

1: Project MUSE - Savage Frontier Volume I

The Indian wars in Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony, 1st ed. Allen G. Hatley ; foreword by Gregg Cantrell. Published by Eakin Press in Austin, Tex.

Traditionalists George, Linda; George, Charles. Exley, Jo Ella Powell. The Saga of the Parker Family. Standing in the Gap: Texas Christian University Press, How They Learned About Texas: Book Club of Texas, The Fort in Fort Worth. Scott Publishing, Incorporated, Texas Western Press, Civil War in the Southwest: Recollections of the Sibley Brigade. Anita Higman; John R. Wordware Publishing, Incorporated, A Guide to Gracious Living. Keepers of the Spirit: Ranching on the Texas Frontier and the Comanches, Hand Forged for Texas Cowboys. Three Rivers Publishing Company, The Fighting Texas Navy, Sam Houston and the American Southwest. Longman Publishing Group, The Men Who Wear the Star: The Story of the Texas Rangers. Random House Publishing Group, The Texas Rangers, State House Press, Twelve Years in the Saddle with the Texas Rangers. University of Nebraska Press, On the Pecos Trail. The Life Story of a Historian from Texas, Texas State Historical Association, Lone Stars and Legends: The History of Texas Music. Chipman, Donald; Joseph, Harriett Denise. Explorers and Settlers of Spanish Texas: Men and Women of Spanish Texas. University of Texas Press, The Path to a Modern South: Northeast Texas between Reconstruction and the Great Depression. Morris, John Miller; Miller, A. A Private in the Texas Rangers: Miller of Company B, Frontier Battalion. The Autobiography of John Wesley Hardin. Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries: Jane Long and Her Fellow Conspirators. Miss Emily, the Yellow Rose of Texas: Tale of a Texas Lawman. Texas Tech University Press, Maverick Publishing Company, A Story of Texas Liberation. Inside-Outside Book of Texas. Victor Lopez at the Alamo. Pelican Publishing Company, Incorporated, The Alamo and the Texas War for Independence. Da Capo Press, Incorporated, An Illustrated History of Texas Forts. Bush and the Bush Family Dynasty. Crown Publishing Group, History and Families, Turner Publishing Company, Politics of Arlington, Texas: An Era of Continuity and Growth. Donning Company Publishers, Historical Publishing Network, The Southwestern Frontier Out of the Desert: History of Central and Western Texas. History of Texas and the North Mexican States. History of Greater Dallas and Vicinity. History of Central and Western Texas, 2. Muzzle-Loaders on the Frontier. Texas in the Confederacy. Pioneer Publishing Company, The Pride of Texas. A Contest of Civilizations. Historical Review of South-East Texas. More Basic Texas Books. Barbed Wire Publishing, The Book of Texas. Bit and Spur Makers in the Texas Tradition: Hawk Hill Press, Historical Review of South-East Texas, 2. Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century. The Legend of Strap Buckner: Holiday House, Incorporated, The Sons of the Republic of Texas. The Legend of Crystal Lake. Twenty-Four Years a Cowboy and Ranchman: Or, Desperate Fights with the Indians and Mexicans. Lafayette of the South: West of the American dream: Joe Johnston Camp, no. From angels to hellcats: Mountain Press Pub, The Indian wars in Stephen F. Daughters of the Republic of Texas patriot ancestor album. Life and adventures of L. Mountain Home, AR,

2: Native American Relations in Texas | TSLAC

Get this from a library! The Indian wars in Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony, [Allen G Hatley].

Mexican War of Independence Mexico and its interior provinces in , including the province of Texas In , Mexico gained independence from Spain after the brutal and destructive Mexican War for Independence. Its territory included much of the former New Spain , including Spanish Texas. The victorious rebels issued a provisional constitution, the Plan de Iguala. This plan reaffirmed many of the ideals of the Spanish Constitution of and granted equal citizenship rights to all races. The following month the citizens of San Antonio de Bexar established a governing committee for the province of Texas consisting of seven representatives from San Antonio, one from La Bahia, and one from Nacogdoches. In July, a new national provisional government named Luciano Garcia as the political chief of Texas. Many Tejanos were reluctant to give up their self-rule. By , these missions had been converted into parishes, and most of the mission Natives moved to other settlements in Texas. Settlers were empowered to create their own militias to help control hostile Native American tribes. Texas faced raids from both the Apache and Comanche tribes, and with little military support the few settlers in the region needed help. In the hopes that an influx of settlers could control the Indian raids, the government liberalized its immigration policies for the region for the first time, and settlers from the United States were permitted in the colonies for the first time. Territory proclaimed its independency Territory claimed by the Republic of Texas Territory claimed by the Republic of the Rio Grande Rebellions In the late 18th century, Spain had stopped allocating new parcels of land in San Antonio and La Bahia , making it difficult for some families to accommodate their growth. Occupancy rights were granted to people in the northeast part of Texas, but the new residents had no official ownership of the land on which they lived. Notably, article 28 of this law prohibited the importation of slaves into Spanish territories, and if brought to the area, they would be freed. The General Colonization Law which enabled all heads of household who were citizens of or immigrants to Mexico to be eligible to claim land. The law did not differentiate among races or social stature, and people who had been granted occupancy rights would be able to claim the land patent for the dwellings. The rules were widely disregarded and many families became squatters. They were soon besieged by foreign speculators wanting to bring colonists into the state. Soldiers were given first choice of land, followed by citizens and immigrants. Empresarios and individuals with large families were exempt from the limit. Those who had owned land under Spanish control were allowed to retain their property as long as they had not fought on the side of the Spanish during the Mexican War of Independence. Immigrants were subject to the same policies as Mexican citizens, and Native Americans who migrated to Texas after Mexican independence and were not indigenous to the area would be treated as immigrants. The first group of colonists, known as the Old Three Hundred , arrived in to settle an empresarial grant that had been given to Stephen F. Austin by the Spanish. The group settled along the Brazos River , ranging from the near present-day Houston to Dallas. Austin was the first empresario to establish a colony in Mexican Texas. There was no shortage of people willing to come to Texas. The United States was still struggling with the aftermath of the Panic of , and soaring land prices within the United States made the Mexican land policy seem very generous. The location was chosen at the behest of the Tejanos, who hoped that colonists in that area could help defend against Comanche raids. Twenty-three other empresarios also brought immigrants to Texas. His Instructions and Regulations for the Alcades was issued January 22, It comprised a penal code and codes of criminal and civil procedure. The instructions authorized the creation of sheriff and constable offices and established a rudimentary court system. It relied on English common law concepts for defining criminal behavior and also established punishments for vices that Austin deemed disruptive, [29] such as gambling, profane swearing, and public drunkenness. In Austin created a company of men who would patrol his colony and protect the colonists from Native attacks and to defuse internal issues. The men were not uniformed and were not subject to military law or regulation. They were the precursors to the Texas Rangers. All but one colonist escaped to San Felipe. They returned to rebuild their colony the following year. For protection, the political chief of the region granted the community a small cannon.

