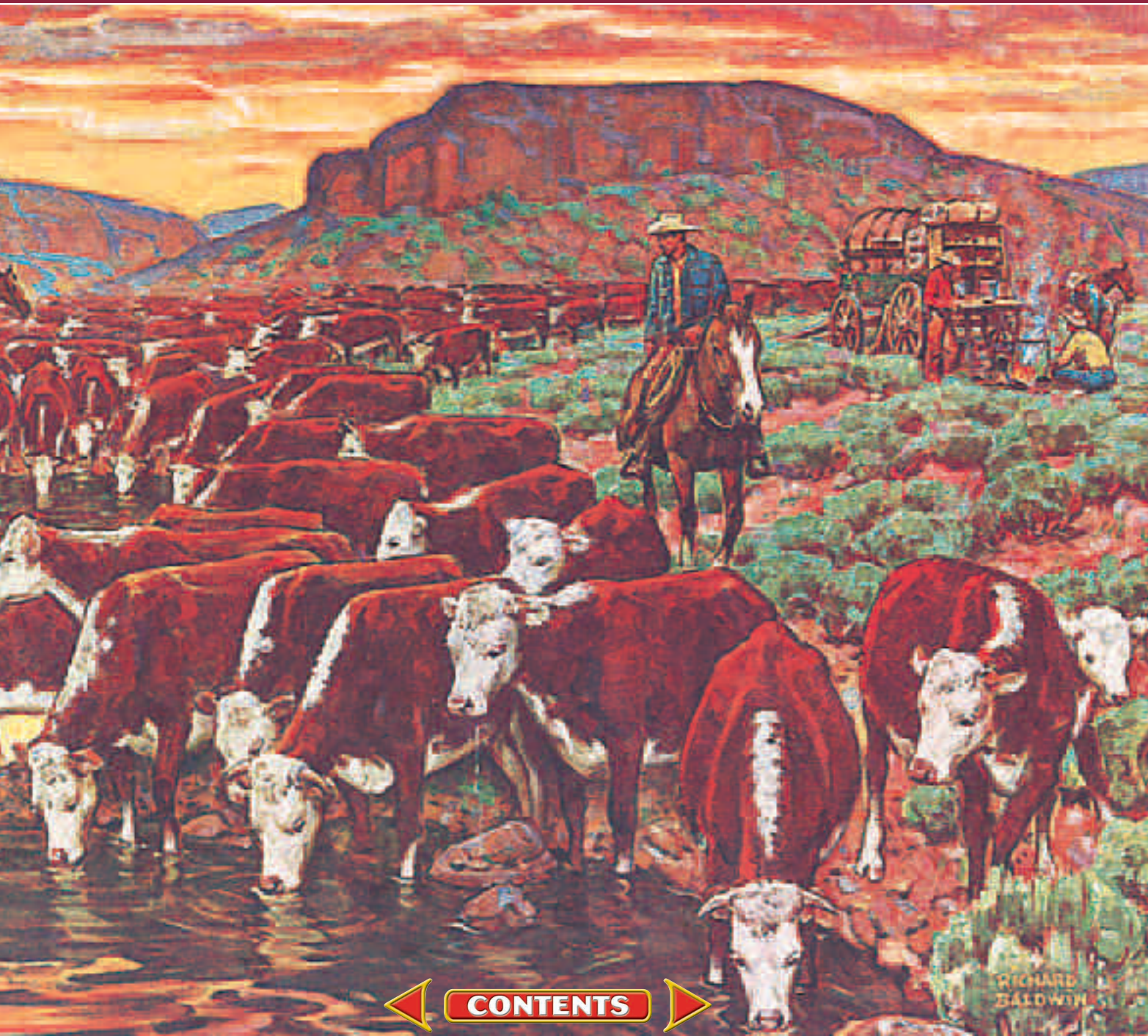
It was cattle ranching more than any other activity that helped Texas become a symbol of the American West. *Watering Hole* was painted by western artist Richard Baldwin.





“Already Texas is the foremost State in the production of cotton and beef cattle.”

—Governor O.M. Roberts,
Inaugural Address, January 18, 1881

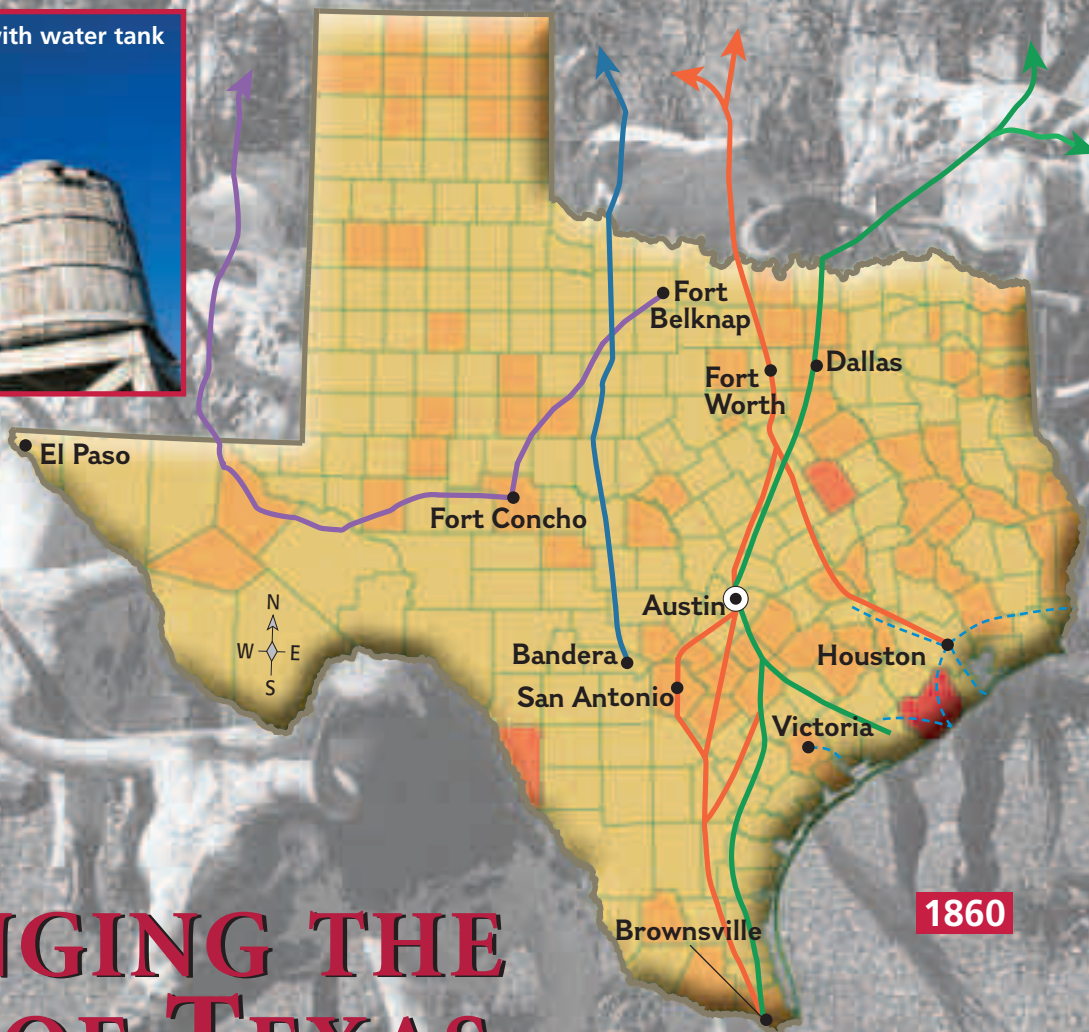


◀ **CONTENTS** ▶

RICHARD
BALDWIN



Windmill with water tank



CHANGING THE FACE OF TEXAS

Three technological advances that hit Texas after the Civil War changed the state's economy and population patterns forever. Barbed wire, windmills, and railroads made ranching and agriculture much more profitable than before. These technologies also opened new areas of Texas to agriculture and spurred human settlement of the almost empty western two-thirds of the state.

