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It is no longer true to say that historians have overlooked the enslavement of Native Americans across the Americas. Although historians still have much to cover, over the last twenty years, new scholarship has emphasized the critical role that diverse forms of Indigenous enslavement played in the formation of Euro-American settlements, with works covering a wide range of geographical areas and colonial situations.

James F. Brooks's seminal book, *Captives and Cousins: Slavery, Kinship, and Community in the Southwest Borderlands* (2002), on the American Southwest and Alan Gallay's *The Indian Slave Trade: The Rise of the English Empire in the American South, 1670-1717* (2002) on the Indian slave trade in the American South opened the field to other historical inquiries. A few years later, the field demonstrated its strength with the publication of Brett Rushforth's groundbreaking *Bonds of Alliance: Indigenous and Atlantic Slaveries in New France* (2012) on Indigenous slavery in New France and consolidated its expansion to the entire American continent with the translation of John M. Monteiro's classic *Blacks of the Land: Indian Slavery, Settler Society, and the Portuguese Colonial Enterprise in South America* (2018) on the enslavement of Indigenous Americans in the South of Brazil. While some authors are more concerned with Indigenous forms of captivity and others emphasize the profits generated by the Indigenous slave trade and different labor demands within colonial settlements, the best works find the interconnection between Indigenous forms of enslavement and imperial encroachment. Taken together, this scholarship demonstrates the critical role played by Native American peoples in colonial processes. The publication of Erin Woodruff Stone's *Captives of Conquest* is an important addition to this burgeoning literature on Indigenous enslavement for its focus on the Caribbean and the early history of the Spanish Empire.

The book's strengths are in its chronology, the circum-Caribbean geographical perspective, and the attention to Indigenous cultures. Stone's book covers the period between the chaotic years at the inception of Spanish settlements in the region and 1542 when the New Laws banned Indigenous enslavement. *Captives of Conquest* adopts a regional perspective that examine spaces that are often studied in isolation: parts of North America, the Caribbean islands, and areas of South America. By approaching the enslavement of Indigenous Americans through this regional perspective, Stone remedies the shortcomings of histories writ-
ten within national frameworks. Finally, the book discusses archaeological evidence that corroborates how Indigenous cultures influenced the process of colonization both when they had power to shape the slave trade and in their lives in captivity, often far away from their homelands. In the first years, the power balance favored the Taíno people, in a type of encounter that Stone characterizes as a “structure of the conjuncture.” In the next few years, thanks to recurrent epidemics and violence, Indigenous polities lost ground to Spaniards and the Caribbean became a “shatter zone” (p. 11). Yet traces of Indigenous culture, such as language and material objects, survived across the circum-Caribbean as the enslaved interacted with Africans and Europeans.

The enslavement of Indigenous Americans was critical to the Spanish Empire, especially in this earlier phase. The impact of Indigenous enslavement went beyond the sizable volume of the trade, which Stone estimates between 250,000 and 500,000 people from 1493 to 1542. The slave raids were a lucrative business for multiple sectors of the nascent colonial society, from settlers to members of the Spanish bureaucracy. Although this trade often violated Spanish law, the Spanish used legal devices, such as “just wars” and “rescates,” to continue enslaving the Indigenous. The Spanish Crown also engaged in the enslavement of Indigenous Americans. If Taíno people were the first targets of slave raids, over time, Spanish law defined geographical areas inhabited by people deemed to be legally enslaved the “Caribs.” As enslavers ventured in unknown lands seeking to seize Indigenous peoples, they also encouraged further Spanish explorations. Finally, Indigenous slaves provided labor for essential activities in the nascent colonial societies, as military men, guides, miners, pearl divers, and servants.

Six relatively short chapters, one introduction, and one conclusion comprise Captives of Conquest. Chapter 1 is an overview of the Taíno world and culture, including the chiefdoms (caci-
cazgos) before the encounter with Spaniards in 1492. Webs of trade, marriage, and war connected the different parts of the Caribbean. Archaeological evidence shows the circulation of objects and their possible meanings. Chapter 2 discusses the legal framework for practices of enslavement. According to Stone, colonists exploited the loopholes created by the legal framework and the hesitant Spanish legislation regulating Indigenous enslavement. Legal devices used in previous periods, such as the Reconquista and the Spanish experience in the Canary Islands, were adapted in the Americas. Chapter 3 brings into the picture the participation of religious orders and their alliances with Indigenous leaders. Stone reassesses the spiritual conquest of the Americas and sees the cross and sword together. In other words, the enslavement of Indigenous Americans hindered the spiritual conquest and fueled conflicts between Franciscans, Dominicans, and encomenderos. This chapter also discusses the participation of the Jeronymites in the reforms and their plans to import enslaved African labor to replace Indigenous workers. Chapter 4 investigates the interconnection between slave raids and further exploration in the circum-Caribbean, especially in the mainland. Stone shows that Indigenous slaves served as critical guides in these expeditions. Chapter 5 explores large-scale slaving operations involving Spanish officials and the multiples steps involved in the capture and sales of those enslaved. Spanish colonists displaced Indigenous people many times and some of them ended up working in regions far from their homelands. Chapter 6 connects Indigenous and African slavery labor practices and shows how settlers valued African slaves more than Indigenous slaves for some tasks. Indigenous and African collaboration in revolts and the formation of maroon communities in the Caribbean occupy a privileged space in the final chapter. Stone explores more deeply the case of cacique Enrique and his successful rebellion against Spanish colonialism.
Although the author acknowledges that Indigenous and Africans worked together and lived in proximity, there is no further discussion of how they interacted. What is offered is a panoramic view based mostly on census records. Stone makes a quick reference to the possibility of marriages between Indians and Africans but does not develop that theme further. For example, under what circumstances would marriage between Indians and Africans be more frequent? Their interactions explain the formation and use of colonial categories of difference. Regardless of these minor shortcomings, Captives of Conquest is an important addition to the voluminous scholarly work on slavery in the Atlantic world. It forces historians to consider other forms of slavery beyond the better-known African slavery and challenges the idea that Indigenous slavery was a marginal process in the colonization of the Americas.

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