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From Dominance to Disappearance: The Indians of Texas and the Near Southwest, 1786-1859. By F. Todd Smith.

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understanding of American history and federal Indian law. The extent of this ignorance was reflected when President George W. Bush was questioned about tribal sovereignty in the twenty-first century at a gathering of minority journalists. He responded lamely: "Tribal sovereignty means that. It's sovereign. You're a . . . you're a . . . you've been given sovereignty and you're viewed as a sovereign entity." Such lack of clarity confirms Raymond Cross's prediction that the "dialogue between 'Europeans' and 'Native Americans' in coming years will be very tense, up and down, potentially heartbreaking" (247).

The detailed map after the table of contents relates sufficiently to the scope of the book, but it may be focused too narrowly for readers unfamiliar with the geography of the Missouri River in north-central North Dakota. A black-and-white picture collection brings the book's major figures (for example, various generations of the Cross family) and events (the mammoth Garrison Dam) to life for the reader. Scholars may quibble with the unconventional footnotes, but the author does document his extensive use of secondary sources.

Considering that very few people will witness Raymond Cross's dynamism in person or read his eloquent legal briefs and law review articles, VanDevelder's *Coyote Warrior* provides a persuasive account of another Native community's fight for justice in America. The legal struggles of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara peoples for their land and sovereignty, as seen from their standpoint, provides valuable insights into the dysfunctional nature and unfounded assumptions of federal Indian policy. The author achieved his goal of making the compelling story of three tribe's contentious political relationship with the United States accessible to a wider audience.

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**From Dominance to Disappearance: The Indians of Texas and the Near Southwest, 1786–1859.** By F. Todd Smith. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2005. 320 pages. \$59.95 cloth.

In the last couple of years, several new books on the history of the Indians of Texas have appeared, including Gary Clayton Anderson's *The Conquest of Texas* and my own *The Texas Indians*. Now this book by Todd Smith, an associate professor of history at the University of North Texas, joins these to form what I think is a strong, informative trilogy.

In a way, Smith's book is supposed to be a sequel. He admits it is to be a follow-up to Elizabeth John's 1975 classic *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds: The Confrontation of Indians, Spanish, and French in the Southwest, 1540–1795*. Certainly anyone wanting to work on Indian relations with Spanish Texas, French and Spanish Louisiana, or the Spanish Southwest has to begin with John's book. It is the most comprehensive work on Indian-Spanish-French relations in the region ever written. Smith essentially takes up where John left off. But where *Storms* is a huge tome covering 250 years of Spanish New Mexico, Texas, and western French Louisiana, Smith leaves out New Mexico

and concentrates on Texas, particularly the regions around San Antonio, the Texas Coast, and the Texas-Louisiana frontier. Pueblo peoples, such as the Tiguas near El Paso, are not covered here. Nevertheless, Smith does a bang-up job and you do not need to read *Storms* in order to understand and appreciate fully *From Dominance to Disappearance*.

Beginning about a decade before Johns's conclusion, Smith starts with the 1786 treaty the Texas Spanish finally hammered out with the Comanches and Wichitas. At this time the Indians were dominant, particularly those same Comanches and Wichitas, but the Apaches in southwest Texas, the Karankawas along the coast, and even the Caddos in the northeast could often make the Spanish dance to an Indian tune. If anything, the 1786 treaty would give the Spanish only a little respite to concentrate on defeating the Apaches. The Spanish were never able to beat the Apaches. But the Comanches would.

A wonderful introductory chapter sets the stage for Indian dominance in Texas in 1786 and explains how things came to be. The Spanish in Texas were never as powerful as they let on. With only a few settlements along the Mexican border, around San Antonio, and in East Texas, they were far from the supply centers of Mexico. Even worse, from the Spanish point of view, they were surrounded and bedeviled by powerful, horse-mounted Indian peoples who lived in rather autonomous bands. A treaty with one did not guarantee peace with another.

However, the Spanish were not powerless and could mount pretty hefty military expeditions. But what gave the Spanish real influence was that they controlled the distribution of firearms and manufactured goods, all things the Indians were quickly becoming dependent upon. Had the Spanish been the only European power in the region, then their control of manufactured goods might well have allowed them to bend the Indians to their will. But French traders operating out of Louisiana could supply the Texas Indians with these goods and so gave them an alternative to play against the Spanish.

However, Indian dominance at 1786 was short-lived. Smith's chapter titles track a rather rapid decline: "Dominance, to 1786," "Tenuous Coexistence, 1786–1803," "Contested Boundaries, 1804 to 1810," "Transformation, 1811 to 1822," "Destruction, 1823–1835," "Defeat, 1836–1845," "Desperation, 1846–1853," and "Disappearance, 1854 to 1859." It is a sad trail.

So what destroyed the Texas Indians after 1786? At its most basic, Smith says it is a population decline by Indians and a population boom in Anglo-Americans. He argues that as long as Indians could keep their population numbers higher than those of Euro-Americans in the area, then they were okay. Indian population numbers were always higher than those of the Spanish, French, or Mexicans in Texas. But once Indian numbers dwindled and they became the minority, they found themselves on the road to disappearance. Unfortunately for the Indians of Texas, there were plenty of things that reduced their populations. Disease was one of the worst, and over the decades epidemics decimated Indian populations in Texas, particularly the more agricultural Caddos and Wichitas. Warfare and raiding among the Indians also contributed to population decline as the Comanches, Wichitas, and Caddos fought the Apaches and Karankawas, and they all fought the Tonkawas.