Fencing the Range

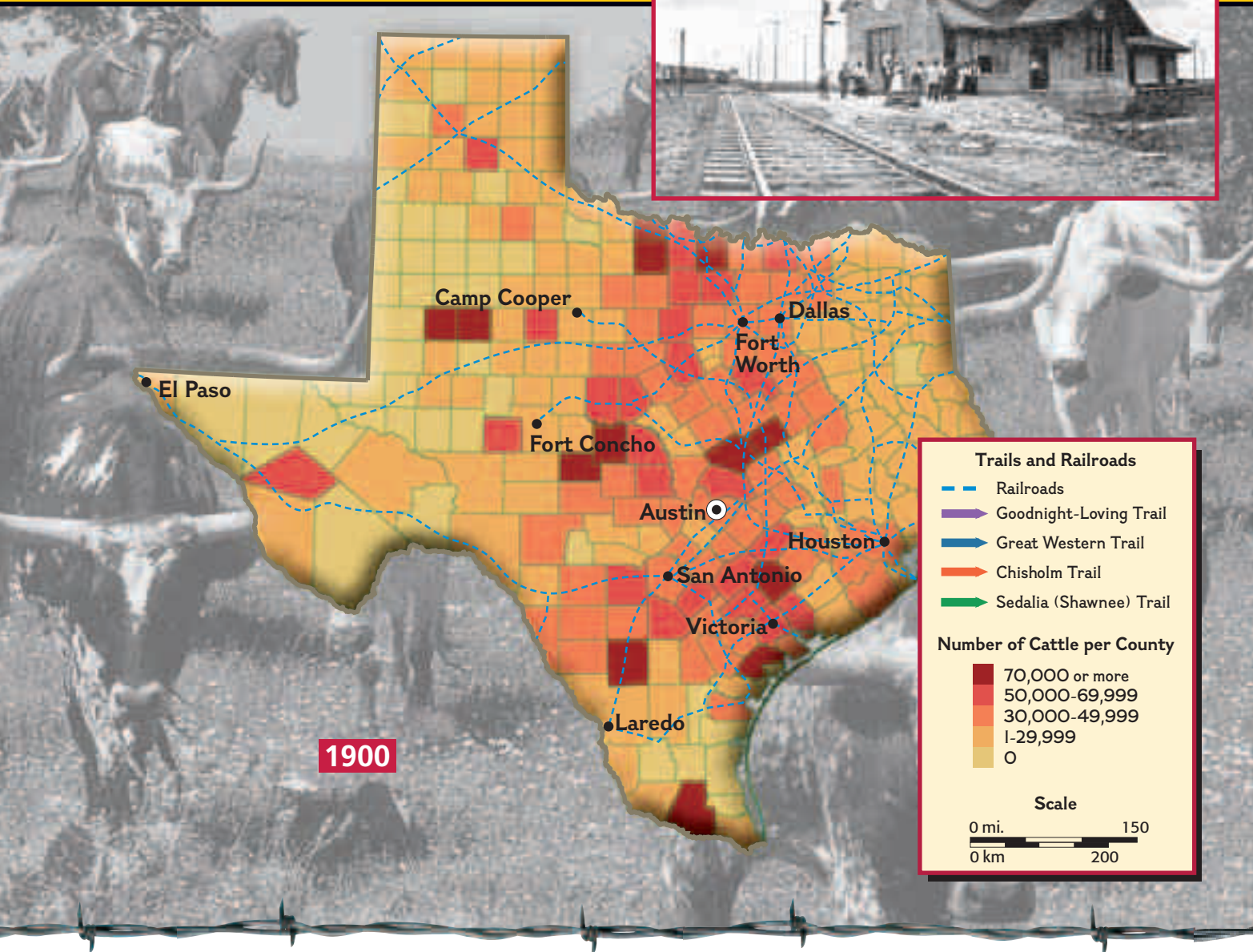
Barbed wire was invented in the 1870s. Perhaps no other single invention transformed Texas and the American West as much as this relatively inexpensive

and simple product. Ranchers could control breeding and produce better quality beef in greater quantities. Farmers could keep animals from trampling and eating their crops. This change—with all its benefits—also spelled the end of the seemingly endless, open range.

Bringing Water to the Surface

The dry plains and uplands of West Texas receive scant rainfall, but they do have aquifers, or large reservoirs of water underground. In the late 1800s improvements in the ancient technology of windmills made it possible to tap this underground water

Travelers wait for the train at the station in Algoa, Texas, in 1907.



supply. Windmills used the energy from the steady winds that blew over the treeless rangeland to pull water up into surface wells. Thus, windmills turned thousands of desolate acres into productive land for cattle, farms, and towns.

Moving Cattle to Market

Between 1870 and 1890 the amount of railroad track in Texas grew from less than 600 miles to more than 9,000 miles, providing ranchers with a cheaper, more direct link to northern markets. Before this period, cowhands on horseback drove cattle over long, punishing trails (see 1860 map) to Colorado, Kansas, or

Missouri to reach the nearest rail line that connected to hungry northern cities. With the coming of the railroads, the great cattle drives passed into history and became a theme for folklore, books, and—much later—western movies.

LEARNING from GEOGRAPHY

1. Describe three ways technology changed in the Texas landscape in the late 1800s.
2. Which technological advance do you think is changing the landscape of Texas today?

Cultures in Conflict

Why It Matters

In the years immediately following the Civil War, more Native Americans in Texas were forced onto reservations. West Texas was settled primarily by Anglo ranchers and farmers.

The Impact Today

The removal of Native Americans from the Texas plains in the 1870s was thorough. Texas today has far fewer Native Americans than do the neighboring states of Oklahoma and New Mexico.



1875
★ Kwahadies surrendered at Fort Sill

1867
★ Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek

1874
★ Battle of Palo Duro Canyon



United States

1865

1870

1875



1876
• Custer was defeated at Battle of Little Bighorn

1877
• Chief Joseph surrendered to the U.S. Army

1876
• Korea became an independent nation



Native Americans watch as covered wagons carrying pioneers cross traditional hunting grounds.

Categorizing Information Study Foldable

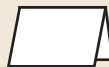
Make this foldable to help you learn about the Native Americans' fight to keep settlers out of West Texas, and the settlers' determination to remove Native Americans from Texas lands.

Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper into thirds from side to side.



This forms three rows.

Step 2 Open the paper and refold it into fourths from top to bottom.



Fold it in half, then in half again.

Step 3 Unfold, turn the paper, and draw lines along the folds.



Step 4 Label your table as shown.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | West Texas after the Civil War | West Texas at War | Fighting on the Rio Grande |
| Native Americans | | | |
| Texans | | | |

Reading and Writing Use your foldable table to record the actions and reactions of the Native Americans and Texans, which ultimately led to war and the settlement of West Texas.

1880

★ End of Apache wars in Texas

1880

1885

1890

1877

• All-England Lawn Tennis Championship first played at Wimbledon



1886

• Geronimo surrendered to the U.S. Army

1890

• Conflict at Wounded Knee between Sioux and U.S. soldiers

TEXAS HISTORY
Online

Chapter Overview

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 17—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

CLICK HERE

West Texas After the Civil War

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The Civil War was over, but conflict continued for Texans on their western frontier.

Key Terms

campaign agent

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, complete a chart like the one shown here by listing the strengths and weaknesses of the soldiers and the Native Americans.

| | Soldiers | Native Americans |
|------------|----------|------------------|
| Strengths | | |
| Weaknesses | | |

Read to Learn

- about Native Americans in Texas after the Civil War.
- about the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek.
- about Native American leaders.

Section Theme

Groups and Institutions The Native Americans fought to protect their homelands.

Preview of Events

1866

Federal troops in Texas frontier

1867

Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek



Rearing horse

A Texas Story



The U.S. Army invited the Seminoles to settle near Brackettville and Eagle Pass. Here, Johanna July, an expert horsewoman of African American and Seminole descent, gives her impression of army horsemanship: "I couldn't ride a horse like they do . . . I couldn't straddle them. I didn't use a bridle either, just a rope around their necks and looped over the nose . . . I don't like a saddle [or] . . . shoes. I can sure get over the ground barefooted."

—Johanna July, WPA Oral History

Native Americans Control the West

By 1850 nearly all Native Americans had been removed from the settled eastern part of Texas. In the state's western region, however, Native Americans fought to keep settlers from moving westward. During the Civil

War, federal soldiers left Texas to fight in the eastern United States. The settlements in isolated parts of western Texas were left vulnerable to the Comanches, Kiowas, and other Plains people. After the Civil War, settlers in West Texas continued to live in constant fear of raids. With little organized defense against the attacks, some pio-



neers packed up and moved east to safer areas, abandoning their ranches and farms.

To prevent further Native American raids after the Civil War, federal soldiers were stationed in the west. By the end of 1866, troops were posted at Fredericksburg, Mason, Brackettville, and Eagle Pass. More soldiers eventually were located near present-day Albany, Menard, San Angelo, Fort Stockton, Fort Davis, and El Paso.