Edwards had threatened to confiscate the land of any Mexican already living in the area in which he planned to bring settlers unless the Mexicans could present written deeds to the property. Mexican authorities promptly told him that he did not have the authority to confiscate land and he should honor the claims of the previous settlers. Edwards was finally forced to flee Mexican territory. In 1824, Mier y Teran issued his report, which concluded that most Anglo Americans refused to be naturalized and tried to isolate themselves from Mexicans. He also noted that slave reforms passed by the state were being ignored. Rumors of the new law quickly spread throughout the area and the colonists seemed on the brink of revolt. The governor of Coahuila y Tejas, Jose Maria Viesca, wrote to the president to explain the importance of slavery to the Texas economy, and the importance of the Texas economy to the development of the state. Texas was temporarily exempted from the rule. Others simply called their slaves indentured servants without legally changing their status. The low wages the slave would receive made repayment impossible, and the debt would be inherited, even though no slave would receive wages until age eighteen. A survey of Texas in 1824 found that the department of Bexar, which was mostly made up of Tejanos, had exported no goods. Burnet later became the interim president of the Republic of Texas. Bustamante implemented other measures to make immigration less desirable for Anglo-Americans. He further increased tariffs on goods entering Mexico from the United States, causing their prices to rise. Among the affected colonies were the Nashville Company run by Sterling C. Burnet, Lorenzo de Zavala and Joseph Vehlein. American land speculators believed they could make fortunes in the vast region of Texas, and American politicians believed Texas could help maintain a balance of power between free and slave states. Mexican president Guadalupe Victoria refused. At the request of the government, Austin mustered a local militia to help defend Texas if the invasion were to reach the northern regions of the country. Barradas surrendered as his troops suffered greatly from tropical diseases, and Santa Anna was hailed as a hero. During the invasion, the Mexican Congress had granted war powers to President Guerrero, making him essentially a dictator. This alarmed the Anglo colonists in Texas, who were accustomed to a separation of powers. The new garrisons were to be partly staffed by convicts. It became the first port in Texas to collect customs. A second custom port, Velasco, was established at the mouth of the Brazos River, while a third garrison established Fort Teran on the Neches River below Nacogdoches to combat smuggling and illegal immigration. The garrison commander chose not to expel them, instead sending them to Mexico for advice. After having received no replacements or supplies, the commander finally ordered all of the soldiers to return to San Antonio. Bradburn enforced the laws strictly, angering many colonists. He forbade the state commissioner from granting property titles to squatters and insisted on enforcing the law freeing any slave who set foot in Mexican territory. This angered many of the Anglos. They believed that their rights under the Mexican Constitution were being violated. In 1830, local men organized a militia, supposedly to protect the settlement from Indian attacks, although all Indians in the area were peaceful. In Brazoria, residents held a town meeting to decide what to do. Most were unfamiliar with Mexican law and assumed that the United States Bill of Rights still applied to them. Colonel Domingo de Ugartechea, who led the garrison at Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos River, refused to allow the ship carrying the cannon to pass. On June 26, settlers initiated the Battle of Velasco; Ugartechea surrendered the following day. He removed Bradburn from his command, and the settlers dispersed. Although most of the Mexican Army supported the Bustamante administration, this led to a small civil war. Mexico removed the commander at Matamoros from his post. They wished for an annulment of Article 11 of the colonization law of 1824, which prohibited foreign settlement as well as customs reform, recognition of squatters as valid immigrants, and a separate state for Texas. It legally proclaimed the grievances that the population of Texas had suffered under the centralist style Mexican government. A resulting second convention was held that year in April. This one, attended by recent arrivals such as Sam Houston, appointed a commission to draft a constitution for a new Mexican state of Texas and selected delegates to represent Texas before the federal government. Santa Anna decided to do away with the Mexican Constitution and became a dictator. Austin changes from being the promoter of peace to agreeing with separation from Mexico. Article 11 was repealed on November 21, 1830, allowing American immigrants to again flow into Texas. Furthermore, trial by jury was introduced, and English was authorized as a second language. Some legislators believed that centralism would be the only way to retain Texas, as newspapers in the United