But the most important element in all this was the increasing Anglo-American population. Already crowding the Texas eastern border by the early 1800s, once the Mexicans let in Stephen F. Austin and his American settlers in 1821 it was like turning on a spigot. By 1835, there were more than 30,000 Americans in Texas, alarming the Mexicans and outpopulating all of the Texas Indians. Interestingly, riding this wave of immigration into Texas were large bands of eastern Indians, such as Cherokees, Alabamas, Coushattas, and Shawnees, who appealed to the Mexican government for guaranteed new homelands in Texas. Instead, Mexico dithered. Had they guaranteed Indian lands in Texas, they might have had loyal Indian allies to fight for them during the Texas war for independence. Instead, Indians tried to play each side against the other and tepidly backed whichever side would guarantee their lands.

With the coming of the Republic of Texas in 1836, Texans were in no mood to guarantee lands to any Indians. In short order, the Cherokees, Shawnees, and most other immigrant Indian nations were forced out. Peoples native to Texas, such as Caddos, Wichitas, and Tonkawas were driven west or north into Indian Territory, while some, such as the Atakapas and Karankawas, disappeared altogether. Because of Smith's exhaustive research (many primary sources are archived in Spain, Texas, and Louisiana), he is able to provide an amazing amount of detail, including casualties taken in various battles. A telling point arises from his narrative: with the coming of Anglo-Americans to Texas, the number of Indians killed in battles tended to skyrocket. In Spanish days, Indian battle casualties seemed relatively low. But once the Americans arrived, Indian casualties started numbering in the dozens, sometimes a hundred or more. What brings on these huge casualties, if they actually existed, is fertile ground for more historical exploration.

Texans did not have to kill all the Indians to get rid of them. In 1859, where Smith ends his book, Texans shut down the only two reservations then in existence in the state and forced the Caddos, Wichitas, Tonkawas, and Penateka Comanches into Indian Territory. Except for tiny bands of Alabama-Coushattas in the southeast Texas woods and Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache raids in coming years, most Indians had disappeared from Texas. Of course, the story of the Indians of Texas does not really end in 1859. A slim epilogue briefly sketches Texas Indian history up to the present. But this deserves more study in another book that takes them up to the present day.

While Smith has not broken any new ground here, he has done something equally as important: he has filled in the background and edges of late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Texas Indian history. His hard work in the archives has paid off with a wealth of detail that shows the tremendous interaction between the Texas Indians and the Spanish, French, Mexicans, and later Anglo-Americans. His narrative also allows the reader to feel the rising panic that overwhelmed the Indians of Texas as they scrambled to get ahead of this juggernaut of American settlers. Desperate to return their lives to some semblance of order, most Texas Indians will not be able to find it within the boundaries of the state.

As a sequel to Johns's *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds*, Smith has succeeded admirably. While he does not delve deep into Indian society or try

to explain Indian agendas, this is a fine Indian and Euro-American political and diplomatic history. His book sits nicely next to Johns's in my library.

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**Indian Metropolis: Native Americans in Chicago, 1945–75.** By James B. LaGrand. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2002. 284 pages. \$34.95 cloth; \$20.00 paper.

This book is a gem. It is one that those of us working on urbanization and urban Indian topics have been waiting years for. It makes a solid contribution and is highly recommended without any reservation. LaGrand utilizes a comprehensive social historical approach to bring together historical and archival documentation, interviews, oral histories, and primary and secondary sources regarding American Indian urbanization to create a richly textured view of American Indians in Chicago. He wisely focuses on a thirty-year period of time (1945–75) and narrows his primary geographic focus to the greater Chicago area. However, he adeptly places this primary focus within the broader historical and national context. The book is carefully done and is rich in resources for those wishing to pursue further an interest in American Indian urbanism. LaGrand scrupulously analyzes the usefulness of various theoretical stances found in the literature regarding the topics addressed here.

The book includes extensive and detailed footnotes as well as a full bibliography listing manuscript collections, government documents, published primary sources, interviews carried out by the author and others, and secondary sources. The comprehensive treatment of the topic as well as the extensive bibliography make this work valuable for scholars, as well as extremely useful for university-level classes in Native American/American Indian studies, anthropology, sociology, history, and American studies.

LaGrand builds a strong and convincing case for taking a holistic and balanced view of the multiple social forces including the effects of World War II and worldwide urbanization trends related to industrialization that have contributed to the rapid increase in the American Indian population in Chicago and other cities in the United States. For example, between 1940 and 1970 Chicago's American Indian population increased more than twenty-fold, and this rapid demographic increase has continued ever since.

The motivations to migrate include increased opportunities for urban wage labor in a time of diminished access to rural resources and land, as well as increased opportunities for education in urban areas.

LaGrand frequently cites the effects of the federal relocation program initiated in the 1950s as one factor in encouraging migration from rural reservations to urban centers such as Chicago. However, he is critical, and rightfully so, of policy-driven researchers such as Fixico (1986) who place a paramount emphasis on relocation and termination policy as the primary force for American Indian migration to urban areas and who characterize Indian