For a time, the army was unable to prevent raids. The soldiers were too few in number and often were untrained. Some of the officers were Civil War veterans, with little experience in fighting Native Americans. The forts were built too far apart and too far to the west to provide immediate defense for the settlers. Another serious problem was the shortage of supplies. Military **campaigns**, or operations, against Native Americans sometimes had to be cancelled because there was not enough food for the soldiers and horses.

The Native Americans, on the other hand, knew their territory and were skilled fighters. Until the invention of Samuel Colt's six-shot pistol, Comanches usually had the advantage in warfare. It took one minute to reload a muzzle-loading pistol or rifle. In those 60 seconds, a Comanche warrior could ride 200 yards (183 m) and shoot 20 arrows. Warriors adopted the tactic of drawing the fire of settlers, then rushing upon them while they reloaded. By the 1870s and 1880s, most Native American warriors carried rifles too.

✓ Reading Check Identifying What advantage did the Native Americans have over federal soldiers?

The Search for Peace

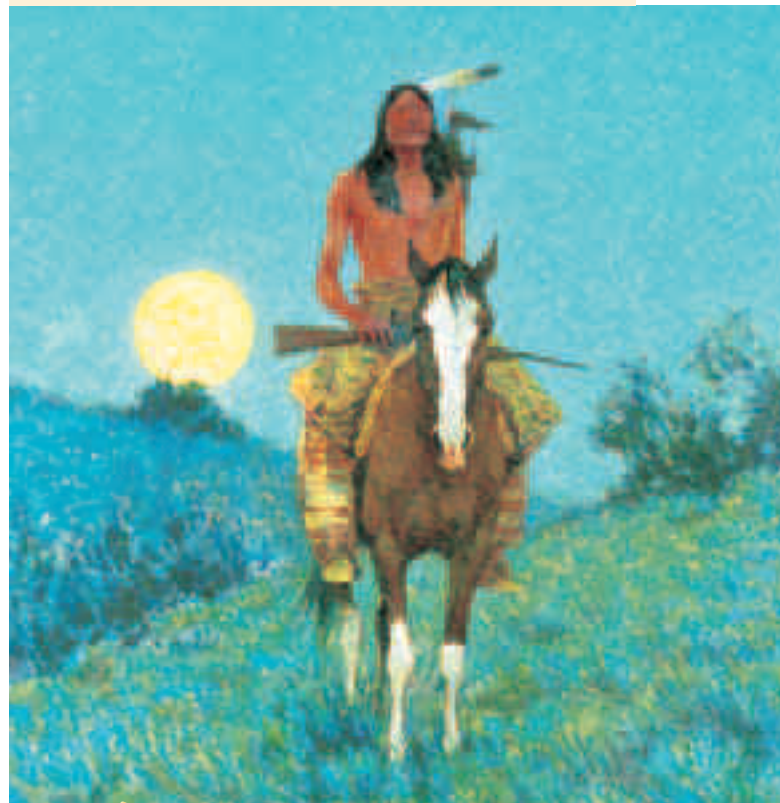
In 1867 federal **agents** representing the U.S. government and the chiefs of several Native American nations met in present-day Kansas and signed a peace treaty called the **Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek**. According to its terms, Native Americans would live on reservations in the **Indian Territory** (present-day Oklahoma). The government would provide food and supplies, but the army would not be allowed on the reservations. The Native Americans who signed the treaty agreed to stop making raids on Anglo American settlements.

It was generally believed that kind, fair treatment would stop Native Americans from warring with settlers. So President Ulysses S. Grant tried to appoint federal agents who would treat the Native Americans well. Many agents were members of the Society of Friends, also known as Quakers. The Quakers did not believe



History Through Art

The Outlier by Frederic Remington, 1909 By the time of this painting, most Native Americans had been forced onto reservations. **What adjectives would you use to describe the mood of this painting?**



in violence. **Lawrie Tatum**, the agent in Indian Territory, was a Quaker. He worked to educate the Plains people in agriculture, which would allow them to earn a living in the Anglo world.

The Peace Policy Fails

Peace, however, did not come to western Texas. Many Native American leaders did not sign the treaty. Others claimed that the government broke its promise, and that some agents for the Indian Territory cheated them and treated them badly. About one-half of the Comanches and many Kiowas refused to move to reservations.

Satanta (sah•TAHN•tah), the most famous Kiowa chief, insisted that West Texas belonged to the Comanches and Kiowas. A respected

leader known for his eloquent speeches, he earned the name Orator of the Plains. Without the buffalo, Satanta believed his people could not survive very long on reservations. Speaking at the Medicine Lodge Creek peace conference, Satanta explained why he did not want to abandon the Kiowa way of life.

“I love the land and the buffalo and will not part with it. I want you to understand well what I say. Write it on paper . . . I hear a great deal of good talk from the gentlemen whom the Great Father sends us, but they never do what they say. I don't want any of the medicine lodges [schools and churches] within the country. I want the children raised as I was.”

Another important Kiowa chief was **Lone Wolf**. He called for war in part to avenge the death of his son, who had been killed in a battle with federal troops. **Ten Bears**, a Comanche chief, argued that his people must be allowed to roam freely over the plains.

“I was born upon the prairie, where the wind blew free and there was nothing to break the light of the sun . . . I want no blood upon my land to stain the grass. I want it all clear and pure, and I want it so that all who wish to go through among my people may find peace when they come in.”

Wild Horse and Black Horse were two other powerful Comanche chiefs who could not bring themselves to surrender to reservation life. Another strong Comanche chief, **Quanah** (KWAHN•ah) **Parker**, also refused to sign the treaty. Of mixed heritage, he was the son of a chief, Peta Nocona (PAY•tah noh•KOH•nah), and an Anglo American woman, Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been captured by the Comanches as a child. Quanah Parker grew up on the Texas high plains, a member of a roving band of Comanches who followed the buffalo. After he



Picturing History

Satanta is honored today by the Kiowa peoples. Each year, Native Americans meet in Grand Prairie for an annual powwow (gathering) to celebrate their social and religious customs. Events include storytelling and constructing tepees, such as the Kiowa example shown here. **What benefit is gained from these gatherings?**



People of Texas

Cynthia Ann Parker c. 1825-1871



On May 19, 1836, Comanche warriors captured Cynthia Ann. She was given to a Comanche couple and raised as their own daughter. Cynthia Ann played with the tribe's children and soon forgot her other life. She married Peta Nocona, a young

chief, and raised a family.

Twenty-four years later, the Texas Rangers came into the camp and took Cynthia and her daughter captive. When they saw her blue eyes, one of the captains remembered the story of Cynthia Ann Parker's abduction. She

was taken back to East Texas but never got used to living in the white world and tried several times to return to her Comanche family. Her attempts were unsuccessful and she died without having had further contact with her husband or sons.

became a chief, Parker spent 10 years trying to stop the spread of Anglo American settlements as they took over Texas land. **Victorio**, a war chief of the Apaches, was equally as determined to resist life on reservations.

Not all Native American leaders favored war. Kiowa chiefs **Kicking Bird** and **Striking Eagle** advised against war and argued that

their people must accept Anglo ways. **Horseback**, a Comanche chief, led his people to a reservation. Warfare continued, however, and soon many of the conflicts became more serious.

Reading Check **Explaining** Why did the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek fail?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a paragraph in which you use the terms **campaign** and **agent** to show that you understand the meaning of these words as they are used in this chapter.
- Reviewing Facts** Why was the U.S. army not able to stop Native American attacks before the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek?

Reviewing Themes

- Groups and Institutions** Why was control of the land important to both Native Americans and Anglo settlers?

Organizing to Learn

- Categorizing** Some Native American leaders resisted any attempt to relocate them onto reservations, while others agreed that their people should move to the reservations. Create a chart like the one shown, and place an **X** in the appropriate box.

| Chief | Reservation Life | |
|----------------|------------------|----------|
| | Rejected | Accepted |
| Black Horse | | |
| Horseback | | |
| Lone Wolf | | |
| Quannah Parker | | |
| Striking Eagle | | |

Critical Thinking

- Making Judgments** Do you think the Native American chiefs were justified in leading their people to fight for their land? Explain your answer.
- Considering Options** What are some of the alternative ways Lawrie Tatum could have approached his job? How did his personal beliefs affect his choices?



Analyzing Do you think war against the Texas Native Americans was necessary? Why or why not?



Texas LITERATURE

Elmer Kelton



Elmer Kelton is regarded by many as one of the best modern western writers. He was

awarded the Western Heritage Award as well as the Golden Spur Award for *The Time It Never Rained*. His other award-winning novels include *The Day the Cowboys Quit*, *The Far Canyon*, and *The Man who Rode Midnight*. Kelton lives in San Angelo, Texas.