States continued to make statements about the forthcoming annexation of Texas. When the national congress attempted to centralize the nation, a civil war ensued. As fighting erupted, Saltillo declared that Monclova had been illegally made the state capitol and selected its own governor. Texans in Saltillo recommended establishing a provisional government in Bexar during the unrest to strengthen the autonomy of Texas. Juan Seguín , political chief of Bexar, called for a town meeting to create a government but was forced to postpone it when Mexican troops advanced in the direction of Texas. Viesca was arrested as he traveled to San Antonio. In actuality, they were angry that the two-year grace period on tariffs had ended and the Anahuac customs office had reopened. When Viesca escaped and reached Texas, no one recognized him as governor. When Santa Anna became a dictator and began violating the Mexican Texans rights then the road to revolution began. In this document he explained that Texas wanted to be a separate state, not an independent nation. However, the Vice President began implementing reforms, particularly impacting the Mexican Army and the Catholic Church. These reforms angered the powerful centrist forces, who urged Santa Anna to abandon his semi-retirement.

3: Indian Wars Of Texas | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

This is the story of the leadership, organization, campaigns undertaken, tactics and strategy employed in Mexican Texas by Stephen F. Austin's militia against hostile Indians and others from to

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Notes for Chapter 1 1. Gregg Cantrell, Stephen F. Empresario of Texas New Haven: Yale University Press, , 18â€”22, 23â€” Gracy II, Moses Austin: His Life San Antonio: Trinity University Press, , 11, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29â€”37, 42â€”43, 52, 65, 68â€”73, 78, 79, ; Dudley G. Scarff, , 1: Free Press, , See also George P. Austin, 30â€”40, 45â€”49; Eugene C. Austin, April 28, , Moses and Stephen F. University of Illinois Press, , â€”; Kate L. Billon, Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days, from to St. Printed for the author, , 48â€”49, 51â€” Austin, 63â€”68, 69â€”71, 77; Eugene C. Barker, The Life of Stephen F. Austin, Founder of Texas, â€” New York: Jones and Pauline H. In and , the region around the Mississippi River town of New Madrid was rocked by a series of devastating earthquakes. University of Chicago Press, Austin, 53, 68â€”69, 72â€”73, 87, 90â€”91; Gracy, Moses Austin, â€”; Barker, ed. Rothbard, The Panic of Reactions and Policies New York: Louis, 85, 86, See also Hattie M. Austin, 71â€”72, 77â€”78; Barker, ed. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

4: The Indian wars in Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony, (edition) | Open Library

Get this from a library! The Indian wars in Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony, [Allen G Hatley] -- A detailed examination of the early conflict between Indians and Texas' early settlers.

Texan colonists[edit] European and especially mixed race Mexican colonists reached Texas prior to the end of Spanish rule. Colonial authorities did not encourage colonization in this area, as it was too far from their bases. The number of colonists was extremely limited, and they were always at risk of Comanche raids. By the early s, as a result of the Comanche wars, the Mexican wars of Independence, and the collapse of colonial power, Mexican resistance to Comanche attacks had almost collapsed. In contrast to the neglected military capabilities of the Mexicans, authorities considered Americans as extremely aggressive in combat and they were subsequently encouraged to establish settlements on the frontier in present-day Texas as a defensive bulwark to Comanche raids further south. Consequently, the new regime quickly recruited Americans, the first of which was Stephen F. Austin , who was given a Spanish land grant in Texas. Mexican Texas â€”[edit] Stephen F. Austin , known as the "Father of Texas" In the s, seeking additional colonists as a means of conquering the area, Mexico reached an agreement with Stephen F. Austin reauthorizing his Spanish land grants. That allowed several hundred American families to move into the region. As Austin used his network and government sponsors to spread the word of rich lands in Texas, thousands of additional colonists from the United States flooded into the region, many illegally. Many had no interest in being ruled by the government of Mexico. In , when Mexico abolished slavery throughout Mexico, the immigrants from the U. Under the change, many slaves in Mexico at this time were reclassified as indentured servants, with the longterm goal of freedom. Eventually these tensions resulted in the Texas Revolution. Following that truce, he was able to complete a treaty of peace and friendship, which was signed in Mexico City in December But, within twelve months the Mexican Government failed to pay the presents promised to the Pentucka, who resumed raiding at once. For the same reason, failure to pay promised tributes, the peace treaties signed for New Mexico broke down. By war raged the entire length of the Rio Grande. Most of the remaining Mexican settlements were destroyed; only those in the upper Rio Grande were secured. Thousands of surviving Mexican refugees fled to this area. The Mexican government negotiated additional treaties, signed in and , but in each case failed to meet the terms of the agreements. Although Texan military force was much stronger than previous Mexican colonists, the sheer rapidity of advance and large numbers of the raiders overwhelmed many of these early Texan colonization. During the entire period of to , colonists had difficulty with Comanche raids, despite the formation of full-time militia ranger companies in Tonkawa and Delaware Indians , enemies of the Comanche, allied with the new immigrants, trying to gain allies themselves against these traditional enemies. The Comanche detested the Tonkawa, in particular, for allegedly being cannibals. They did not distinguish between Mexicans and Americans in their raids. Austin created the first militia Rangers by hiring 10 men; they were paid to fight Indians and protect the colonial settlements. Soon the colonists organized additional Ranger companies. After the Republic was created, this trend continued. Without the resources for a standing army, Texas created small ranger companies mounted on fast horses to pursue and fight Comanches on their own terms. Completed in March , it had been regarded by the colonists as a strong-point, sufficient to protect them from any Native Americans not observing the peace treaties. Elder John Parker had negotiated with local Indians. Unfortunately for the immigrants, because these Native Americans were subject nations to the Comanche, the tribe did not feel bound to observe the peace. The killing of colonist militia at Fort Parker also resulted in the Comanche taking two women and three children as captives. The Parkers were well known, and the destruction of most of their clan produced shock throughout Texas. Survivors, especially James W. Parker , called for vengeance and help to recover the captives. Most Texans were busy trying to return to what was left of their former homes, and dealing with their own losses, as well as skirmishes with the retreating Mexican army. The Republic of Texas era: Sam Houston led the Republic to negotiate with the Comanche. They said they would stop raiding if they were given sufficient amounts of what they considered prerequisites for peaceful relations: He had lived in Indian Territory for years and learned about their cultures. He was