Reading to Discover

As you read, think of the language the author uses to take the reader into the distant and very different past.

Reader's Dictionary

pumpkin roller: slang term for a Southern farmer

tangible: real or concrete; something one can touch

mitigated: made milder or lessened in intensity

wresting: gaining by force, violence, or determined labor

interloper: intruder in a place or on rights of others

dispossessed: deprived of homes or possessions and security

The Pumpkin Rollers

by ELMER KELTON

Trey McLean left his cotton farm in East Texas to become a cattleman in West Texas.

[Trey] might ride for hours without seeing a house, a corral, any **tangible** mark of the invader's hand.

Now and then he came unexpectedly upon signs of previous tenants: old campgrounds where smoke-blackened stones lay in circles around dead fire pits, where broken and imperfect arrowheads lay discarded. Turning his ear to the wind, he could imagine he heard the lingering voices of those who so recently had fought with full heart rather than yield to new conquerors. When he allowed his mind to drift in that direction he felt sorrow for them, **mitigated** by the knowledge that it had always been so.

The Comanche himself had come as an invader, **wresting** these grounds by force from those who had conquered it earlier. Conquest had been the way of the world, not simply of the West. Hungry invaders enjoyed the spoils for the length of their season, then lost to some new **interloper** who came with greater strength, a more unyielding hunger.

Those who came to this land now would have the use of it a while, but always they would have to watch over their shoulders, for others

would come with needs of their own and want it as much. The soldier **dispossessed** the Indian and opened the way for the hunter and trapper, to be succeeded by the cattleman, who then gave way to the farmer.



Buffalo on the Plains
by Albert Bierstadt (c. 1890)

ANALYZING LITERATURE

- 1. Recall and Interpret** What evidence did Trey find that Native Americans had been there before?
- 2. Evaluate and Connect** What changes have taken place in your area over the past 50 years?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Writing Write a letter home to your family on the cotton farm in East Texas. Explain how you feel about your move to West Texas and what is different about your new home.

SECTION 2

West Texas at War

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The slaughter of the buffalo and the actions of the U.S. Army and the Texas Rangers forever changed the lives and culture of the Native Americans living on the West Texas plains.

Key Terms

paunch, sinew, bill, commissary

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, describe the outcome of each of these battles on a chart like the one shown.

| Battle | Outcome |
|------------------|---------|
| Salt Creek | |
| Adobe Walls | |
| Palo Duro Canyon | |

Read to Learn

- about the slaughter of the buffalo.
- about the attack on Adobe Walls.
- about the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon.

Section Theme

Culture and Tradition Although they fought valiantly, the Native Americans were forced onto reservations.

Preview of Events

◆ 1874

June

Quanah Parker leads attack at Adobe Walls

◆ 1875

August

Red River campaign begins

September

Battle of Palo Duro Canyon

June

Kwahadies surrender at Fort Sill



Seminole woman c. 1880

A Texas Story

Seminole men enlisted in the U.S. Army and worked as scouts. Women could not enlist, but served as trainers and handlers for horses and mules. Johanna July developed a system for breaking horses. "I'll tell you how I broke my horses . . . I would lead him down to the river and get him out in water where he couldn't stand up and I would swim up and get him by the mane and ease up on him. He couldn't pitch and when I did let him out of that deep water, he didn't want to pitch."

—Johanna July, WPA Oral History

The Peace Policy Ends

Quaker agents in the United States had worked for peace for several years, but their peaceful policies in Texas were questioned in 1871. Many complaints were made about Native American raids. In response, the



Picturing History

Quanah Parker (*left*) sits astride his horse in front of a teepee. As a Comanche chief, Quanah Parker had to make some difficult decisions on behalf of his people. **How did he try to protect Native American rights while he lived in Texas and then on the reservation?**

army sent **General William Tecumseh Sherman** from Fort Sill in Indian Territory to West Texas to investigate the matter.

General Sherman and many other federal officials believed that the stories about the Texas frontier were exaggerated. On his two-week tour of Texas, however, Sherman became convinced that the peaceful policies of the agents were unsuccessful.

While he visited Fort Richardson at **Jacksboro** in May 1871, a group of Kiowas attacked a wagon train traveling nearby along Salt Creek. This became sensationalized and called the Warren Wagontrain Raid. Several men were wounded or killed. Satanta, one of the Kiowa chiefs who led the raid, returned to the reservation in the Indian Territory and admitted his actions to the Quaker agent, Lawrie Tatum. He and two other chiefs—**Big Tree** and **Satank**—were arrested and ordered by Sherman to be taken back to Jacksboro for a trial. While trying to escape from the transport wagon, Satank was killed along the way, but Satanta and Big Tree were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to hang.

Federal officials in Washington, D.C., believed that killing the chiefs would start a major war on the plains. Supporters of the current peace policy convinced Governor Davis to commute, or change, the death sentence for the chiefs to life imprisonment. Later Satanta and Big Tree were paroled. Texans became furious when they learned that the two chiefs were set free in the hope of peace. Later Satanta was accused of more raids, and he was sent to the state prison at Huntsville. He found prison life intolerable and is believed to have killed himself.

The real significance of the Warren Wagontrain Raid was that it changed the attitude of many of the military leaders, especially General Sherman. After Satanta's attack on the wagon train, the peace policy was abandoned. No longer would the army merely defend the settlements from attacks. Native Americans would be forced onto reservations. Upon Sherman's advice, the federal government sent expeditions to northwest Texas to locate and destroy Native American camps.

Reading Check **Contrasting** How did General Sherman's thinking change during his tour of Texas?

Mackenzie Leads the Early Texas Campaigns

During 1871 and 1872, army expeditions actively campaigned on the South Plains against the Native Americans. **Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie**, commander of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, led the operations. An excellent officer in the Civil War, Mackenzie was daring, aggressive, and persistent. He demanded much from his troops, but he shared their hardships and earned their respect.



Col. Ranald Mackenzie

Led by Mackenzie, the Fourth Cavalry located Comanche parties on the South Plains in the autumn of 1871. Quanah Parker, the Comanche leader, outwitted Mackenzie. Using a snowstorm for cover, Parker avoided capture by leading his people away from their camp in Blanco Canyon. The next year, however, the Fourth Cavalry defeated a large Comanche party in a battle fought near present-day Pampa. More than 100 Comanches were captured, but they were later released. By 1873, Comanche raids on West Texas had declined.

In 1873, from its base at Fort Clark, the army concentrated its efforts along the Rio Grande in South Texas. Here the Kickapoos and Apaches, who lived in northern Mexico, were attacking settlements on both sides of the border. Mackenzie and his troops crossed the Rio Grande and attacked the Native American villages. For several years after that attack, the southern border was more peaceful.

Native Americans Depend on the Buffalo

The culture of the nomadic Plains peoples depended upon open land, the horse, and buffalo. The Native Americans who lived on the plains feared that the rapidly increasing number of buffalo hunters would soon end their way of life. Although they also hunted large game such as

deer, moose, and elk, the Native Americans depended on the buffalo for much of their food and many other necessities. Water bags were made from the buffalo's **paunch**, or stomach. Hoofs, horns, and bones became ornaments, cups, and other utensils. **Sinews** (tendons) and hair yielded necessities such as bowstrings, thread, and rope. Buffalo hide became clothing, saddles, robes, and covers for tepees. Even the dried manure, called buffalo chips, was used for fuel. Striking Eagle of the Kiowas explained the importance of the buffalo to his people in this way:

“The buffalo is our money . . . [T]he robes we can prepare and trade. We love them just as the white man does his money. Just as it makes a white man feel to have his money carried away, so it makes us feel to see others killing and stealing our buffaloes, which are our cattle given to us by the Great Father above.”

Buffalo Herds Are Slaughtered

The era of the buffalo hunt in Texas was begun by **Charles Rath** and brothers **John** and **J. Wright Moor**. Recognizing the value of buffalo hides in the manufacture of leather goods, these men developed a market for the hides. The slaughter of the buffalo herds began early in the

A Shared Past...

The buffalo continued to provide a valuable resource for several years after their slaughter. The hide hunters had abandoned buffalo carcasses on the plains. Eventually there was nothing left but millions of pounds of buffalo bones. Those bones were gathered and hauled to railroad stations to be sent east. By this time, German chemists had discovered how fertilizers worked and had created an early form of scientific agriculture. Tons of buffalo bones were ground up and spread as fertilizer on mineral-poor soils on Eastern farms.

1870s. By 1873 the herds north of Texas had been wiped out, and the hunters began to move onto the Texas plains.

Many sympathetic Anglo Americans realized the importance of the buffalo to the Native American way of life. A law was proposed in the Texas legislature to protect the buffalo, but **General Philip Sheridan**, commander of the U.S. Military Department of the Southwest, helped to defeat the **bill**. He favored the slaughter of the buffalo as a means of defeating the Plains culture. Appearing before a joint assembly of the House and Senate, he spoke of the role of the buffalo hunters:

“They are destroying the Indians’ **commissary** [storehouse], and it is a well-known fact that an army losing its base of supplies is placed at a great disadvantage. Send them powder and lead, if you will; but, for the

sake of a lasting peace, let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffaloes are exterminated. Then your prairies can be covered with speckled cattle, and the festive cowboy, who follows the hunter as a second forerunner of advanced civilization.”

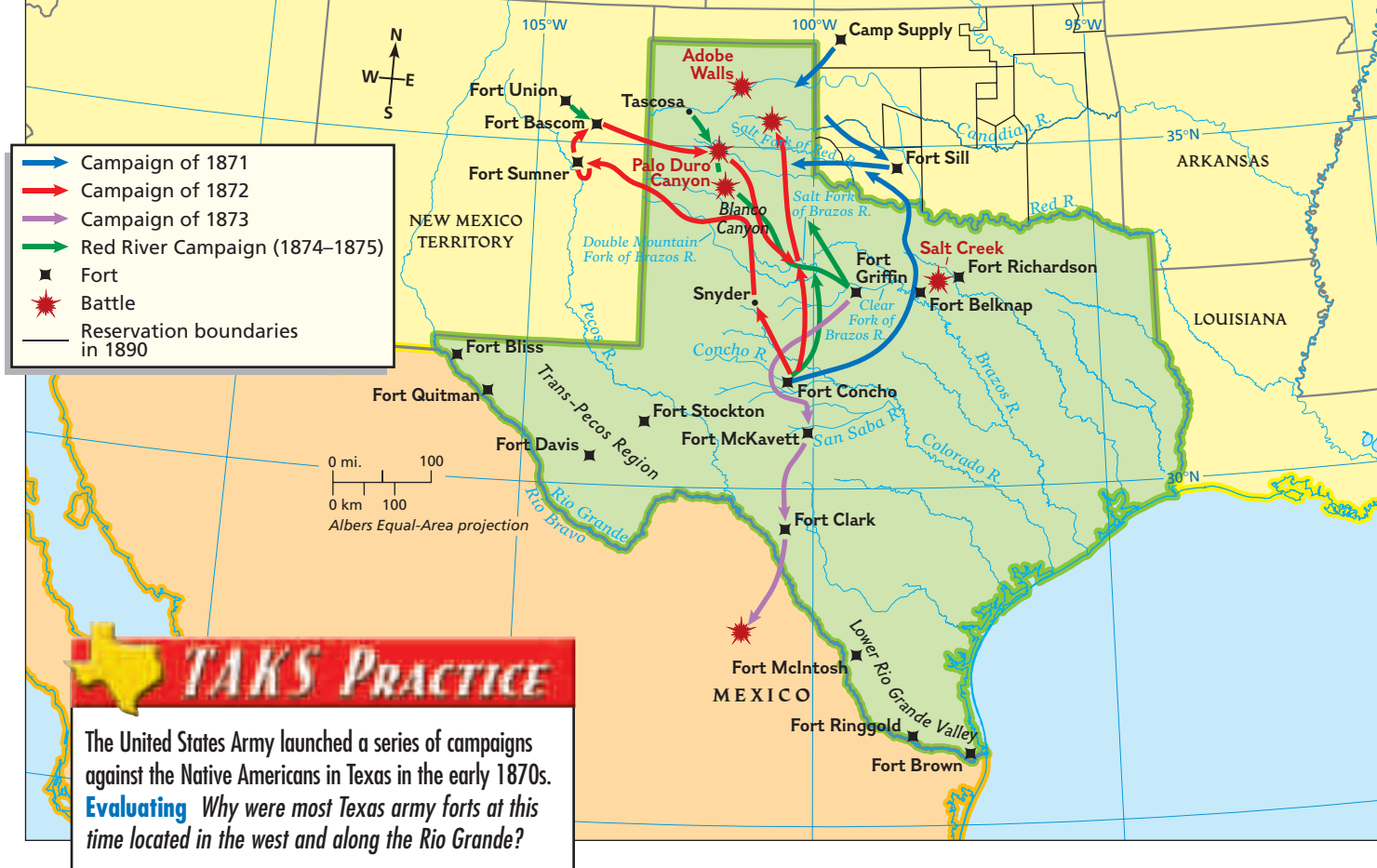
The buffalo hunters continued to slaughter buffalo by the thousands. The hunters wanted only the hide, which they sold for one or two dollars each. They left the land filled with rotting carcasses and white buffalo bones and destroyed the last hopes of the Plains people. Without the buffalo for food, clothing, and other necessities, Native Americans of the Plains could not sustain, or continue, their way of life. The Native Americans made plans for war.

Reading Check Summarizing Why did General Sheridan want the buffalo slaughtered?



History Through Art

Shooting Buffalo on the Line of the Kansas–Pacific Railroad, c. 1870 Although the buffalo sustained many Native Americans on the Plains, Anglo Americans regarded the buffalo differently. **What does this image suggest about Anglo American attitudes?**



TAKS PRACTICE

The United States Army launched a series of campaigns against the Native Americans in Texas in the early 1870s. **Evaluating** Why were most Texas army forts at this time located in the west and along the Rio Grande?

The Attack on Adobe Walls

In June 1874 Quanah Parker led several hundred warriors from 5 Native American nations in an attack on a buffalo hunters' camp at **Adobe Walls**. The camp, a settlement of sod houses, was a few miles northeast of present-day Borger, near the Canadian River. There the Texan settlers defended the camp with the help of buffalo guns designed to fire many shots in a short time. In all, 28 buffalo hunters and 1 woman withstood the attack.

Frustrated by the failure to take Adobe Walls, the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyenne, and other Plains groups increased their attacks on West Texas settlements. Many Native Americans on the reservations left to join the fighting. The warring Plains people then spread across 5 states and territories, killing 190 Anglo Americans over the next 2 months.

The Red River Campaign

After this Native American uprising and the attack on the buffalo hunters at Adobe Walls, President Grant put the army—rather than government agents—in charge of Native American affairs in West Texas. Some Native Americans registered at agencies set up on the reservations. About 4,000—mostly Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyenne—did not. Some of these people based their camps in canyons and valleys in the Texas Panhandle. There approximately 1,200 warriors prepared for the final defense of their land. They did not have long to wait.

An army of some 3,000 troops moved in on the camps from five different directions. The first battle of what became the **Red River campaign** was fought in late August 1874. The army did not halt its determined search for Native American camps until the following spring.

TEXAS FACT

Quanah Parker was a war chief who made the change to peacetime through his great intellect and integrity. By observing how business was transacted successfully, he became a very wealthy rancher and cattleman. He counted Theodore Roosevelt among his friends and was frequently interviewed by magazine reporters. He maintained a mansion for his seven wives and numerous children. Through it all, he kept his Native American identity and refused to cut off his long braids.

The Texas Rangers also fought in the west. **Major John B. Jones**, a veteran of Terry's Texas Rangers, led the Frontier Battalion during the Red River campaign. Forcing his troops to stay constantly alert, Jones protected the West Texas line of defense, while Mackenzie and other military leaders stormed camps even further west. In its first 17 months, the Frontier Battalion fought 21 battles against Native Americans.

The Battle of Palo Duro Canyon

The **Battle of Palo Duro Canyon**, on September 28, 1874, was the most decisive battle of the Red River campaign. The canyon was a favorite campground of many Plains groups. After a dangerous descent down sheer canyon walls, the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel Ranald S.

Mackenzie, set fire to Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne villages. In the conflict that followed, few lives were lost, but the troops captured valuable supplies and 1,424 horses and mules. Mackenzie had more than 1,000 horses destroyed to prevent the Native Americans from retrieving them. Without food, horses, and shelter, the Native Americans could not survive long.

By early November most of the Native American bands were making their way to the reservations. Some defied the army and held out through an unusually harsh winter until early summer. The last remaining Comanche bands, the **Kwahadies** (kwah•HAH•deez), surrendered in June 1875 at Fort Sill in Indian Territory. Among them was Quanah Parker.

Quanah Parker continued to represent his people. He worked as a mediator to settle disputes among the various Native American nations. He fought for Native American rights and represented their interests to the federal government in Washington, D.C.