willing to meet with the Comanche on their terms and believed, as a matter of policy, that it was worth it to buy a few thousand dollars worth of presents. The Republic could not support the huge cost of a standing army for defense, and it might not be able to defeat the assembled might of the entire Comanche-Kiowa alliance, especially if they received Mexican help. They made increased demands for the Republic to retaliate against the Comanche. Under Lamar, the Republic of Texas waged war on the Comanche, invaded Comancheria, burned villages, attacked and destroyed numerous war bands, but the effort bankrupted the fledgling Republic. More importantly, although the Texas forces succeeded in rescuing large numbers of hostages, thousands remained in captivity. He had no resources to fight a full-scale war against the Plains Indians. Houston supported the "Solemn Declaration", which gave the Cherokee rights to the land in Texas on which they lived. It was the first treaty made by the Republic of Texas. Burnet had already been granted a tract of land within what were defined as Cherokee treaty lands. Rusk, commander of the Texas militia, to delineate the boundary. He was unsuccessful in this effort, and Houston could take no more action on the matter before his presidency ended. Evidence existed that a widespread conspiracy of Cherokee Indians and Mexicans had united to rebel against the new Republic of Texas, and rejoin Mexico. Houston refused to believe that his friends among the Cherokee were involved, and refused to order them arrested. He used them to neutralize the anti-Texans among the group, identifying the Mexican network and having its members killed. The settlement frontier quickly moved north along the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe rivers, into Comanche hunting ranges and the borders of Comancheria. Soon the Texan-Comanche relationship was turning violent. Houston made efforts to restore peace and the Comanches, alarmed at the vigor of Texan settlement, began to consider demanding a fixed boundary, contrary to their traditional notions about borders. However, Houston was forbidden by Texas law to yield any land claimed by the Republic. He still made peace with the Comanche in As carried out, the policy was based on establishing a permanent Indian frontier, i. The Cherokee War and subsequent removal of the Cherokee from Texas began shortly after Lamar took office. Cherokee Lamar demanded that the Cherokee, who had been promised title to their land if they remained neutral during the Texas War of Independence, voluntarily relinquish their lands and all their property, and move to the Indian Territory of the United States. When they refused, he used force to compel their removal. The Cherokee reluctantly agreed to sign a treaty of removal that guaranteed to them the profit from their crops and the cost of the removal. During the next 48 hours the Cherokee insisted they would leave peacefully, but refused to sign the treaty because of a clause in the treaty that would require that they be escorted out of Texas under armed guard. On July 15 and 16 of , a combined Militia force under General K. The Indians attempted to resist at the village, and when that failed, tried to re-form, which also failed. Approximately Indians were killed, including Chief Bowles, to only three Militia. When killed, Chief Bowles was carrying a sword given to him by Sam Houston. After the battle, the Cherokee fled to the Choctaw Nation, and northern Mexico making East Texas was virtually free of organized communities of Indians, and their lands guaranteed by treaty, were given to American settlers. Lamar needed an army to carry out his Indian policies, and he set out to build one, at great cost. But at independence, the best estimates were that the Republic had 30, Anglo-Americans and Hispanic residents. The Comanche and Kiowa however, had in the s a population estimated between 20, and 30, They were well supplied with high-quality firearms and had a large surplus of horses. In addition, by the s the Comanche had established a large network of Indian allies and a vast trading network. Lamar had neither the manpower nor the money to pursue his policy after the Cherokee War, but was not deterred. There were not enough Rangers to battle the Comanche at Palo Duro Canyon, for instance, where they could catch them during winter. Cheyenne and Arapaho attacks along the northern border of Comanche territory coupled with huge losses in the two preceding generations in several smallpox epidemics had the Penateka Peace Chiefs convinced a treaty might be in their best interests. Additionally, they now realized the huge importance the captive Texans held by the Comanches, had in the Texan imagination. Thus, they reasoned great concessions could be gained from the Texans. Consequently, the Comanche offered, to meet with the Texans, in an effort to negotiate peace in return for a recognized boundary between the Republic and the Comancheria and the return of the hostages. None of the other 11 Bands of the Comanche were involved in the peace talks at all. The decision of Peace Chiefs from one band of the Comanche to negotiate, as well as the offer of returning of

the hostages, appears to have convinced Lamar that the Comanche tribe was ready to surrender the hostages. His Secretary of War issued instructions which make clear that Lamar expected the Comanche to act in good faith in returning the hostages, and to yield to his threats of force. Fisher, commanding the 1st Regiment of Infantry: Should the Comanche come in without bringing with them the Prisoners, as it is understood they have agreed to do, you will detain them. Some of their number will be dispatched as messengers to the tribe to inform them that those detained, will be held as hostages until the Prisoners are delivered up, then the hostages will be released. Council House Fight Thirty-three Penateka chiefs and warriors, accompanied by 32 other Comanches, virtually all of whom were family members or retainers, arrived in San Antonio on March 19, None of the bands except the Penateka arrived at the meeting. However, they were the pre-eminent band and understood to be the primary leadership of the nation, and were expected to hold the ability of rounding up the hostages. When the Comanche representatives arrived at San Antonio in March , following instructions from the Lamar administration, Commissioners of the Texas government demanded the return of all captives held by the Penateka. In addition, Texas officials insisted that the Comanches abandon Central Texas, cease interfering with Texan settlements, cease conspiring with Mexicans, and avoid all white settlements. The Comanche chiefs at the meeting had brought along one white captive, and several Mexican children who had been captured separately. The white captive was Matilda Lockhart, a year-old girl who had been held prisoner for over a year and a half. Mary Maverick , who helped care for the girl, wrote almost 60 years after the event that Matilda Lockhart had been beaten and raped, and had suffered burns to her body.