After the Red River campaign, Native Americans rarely were seen on the prairies and plains of Central and West Texas. Kickapoo and Apache warriors, however, continued their struggle for a few more years in the border country along the Rio Grande.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What happened at the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use the terms **paunch**, **sinew**, and **commissary** in a short paragraph about the buffalo.
- Reviewing Facts** Why was the battle at Palo Duro Canyon significant?

Reviewing Themes

- Culture and Tradition** Why was it not possible for Native American and Anglo cultures to live together peacefully?

Organizing to Learn

- Summarizing** Create a chart like the one below. Explain the purpose of the various events listed in this chart.

| Event | Purpose |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Early Texas campaigns | |
| Buffalo hunts by Anglo Americans | |
| Red River campaign | |

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** How did the army's policy of attacking Native Americans rather than defending settlements affect the Native Americans in West Texas?

TAKS PRACTICE

Drawing Conclusions What was the most important action in the final defeat of the Native Americans of West Texas?

Technology

TAKS Skillbuilder



Using a Spreadsheet

Why Learn This Skill?

People use electronic spreadsheets to help them manage numbers quickly and easily. Formulas may be used to add, subtract, multiply, and divide the numbers in the spreadsheet. If you make a change to one number, the totals are recalculated automatically.

| County | Population | Land Area | Highway Miles |
|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Brewster | 1,200,000 | 1,248.00 | 2,897 |
| Comal | 1,400,000 | 879.00 | 2,202 |
| Brewster | 800,000 | 1,073.10 | 3,200 |
| Comal | 2,007,452 | 1,729.00 | 4,100 |
| Brewster | 110,236 | 855.40 | 176 |

Microsoft® Excel spreadsheet

Learning the Skill

To understand how use a spreadsheet, follow these steps:

- Vertical columns are assigned letters—A, B, C, AA, BB, CC, and so on.
- Horizontal rows are assigned numbers—1, 2, 3, and so on.
- The point where a column and row intersect is called a *cell*—C6, for example.
- The computer highlights the cell you are in. The contents of the cell also appear on a status line at the top of the screen.
- Spreadsheets use *standard formulas* to calculate numbers. To create a formula, highlight the cell you want the results in. Type an equal sign (=) and then build the formula, step by step. If you type the formula $=B4+B5+B6$ in cell B7, the values in these cells are added together and the sum shows up in cell B7.
- To use division, the formula would look like this: $=A5/C2$. This divides A5 by C2. An asterisk (*) signifies multiplication: $=(B2*C3)+D1$ means you want to multiply B2 times C3, then add D1.

Practicing the Skill

Refer to the spreadsheet to answer these questions.

- 1 What information is found on this spreadsheet?
- 2 What cell is highlighted? What information is found in the highlighted cell?
- 3 What formula would you type in which cell to calculate the average land area of the five counties listed?
- 4 What formula would you type in which cell to find the number of people per lane mile in each county?

TAKS PRACTICE

Using a Spreadsheet Answer the following questions by referring to the spreadsheet above.

1. What formula would you type in which cell to calculate the average number of lane miles per county?
2. Create your own question using this spreadsheet.
3. Write a short paragraph about these five counties using the information from the spreadsheet.

Fighting on the Rio Grande

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The Rio Grande Valley was the scene of conflict among Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and Texans in the late 1870s.

Key Term
renegade

Reading Strategy

Summarizing Information Draw a chart. As you read about the people listed below, write two important facts about each.

| Person/Group | Important Facts |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Victorio | |
| Buffalo Soldiers | |
| Benjamin Grierson | |
| Texas Rangers | |

Read to Learn

- who the buffalo soldiers were.
- what problems were produced by the violence along the Rio Grande.
- about the outcome of the Anglo and Native American conflict.

Section Theme

Groups and Institutions With the Native Americans defeated, Anglo settlers moved into West Texas.

Preview of Events



Seminole scout

A Texas Story

When she was 18, Johanna July married a Seminole scout. But settling down was difficult. Her husband wanted her to stop breaking horses and devote herself to housework. Johanna was unwilling to give up the horses she loved so much. One night she slipped away and rode all night to Fort Duncan. "As I got to Fort Duncan I heard the sentry call 'Four o'clock and all is well!' I said to myself, 'All may be well, but I don't feel so well after this ride!'"

—Johanna July, WPA Oral History

Buffalo Soldiers End the Wars

After several years of peace, warfare along the Mexican border resumed in 1876. Colonel Mackenzie and his Fourth Cavalry returned from the campaigns against the Sioux to Fort Clark in 1878. Mackenzie

established regular patrols and sometimes crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in search of **Kickapoo** raiders. Mexican army units joined in the campaign. By 1878 the Kickapoo were subdued, but the Apaches continued their raids.

By the 1870s most Apaches lived in New Mexico and Arizona. At least one band, however, traveled in the mountains of West Texas. This defiant band of warriors, led by Chief Victorio, fought battles in Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico. Each time, the band of Native Americans escaped to fight again.

The war against Victorio was placed in the hands of **Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson** and the African American troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and Tenth Cavalry. Many African Americans were stationed in the frontier forts. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalleries, made up entirely of African American soldiers, were famous throughout Texas. They became experienced campaigners, skilled in warfare on the frontier. One member of the Tenth Cavalry was **Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper**, the first African American graduate of West Point Military Academy.

Native Americans called the African American troops “**buffalo soldiers**,” a title of great respect. The army recognized their courage. Nineteen buffalo soldiers received Medals of Honor from Congress for service in the U.S. Army during the wars in the American West. The buffalo soldiers did not, however, receive equal treatment from the Anglo American settlers. The buffalo soldiers were sometimes harassed and abused.

Grierson and his soldiers pursued Victorio through the rough terrain of the Mountains and Basins region and forced the Apaches across the Rio Grande into Mexico. Mexican soldiers trapped Victorio and his men in northern Mexico. In the battle that followed, Victorio was killed. Some members of his band continued to

fight, although they no longer operated in Texas. Victorio’s defeat in 1880 marked the end of the Apache wars in Texas.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** Who was Chief Victorio?

South Texas Renegades

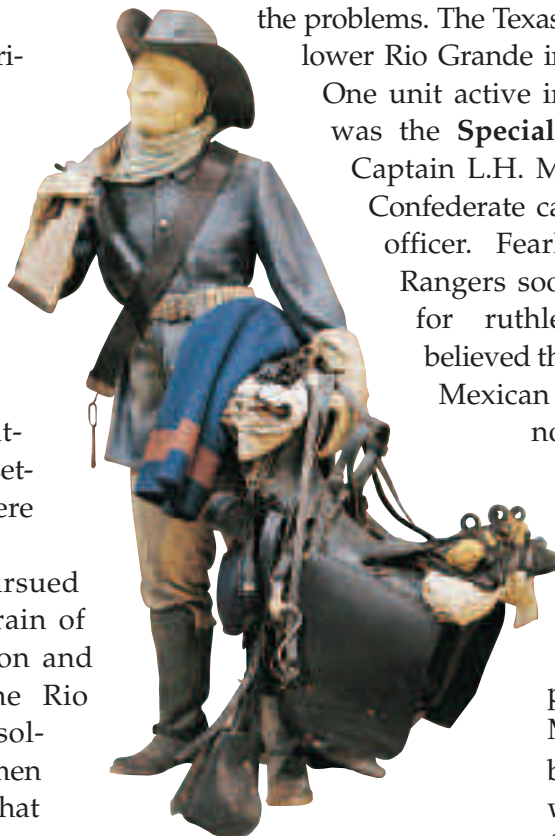
West Texas was not the only area seeing conflict and violence. **Renegades**, or outlaws, from both sides of the Rio Grande were robbing and raiding towns and settlements. Lawlessness increased as deserters from the Civil War and outlaws crossed into Texas. These renegades instilled fear in many Texans and Mexican Americans.

Other problems in South Texas were difficult to control. Sometimes ambitious ranchers took advantage of the lack of law and order to expand their lands and herds of cattle. Many poorer people, especially those of Mexican heritage, lost their lands and were mistreated in other ways. In many cases it was difficult to determine the true ownership of cattle.

Sometimes law enforcement agents added to the problems. The Texas Rangers were sent to the lower Rio Grande in 1875 to establish peace.