5: Texas's Indian wars - Wikipedia

The Indian wars in Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony, by Allen G. Hatley, Eakin Press edition, in English - 1st ed.

The following tribes are discussed on this website. Alabama-Coushatta Though recognized as two separate tribes, the Alabamas and Coushattas have long been considered one tribe culturally. They migrated from present-day Alabama beginning in 1680, eventually settling in the Big Thicket area of Southeast Texas. The Alabamas and Coushattas were skilled warriors but preferred to stay at peace. They fought with Stephen F. Austin in his campaigns against the Karankawas and in the Fredonian Rebellion, and successfully drove the Comanches out of their territory in 1823. Their assistance to the Texans during the Runaway Scrape in 1836 won them the friendship of even such an inveterate Indian fighter as Mirabeau B. Lamar. In 1849, the Alabamas moved to a reservation in Polk County, where they were joined by the Coushattas in 1850. They helped move military supplies for Texas during the Civil War. Their support won praise from Confederate governors Francis R. Lubbock and Pendleton Murrah. However, the 1850s saw the two tribes reach a low point, as an influx of white settlers into their lands destroyed their traditional way of life. In the 1860s, the Alabamas and Coushattas began to build new lives, becoming experts in the burgeoning lumber industry and embracing both Christianity and education as anchors in their lives. During these years, an attorney from Livingston, J. Feagin, became a tireless advocate for the tribes. Feagin worked for decades to gain federal assistance for land and educational opportunities that would enable the tribes to be economically self-sufficient once again. This effort finally began to pay off in the 1870s, when the government purchased an additional 100,000 acres of land that helped make the Alabama-Coushatta more competitive farmers. The federal government also paid for additional educational facilities, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Since then, Alabama-Coushatta affairs have been alternately under both state and federal jurisdiction. The tribes formally incorporated under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and developed both a constitution and by-laws. Greatly impacted by disease and warfare, they migrated westward after the Texas Revolution, seeking an area where they could live free of white interference and depredations from fiercer tribes. Two groups of Apaches, the Lipans and the Mescaleros, were of primary importance in Texas. Apaches were among the first Indians to learn to ride horses and lived a nomadic existence following the buffalo. They also farmed, growing maize, beans, pumpkins, and watermelons. During the era of Spanish rule, the Apaches staged constant raids against the Spanish missions. But as the 1700s wore on, they found themselves subject to raiding from the even more fearsome Comanches. Eventually, they entered an on-again, off-again relationship with the Spanish, sometimes warring and raiding, other times allying with the Spanish against the Comanches and other enemies. When Anglo Americans began moving into Texas, the Apaches cultivated a friendship with them as a bulwark against the Comanches. This friendship broke down in 1800, perhaps because of the unsolved murder of a Lipan chief named Flacco the Younger, whom the Lipans believed was killed by whites. Lipan and Mescalero Apaches moved across the Mexican border and began a series of destructive border raids that lasted for decades. It was not until 1829 that the U. S. Army under Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie led a force into Mexico, destroyed the Apache villages, and forced the survivors onto a reservation in New Mexico. Arapaho The Arapahos ranged to the north of Texas over a wide area encompassing much of present-day Colorado, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, westward to the Rockies, and eastward into Kansas and Oklahoma. They lived a nomadic lifestyle following the buffalo. Close allies of the Southern Cheyennes, they came into conflict with the Comanches over territory in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Around 1825, the Arapahos and Comanches made peace with each other and joined forces against further American expansion onto the western plains. The U. S. Army defeated the Arapahos in a series of violent confrontations in the 1850s, and many members of the tribes moved onto to a reservation in Wyoming. In 1868, a reservation was established near present-day Oklahoma City for the remaining southern branch of the tribe. Biloxi The Biloxis gave their name to the area around Biloxi, Mississippi, where they first encountered European explorers. They began to migrate westward in the 1700s to avoid white interference. By 1820, a group had settled along the Neches River in present-day Angelina County. The Biloxies became allies of the Cherokees and were caught up in the violence in 1838 that drove the Cherokees out of Texas. Following that disaster, the Biloxies scattered. Some went into Arkansas with the Cherokees,

while others joined up with the Alabama-Coushattas, the Choctaws, and the Creeks. Other families moved west to present-day Bell County. Eventually, Biloxis settled as far west as Brackettville and as far south as Nacimient in Mexico. They lived in complex settled societies and were known for their cultivation of corn maize and their beautiful ceramics. As Europeans moved into their areas, the Caddos became leading traders, trafficking in furs, guns, and horses with Europeans and other Indians. By the early s, the Caddos had moved to the Brazos River area to try to escape the relentless pressure of American expansion. They were forced onto a reservation in In they were forced to move again, this time to a reservation in Indian Territory Oklahoma. Wars, epidemics, and food shortages caused many Cherokees to migrate west to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas in hopes of preserving their traditional way of life. Pressed further south by American settlement, in about sixty families under Chief Bowl Duwali settled in Rusk County near the Caddos. As Americans settled that area, distrust grew between them and the Cherokees. Hoping to gain a legal title to their land, the Cherokees invested a great deal of energy in cultivating a relationship with Mexico. Hoping to protect this relationship, they remained neutral between Texas and Mexico during the Texas Revolution. Sam Houston was an adopted member of the Cherokee tribe and a forceful advocate for the people. He negotiated a permanent reservation for the tribe in East Texas, but the treaty was never ratified by the Texas Congress. Under President Lamar, Texas fought a war with the Cherokees in which resulted in the defeat of the Indians. Most Cherokees were forced into Indian Territory. Cheyenne The Southern Cheyennes lived an agricultural lifestyle in the Black Hills area until the introduction of the horse, when they adopted a nomadic lifestyle following the buffalo. Along with their allies, the Arapahos, they dominated the plains between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers. Like the Arapahos, in they settled their long-running war with their traditional enemies, the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches. For about ten years, they lived in relative peace, concentrating on trading with other tribes, Americans, and New Mexicans. However, by the tribe was under severe pressure from cholera, the whiskey trade, the decline of the buffalo, and the loss of their camping and hunting grounds to American expansion. The tribe was split on how to deal with their setbacks, with some chiefs negotiating with the Americans for peace, and the famous Dog Soldiers waging relentless war. Army moved to crush the Southern Cheyennes in several engagements, including the well-known incidents at Sand Creek and the Washita River Following the Washita massacre, the Cheyennes relocated to a reservation in Oklahoma. They lived in permanent settlements, and their way of life depended on both hunting and agriculture. In the mid-sixteenth century, they were among the first Indians to encounter Spanish explorers. After years of resisting American pressure to move, in the mids the Chickasaws were forced to abandon their traditional homes and take up residence in Indian Territory. A number of Chickasaws disliked the new territory and established a small community near Nacogdoches. The Chickasaws had been among the most prosperous Indians in the United States before they moved, but the dislocation, together with Comanche raiding, hit their society hard. After the war, Chickasaw territory became a crossroads for the cattle drives, and the tribe largely lost its identity. Coahuiltecan Coahuiltecan is the name given to hundreds of small Indian groups who lived in northern Mexico and south Texas. These simple hunter-gatherers found themselves caught in the middle between Spanish colonizers and Apache raiders. Due to these pressures and disease, their population went into a steep decline during the early Spanish period, and little is known of their culture or way of life. A large number of the survivors gathered in Spanish missions for protection from the Apaches. By , most of the remaining Coahuiltecan had merged with other tribes or intermarried with the Hispanic population. There were at least thirteen active bands of Comanches, with five playing prominent roles in Texas history. These unparalleled horsemen led a nomadic lifestyle following the buffalo. They controlled trade in produce, buffalo products, horses, and captives throughout their domain. In the s, the Comanches made their presence known in Texas by warring with the Apaches and the Spanish. Fearing that they would lose Texas to the Comanches, the Spanish negotiated a peace treaty with them in When the Spanish were unable to keep their promises in trade goods and gifts, Comanche raiding against the Spanish resumed, with many of the stolen horses being traded to newly arrived Americans. The Comanches fiercely resisted their encroachments with destructive and deadly raids on the frontier. A cycle of raiding and retaliation on both sides climaxed during the presidency of Mirabeau B. After Texas became a state, a number of Comanches were defeated by disease, warfare, and the

depletion of the buffalo and moved to a reservation in Indian Territory Oklahoma. However, many others remained active and were able to stop the spread of white settlement west of the Texas Hill Country. In the s, Comanches launched a major attack against buffalo hunters at Adobe Walls. This raid brought down a retaliatory U. Army campaign under Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie that broke Comanche power once and for all. The Comanche way of life could not survive without their horses. The Comanches were forced to surrender and begin the painful transition to reservation life. Their tribal government today operates near Lawton, Oklahoma. Delaware The Delawares originated in the Delaware River region but were driven from their ancestral home by disease and white settlement. Eventually, the main body of the tribe ended up in Missouri and Kansas.

6: The Indian Wars: In Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony ExLibrary | eBay

Rangers, Riflemen, And Indian Wars In Texas, By Stephen L. Moore Engl Buy Now The Indian - \$ The Indian Wars In Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony - Signed - 1st Ed.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: AC Audited Claims are those military-related claims submitted to the Comptroller or Treasurer of the Republic of Texas that were audited, approved and paid by the republic government. These were largely paid between and the early s, mainly from the Boundary Compromise money Texas was paid for its lost territory. PP Republic Pension Papers were generally filed from the s to the early s by veterans who served in the Texas Revolution and other republic-era military units. UC Unpaid Claims are those documents which do not fit in one of the above categories or those whose final payment disposition is unknown. Chapter 1 Attack and Counterattack 1. Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas State House Press, , Hereafter cited as Brown, Indian Wars. See also McLean, Malcolm D. Published by the University of Texas at Arlington. This multi-volume set is hereafter referenced as McLean, Papers. Border Wars of Texas Hereafter referenced as DeShields, Border Wars. Eakin Press, , viii, They Rode for the Lone Star. The Saga of the Texas Rangers: Taylor Publishing Company, , , Rangers and Pioneers of Texas State House Press, , ; Sowell, Rangers, 6. Brown, Indian Wars, DeShields, Border Wars, Sowell, Texas Indian Fighters, The Texas Rangers, Austin, Tex: Knowles, They Rode for the Lone Star, Wilbarger, Indian Depredations in Texas, Wilkins, The Legend Begins, Webb, Walter Prescott Editor-in-Chief. The Handbook of Texas: A Dictionary of Essential Information Austin: The Indian Wars in Stephen F. Eakin Press, , Indian Depredations in Texas A Century of Frontier Defense Austin: Wilbarger, Indian Depredations, Hatley, The Indian Wars, Chapter 2 The Original Ranger Battalion 1. Hereafter cited as Gulick, Lamar Papers. Texas Frontier Leader Austin, Tex: Encino Press, , You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

7: Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center - Native American Gateway

The Texas State Historical Association Quarterly Report includes "Papers read at the meetings of the Association, and such other contributions as may be accepted by the Committee" (volume 1, number 1).