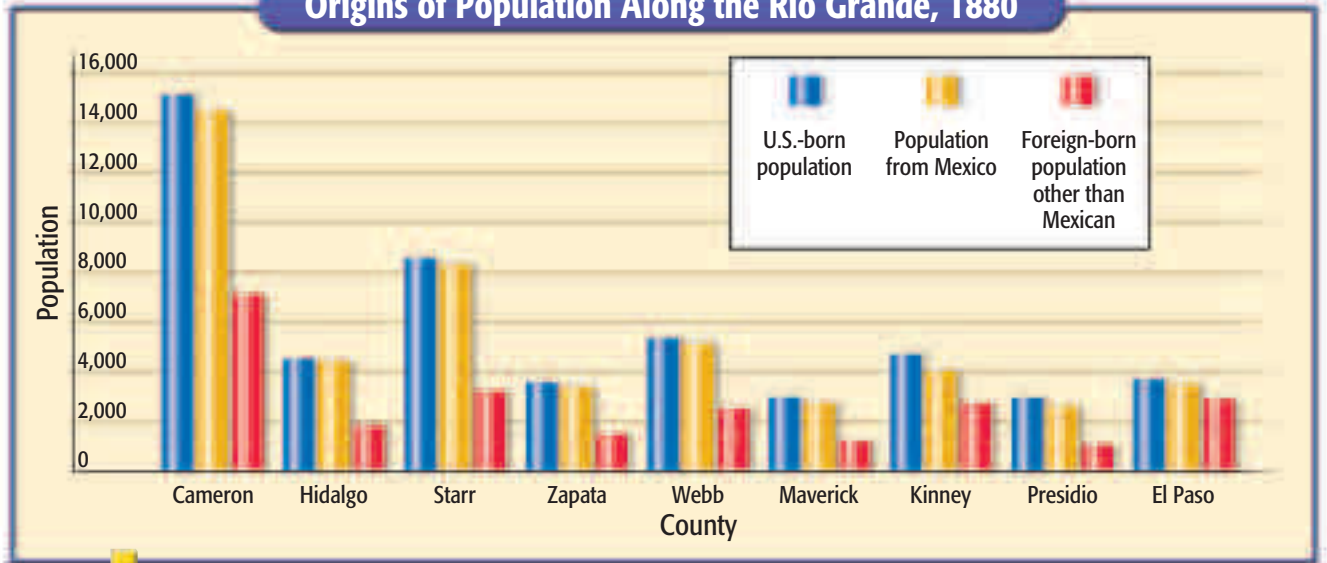
One unit active in the Rio Grande Valley was the **Special Force**, commanded by Captain L.H. McNelly, a veteran of the Confederate cavalry and a fearless law officer. Fearless and effective, the Rangers soon acquired a reputation for ruthlessness. Many people believed that the Rangers mistreated Mexican Americans and that innocent people suffered along with the guilty.

Juan N. Cortina was among those who clashed with law authorities. He had taken up the role of protector of the rights of Mexicans and Tejanos before the Civil War and was a hero to many families along the border. The authorities generally



Model of a “buffalo soldier”

Origins of Population Along the Rio Grande, 1880



TAKS PRACTICE

Comparing and Contrasting By the late 1800s, people living in Texas came from the United States and Mexico, as well as other countries. According to this bar graph, which counties had the largest and the smallest populations with Mexican origins in 1880?

Mexican army south of it helped reduce lawlessness. This peace did not come easily, however, and many Mexican Americans would remember these years with bitterness.

Time of Sadness for Native Americans

For Native Americans this was a time of great sadness. They would never again roam freely over the land in search of buffalo. The growing population of the Eastern states was spilling onto the Great Plains. The westward migration of settlers could not be prevented. Land once used for hunting was turned into farms and towns. To prepare them for these new conditions, many young Native Americans were taken from their homes and placed in boarding schools where they had to wear Anglo clothing, cut their long hair, and speak only English. War, disease, and starvation killed many Native Americans during the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s. A census taken in 1875 reported only 1,597 Comanches when, just a few years earlier, there had been thousands.

A New Era Begins

What was a disaster for Native Americans was viewed differently by many Anglo settlers. With the threat of raids gone, settlers could move into West Texas and establish their farms and ranches. The forts were no longer

looked on him as an outlaw who was responsible for much violence along the Rio Grande.

Although he was accused of many crimes, the extent of Cortina's activities cannot be determined. Reports claimed that his followers raided Texas and Mexican ranches daily. On one occasion, Captain L.H. McNelly and his Special Force followed a party of cattle thieves across the Rio Grande into Mexico. The Rangers recovered some of the stolen cattle but were unable to find Cortina's hideout.

The Rangers were never able to capture Cortina. The Mexican army arrested him and removed him from the Valley. Cattle raids did not stop, but they did become less frequent.

The Texas Rangers' constant patrolling of the countryside north of the Rio Grande and the patrolling of the

TEXAS HISTORY
Online

Student Web Activity

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 17—Student Web Activity** to learn more about Texas soldiers and law officers.

CLICK HERE



People of Texas

Henry O. Flipper 1856-1940



Born into slavery, Henry Ossian Flipper was the first African American to graduate from West Point. In 1881 Lt. Flipper's commanding officer accused him of "embezzling funds and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The Army found him

guilty of misconduct and discharged him.

After leaving the army, he worked as an engineer in Arizona, Mexico, and Venezuela. He continued to protest his innocence throughout his life, and at the time of his death, his greatest regret was that

he was not able to clear his name.

On February 19, 1999, almost 60 years after Flipper's death, President William Clinton finally ordered a full pardon of Lt. Henry O. Flipper, recognizing his achievements as an American soldier.

necessary, but several of them had attracted small settlements that survived the closing of the forts. Both San Angelo and Brackettville grew up around military posts.

Anglo American settlers poured into western Texas immediately after the removal of the Native Americans. They settled along transportation routes and quickly built new towns. Wichita Falls was founded in 1875 at the falls of the Wichita River. Two years later Vernon was surveyed on the Pease River. Coleman, Brady, Abilene, Sweetwater, and Colorado City were

all established in the five years between 1876 and 1881. An indication of how rapidly the settlements grew is that both Belle Plain in Callahan County and old Clarendon in Donley County had colleges by 1881. The railroads being built west from Fort Worth and Temple brought farming communities to lands that only a few years before had been the home of the Comanche.

Reading Check **Contrasting** What were three causes of declining Native American populations in Texas?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** How is a **renegade** different from a vigilante?
- Reviewing Facts** How were the buffalo soldiers important in the frontier battles?

Reviewing Themes

- Groups and Institutions** With the coming of new farms and towns to the Plains, how did life change for young Native Americans?

Organizing to Learn

- Summarizing** Create a chart similar to this one to summarize the effects of the frontier wars on Anglo settlers, Native Americans, and Mexican Americans.

| Group | Effects of Frontier Wars |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Native Americans | |
| Anglo settlers | |
| Mexican Americans | |

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** As a member of the Texas legislature, would you have voted for or against the bill to protect the buffalo? Explain why you would have voted that way.



Evaluating Why was the idea of moving onto a reservation not acceptable to many Native Americans?



Chapter Summary

Cultures in Conflict

1866

- U.S. troops are stationed in West Texas to prevent Native American raids.

1867

- Some Native Americans sign the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek, a peace treaty. Others refuse to sign.

★ Warfare and raids continue.

1871

- The U.S. government decides to use military force to place Native Americans on reservations.

1873

- U.S. soldiers subdue Native Americans in South Texas.

1874

★ Buffalo hunters destroy buffalo herds.

- Native Americans are defeated at Adobe Walls and the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon.

1875

★ Quanah Parker surrenders at Fort Sill in Indian Territory.

1876

- “Buffalo soldiers” lead campaigns against Native Americans near Mexican border.

1880

- Apaches surrender.
- Most Native Americans move to reservations.

Reviewing Key Terms

Examine each group of terms below. Explain why one term in each group does not belong with the others.

1. campaign, commissary, agent
2. paunch, bill, sinew
3. outlaw, renegade, bill

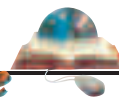
Reviewing Key Facts

4. What were the sources of the conflicts in Texas after the Civil War?
5. What did those Native Americans who signed the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek agree to do?
6. Why were the buffalo so important to the Plains culture?
7. Who was Quanah Parker?
8. What major change in U.S. government policy toward the Native Americans resulted from the Warren Wagontrain Raid?
9. What was the importance of the Battle of Adobe Walls?
10. Why did some Native Americans move to the Texas Panhandle after the attack on Adobe Walls?
11. What were some of the problems faced by soldiers fighting against the Native Americans?
12. Who were the buffalo soldiers? How were they important during this period in Texas history?
13. Why were the problems in South Texas so difficult to solve?
14. Why was Victorio's defeat an important event in the history of the wars with Native Americans?