Papers concern the career of Borden , surveyor, inventor, newspaperman, businessman, and agriculturalist. Materials include account books, contract books, pamphlets, scrapbooks, newspapers, biography, letter-press books, books, and photostats of correspondence. Microfilm holdings include registry of the port of Galveston, letters, and other papers. The Camargo Archives includes genealogical resources particularly useful for patrons interested in the Camargo area. The collection includes birth registers that date from through , marriage registers dating from to , and death registers dating from to The collection also includes monthly reports of the mission and parish as well as account books. Documentation associated with land title and land claim legal proceedings for the area surrounding Camargo date from the late 19th and early 20th century. Most records are photostat copies of the original Spanish manuscripts and have not been translated. Some of the papers are in Spanish. Nestor and Tacitus Clay Papers, , Nestor Clay was an early settler of Texas and represented Washington County at the conventions of and His son, Tacitus, was an influential businessman in Independence. Their papers include original correspondence and deeds, transcripts of wills, legal documents, biographical information, and family trees of the Clay and Johnson families. Photostats of papers concern the career of Coles , early settler of Texas, lawyer, and judge, and relate to land transfers, Stephen F. Included are correspondence, financial papers, passport, and legal documents. Thomas DeCrow Letters, Photostats of letters from Thomas DeCrow, a carpenter and farmer from Maine, to his father and brother. The letters concern his prosperity in Texas, the estate of his brother Daniel who was one of the Old Three Hundred, and claims against the Republic of Texas. Adina De Zavala Papers, Also included are papers relating to the De Zavala family land holdings and family history. The collection contains several photo albums in which most of the individuals and places are identified. Lorenzo De Zavala Papers, This collection consists of the papers of Lorenzo De Zavala, a public person influential in Mexican and Texan independence movements. This is perhaps the most diverse collection in the archives, including documents associated with colonial mission and presidio records, Texas Revolution and Republic period records, documents associated with the Civil War and Reconstruction, as well as oil industry records. The collection includes a wide variety of civil, ecclesiastical, military, and legal documents. Of particular use to the researcher is an extensive name index in the finding aid that lists all of the people, places, and subjects mentioned in the collection. Original manuscripts can be found in the Bexar Archives. They contain much information on early Anglo-American activity in the area. James Fisher League Papers, Papers concern league of land granted to Fisher b. A plat map is included. Nunn Hardy Papers, Correspondence , diaries , account papers , legal papers , scrapbook ca. Laredo Texas Records, Material in this collection dates from to It includes records, business and legal documents concerning the official, municipal, church and social affairs of Laredo during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Land allotments, boundary surveys, tax renditions, wills, estate records, post office records, criminal litigation, decrees, laws, ordinances, census reports, statistics, and official correspondence are all included in the collection. Included are marriage registers, baptism registers, and death registers. All items in this collection are photostat typescript copies of the original Spanish manuscripts. Natchez Trace Collection, This important collection details all facets of civil, social, cultural, and economic life in the Natchez areas of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas under U. The collection contains numerous plantation records and family records. It is an excellent resource for the study of slavery. The collection also includes wills, lawsuits, estate inventories, property transfers, marriage records, and contracts. Material in this collection is especially useful for research relating to the Camargo, Reynosa, and Brownsville areas between and The collection contains birth registers that date from through and marriage registers from through Family records include information on parents and place of birth. These are available in Spanish. However, the material in the English translations is easier to access. Francis William Seabury Papers, This collection includes material that dates from to Along with a great deal of

information on the Seabury family business affairs, the collection contains correspondence, wills, funeral notices, power of attorney notices, marriage licenses, surveys, and family trees. An index for the family trees is located in the manuscript portion of the collection. The trees themselves are available on microfilm. This extensive collection contains papers pertaining to the career of James B. Wells, attorney and administrator of the King Ranch. The papers address commercial, cultural, governmental, military, industrial, political, and social issues in the areas discussed. Of particular use to the genealogist are the numerous wills, abstracts, and other legal documents included in the collection. Although the material in this collection details events and transactions after the colonial period, land transaction records do contain information pertinent to researchers focusing on the earlier time periods. Materials are in English and Spanish. Some records are typescript copies, others are photostat copies of the original manuscripts. There are numerous documents associated with legal transactions involving land, including deeds, titles, claims, and wills. Surveys and distribution plans associated with royal visitations are also found in the collection. Most volumes in the collection are preceded by calendars that list documents found in each volume. While some of these records describe mundane details of daily mission life and interactions with mission Indians, other records report violent conflicts with Indians that remained hostile to the Spanish presence. San Antonio Archives, " This material dates from through and is associated with the governance of the city of San Antonio. Records from to are photostat copies of the original Spanish manuscripts. Included are city council election results, the minutes of city council meetings, rosters of mayors and aldermen, and summaries of ordinances implemented. San Francisco el Grande Archives , " These are photostat copies of original manuscripts in Spanish pertaining to the early settlement and mission process in Texas and Coahuila. Volumes that cover the seventeenth and eighteenth century describe the establishment and maintenance of presidios in the area. Some of these documents include lists of soldiers stationed in the presidios during this period. Reports relating to the settlement of the San Antonio area bear the signatures of the principal settlers in San Antonio dating from These archives also contain numerous descriptions of mission life through correspondence, official reports, and diary entries. The evolution of the relationship between missionaries and local Indians and between mission Indians and non-mission settlers figures prominently in these papers. Some mission reports include brief baptismal records for Indian converts. This subcollection includes a calendar that lists all items in the collection. These are photostat copies of original manuscripts associated with the early colonial history of Texas. Many of the volumes of documents describe early missions and the process of Spanish colonization in Texas and Coahuila. The documents also discuss the establishment and maintenance of presidios in the area. Refugio, Matamoros, and Ciudad Victoria figure prominently in these papers. Included are numerous types of lists of citizens of each of these locations. Documents in this archive provide useful information for the study of the Laredo area in the late colonial period. Documents include official correspondence between secular and religious officials in Laredo and other colonial officials, wills of residents of the area, reports on relations with Indians, and reports on economic issues. This collection does not have a calendar. This large archive contains a great deal of useful genealogical information on the Nacogdoches area. The collection contains much correspondence directed to Mexican political officials in the Nacogdoches area. It also contains various types of legal documents as well as official decrees. Numerous lists are provided, including lists of eligible voters and election results for Nacogdoches, as well as the names of individuals serving on juries, and muster rolls of the Texas Revolution. Vital statistics reporting the number of births, marriages, and deaths are particularly interesting. These lists do not provide the names of individuals, but they do report whether the individual was free white or slave, the month that the birth, death, or marriage occurred, and the age at which the event occurred. Statistical census information is broken down according to marital status single, married, widowed , gender, and age. Included are the number of individuals engaged in different occupations, the number of schools in the area, and the number of students. These documents also provide lists of prisons and prisoners by gender , hospitals and patients by gender , cemeteries, factories, public areas, springs, ranches, plantations, and farms. Censuses of this type are included for several towns in the State of Coahuila and Texas. Complete censuses, including names, civil status, occupation, religion, and age are available for a number of years for several communities in the Nacogdoches area. Finally, this collection includes the certificates of admission giving non-Mexican citizens permission to

settle in Texas. The calendar for the collection only covers the to time period.

8: Settler | BORDER LAND: The Struggle for Texas,

Table of contents for The Indian wars: in Stephen F. Austin's Texas Colony, / Allen G. Hatley ; foreword by Gregg Cantrell. Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog.

Peace Came in the Form of a Woman: Indians and Spaniards in the Texas Borderlands. The University of North Carolina Press, Ruckus Along the Rivers: A Document for Litigation, Indian Atrocities in Early East Texas. Best of East Texas Publishers, The Life and the Legend. The University of Texas at El Paso, The Indian Wars in Stephen F. The Conquest of the Karankawas and the Tonkawas. Heap Many Texas Chiefs. The Naylor Company, Peter Ellis Bean in Mexican Texas. Nine Years Among the Indians, University of New Mexico Press, Dreaming With the Ancestors: Black Seminole Women in Texas and Mexico. University of Oklahoma Press, Last Stand of the Texas Cherokees: Chief Bowles and the Cherokee War in Texas. Savage Frontier, Volume II, Rangers, Riflemen, and Indian Wars in Texas. University of North Texas Press, Savage Frontier, Volume IV, Freedom on the Border: Texas Tech University Press, University of Texas Press, The Karankawa Indians of Texas: Indians of the Rio Grande Delta: From Dominance to Disappearance: The Indians of Texas and the Near Southwest, University of Nebraska Press, The Indians of Texas: An Annotated Research Bibliography. The Scarecrow Press, Inc. Native American Bibliography Series, No. The Indian Papers of Texas and the Southwest, Texas State Historical Association, Index in each volume.

9: Mexican Texas - Wikipedia

In a long-overdue examination, Allen G. Hatley traces Texas constables to their roots in medieval England and colonial America and chronicles a rich history from January , when a constable was appointed as the first law-enforcement officer in Stephen F. Austin's colony."

Walter Benjamins Philosophy The best-known novels of George Eliot . Molecular genetics of hypothalamic-pituitary axis development Phu V. Tran . [et al.] Confession is good for you Lectio divina The circular ruins. A syllabus of Chinese civilization Osteoporosis (Self Care Health Library) Black soldiers go West Eagles 3 Talons of Eagles Target job application usa Story of Marie-Antoinette. Competitive supply chains Count Fontenac by W.D. LeSueur. v. 4. Chemistry of Organosulfur Compounds Inside Tasmanias bookshops Weblogic server 10.3 administration tutorial Why are ed files locked Comparing two independent groups for binary data Worship in Small Membership Churches Mcse server 2012 study guide Inventory of the Carter Glass papers at the University of Virginia. Impoundment control-Presidents second special message for FY 1994] Madden 25 official guide Naturally enhanced Yamaha xt225 service manual Birds do it, bees do it : learning about / Reigning in the surge : inflation and politics in the United Kingdom Catharine B. Hill Riders Team Spirit (Riders) Latin for pharmacists Learn website design in photoshop K-6 science syllabus Intelligence test books Movement building A single man book Vocabulary for achievement grade 9 The master of the mill Bottled Butterfly Understanding the research process and ethical issues in nursing research James A. Fain Outlines Highlights for Leisure Education Program Planning by Dattilo, ISBN