Critical Thinking

15. **Analyzing** How did West Texas develop after the removal of Native Americans from the area?
16. **Identifying the Main Idea** What was the “peace policy”? How was it successful? How was it unsuccessful?
17. **Identifying Differences of Opinion** One action can cause many different reactions. Draw a chart like the one below and list the reasons why each Native American leader refused to live on the reservation as instructed by the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek.

| Native American Leader | Reason |
|------------------------|--------|
| Satanta | |
| Lone Wolf | |
| Ten Bears | |
| Quanah Parker | |



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 17—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.

CLICK HERE



Geography and History Activity

Draw an outline map of Texas. Indicate the location of the following important battles and who fought there.

- 18. Adobe Walls
- 19. Palo Duro Canyon
- 20. Salt Creek
- 21. South Texas (near Fort Clark)

Cooperative Learning Activity

- 22. **Role Playing** Form groups of three. Members will assume the roles of a settler, a Texas Ranger, and a Native American. Each member will discuss his or her main concerns about living in Texas in the 1880s. After each member is finished, the other members should discuss ways to help the member address, or deal with, his or her concerns. As a group, agree on two recommendations that can be accepted by all three members.

Practicing Skills

- 23. **Using a Spreadsheet** Use a spreadsheet to enter your numerical grades and scores for one of your classes. At the end of the grading period, input the correct formula and the spreadsheet will calculate your average grade.



Portfolio TAKS/Writing Activity

- 24. **Writing a Newspaper Article** Imagine that you are a reporter attending the signing of the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek between the Native Americans and the federal government agents. You have been assigned to write an article about the event for your newspaper. You should present both sides in your article. Try to anticipate any potential problems with the treaty. Save your work for your portfolio.

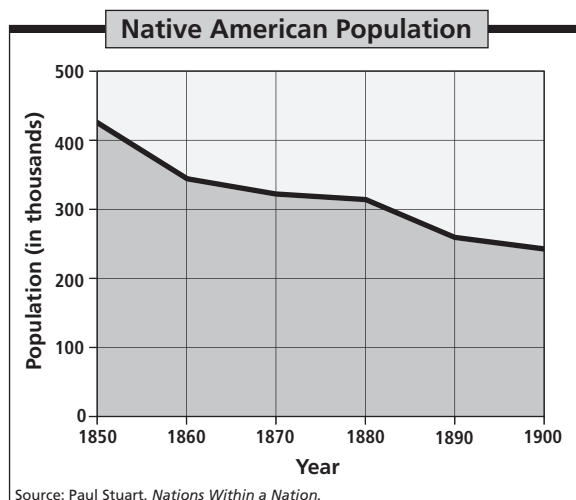


Building Technology Skills

- 25. **Using the Internet or the Library for Research** Chief Quanah Parker spent 10 years in an attempt to stop the spread of Anglo settlements on the Texas Plains. Find a book by using your library's computer system or a Web site on the Internet to gather information about Quanah Parker. Create an illustrated time line of the most important events of his life. If you have clip art on your computer, you may use that when you are creating your time line.

TAKS PRACTICE

Use the graph to answer the following question.



The population of Native Americans in the United States decreased by approximately what number from 1850 to 1900?

- A 450,000
- B 250,000
- C 300,000
- D 200,000

Test-Taking Tip:

When reading a line graph, first make sure that you identify and understand the information on both the horizontal and vertical axes. This question does not ask for the Native American population in 1850 or in 1900 but for the difference between those two years. Subtract the amount in 1900 from the amount in 1850 to come up with the correct answer.

Economics & History

Buffalo Boom and Bust

The sight of a buffalo—more correctly a bison—today brings several things to mind. Some people may remember how close the species came to extinction. Others might be reminded of Native Americans and their way of life. For citizens in many North Texas settlements during the 1870s, the mention of the term “buffalo” brought visions of instant profits and high drama.

Buffalo Hunters

By the early 1870s, American hunters had greatly reduced buffalo herds in Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado. With the northern herds nearly gone, buffalo hunters turned to the High Plains in the Texas Panhandle where buffalo still roamed freely. The region resembled the Great Plains and served as a natural grazing ground for the animals. Here, the buffalo hunters continued to make large profits shooting and skinning buffalo.

Counties that grew prosperous from buffalo hunts included Shackelford, Taylor, Haskell, Stephens, Callahan, Eastland, Jones, Scurry, and Throckmorton. Fort Griffin, a small community in Shackelford County that grew around a fort of the same name, became the center of the boom.

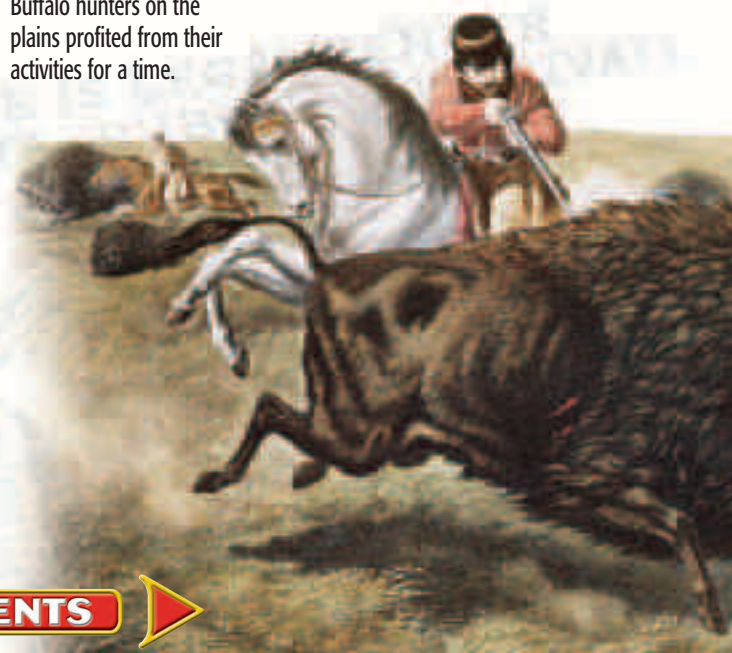
Towns Grow and Prosper

How did these communities—so far away from the hunting grounds in the Panhandle Plains—benefit? The answer is that developing industries

need the support of existing businesses. They also lead to the creation of new jobs. Shackelford and surrounding counties lay midway between the hunting fields and the nearest railroad line in Denison, Texas. These towns were perfectly positioned to provide services to those involved in the buffalo hunt.

Men needed to recruit workers and organize expeditions to the buffalo range. They demanded “office space,” as did businessmen who bought buffalo hides from the hunters. Every outsider needed sleeping accommodations. Warehouse space was essential for storing the hides until they were ready to be shipped to Denison. Further, buffalo hunters required food, gear, tobacco, and other supplies to sustain them for long periods of time.

Buffalo hunters on the plains profited from their activities for a time.



Good Times Turn Bad

The town of Fort Griffin grew to a population of many thousands during the peak buffalo hunting period on the High Plains. In the community, new general stores went up, as did boarding houses, saloons, trading posts, and the like. Other businesses essential to the buffalo trade appeared, among them blacksmith shops and livery stables.

Young men looking for extra money found no difficulty finding jobs as hunters. The task required no experience or skill; all a person needed was a rifle, a horse, and some supplies. Unskilled laborers could make more money faster from a “kill” than they could working on a farm or as a ranchhand. There were various other ways of earning a living related to the buffalo hunts. Some people became skinners, stripping the hide from the animal, preparing it for market, and stockpiling it. Others worked around the camp, cooking, caring for horses, cleaning equipment, or guarding the mounds of dried buffalo hides. Skilled wagon drivers transported equipment, supplies, and hides from the Panhandle to Fort Griffin or to Denison.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Concentration of Buffalo Herds, c. 1875



Similar to the California gold rush of 1849, the “good times” created by the buffalo hunts of the 1870s ended in a bust by the early 1880s. Prosperity was followed by a depression. There was no longer a need for hotels, office facilities, saloons, feed stores, or other enterprises that had been crucial to the success of buffalo hunting. Many workers were laid off. Because most workers had not saved their earnings or invested them, individual wealth did not last long. The once-prosperous community of Fort Griffin does not exist today.

TAKS PRACTICE

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** Name an industry or occupation that exists today as a result of urbanization in Texas.
- 2. Making Generalizations** How would you describe economic times today in Texas?
- 3. Writing About Economics** Write a paragraph that develops one of the themes listed below. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation. Include information and examples from the feature as details to support your argument.
 - a.** People work hard during boom times.
 - b.** Saving money during prosperous times is important.
 - c.** Economic cycles often go from boom to bust.

