

Quanah Parker

Quanah Parker was born around 1845 to the prominent Comanche Chief Peta Nocona and an Anglo woman named Cynthia Ann Parker. Cynthia Ann had been captured by the Comanches as a child and went on to assimilate into Comanche culture, marrying Peta and having three children, Quanah, his brother "Peanuts," and his sister, Topsannah.

In 1860, the Texas Rangers launched a deadly attack on Quanah's tribe as they were camped along the Pease River in North Texas. The Rangers captured Cynthia Ann, and took her and Quanah's sister, Topsannah, back to Cynthia Ann's original family in Texas, despite her desire to stay with her Comanche family. Quanah was approximately ten to fifteen years old at the time.

As a result of this attack, Quanah took refuge with another band of Comanches called the Quahadi who dominated the Plains as expert horsemen and fierce warriors. Over time, Quanah became a trusted leader among the Quahada Comanches.

During the 1870s, white settlers and buffalo hunters migrated in increasing numbers into the Texas Great Plains, encroaching on Comanche lands and depleting the buffalo that tribes like the Comanche depended on for survival. Quanah worked to build an alliance between various Comanche bands to force the white buffalo hunters out of the Plains.

In June 1874, Quanah led a party of approximately 700 Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche warriors in a raid on a buffalo hunting party at Adobe Walls, north of present-day Amarillo. Quanah's force mounted several attacks, though they were ultimately defeated and forced to retreat. After this defeat, a year of constant pressure from the U.S. army, combined with the increasing lack of food, led Quanah to surrender his tribe's independence in June 1875, and move to a reservation for the Kiowa and Comanche tribes in southwest Oklahoma.

Quanah became chief of all the Comanche bands on the reservation, leading the Comanches for the next twenty-five years. As chief, Quanah supported establishing schools for Comanche children and created thriving ranching and agricultural industries on the reservation. He served as a judge on a tribal court, founded a Comanche police force, and worked to build business relationships between Comanches and white investors.

Quanah Parker died on February 23, 1911, and was buried beside his mother in Post Oak Mission Cemetery near Cache, Oklahoma.

Charles Goodnight

Charles Goodnight was born in Illinois on March 5, 1836. When Charles was five years old, his father died of pneumonia. His mother remarried, and the family moved to Milam County in central Texas. In 1853, when Charles was 17 years old, he began taking part in cattle drives, moving cattle from the ranches where they were raised to markets in northern or western states. For ten years, Goodnight ran hundreds of head of cattle along the Brazos River, becoming one of the most successful cattle drivers on the Texas frontier.

In 1856, while Goodnight was taking part in cattle drives, he also served in the local Milam County militia, and went on to serve with the Texas Rangers, taking part in fights against powerful Plains Indians tribes like the Comanche. He was part of the Ranger expedition that recaptured Cynthia Ann Parker.

Ten years later in 1866, Goodnight and a business partner named Oliver Loving organized a large cattle drive from Fort Belknap in north Texas to Fort Sumner in the New Mexico Territory. The purpose of this cattle drive was to supply beef to the U.S. army at Fort Sumner. Over time, this trail became known as the Goodnight-Loving trail and was one of the most used cattle trails in the American southwest. While conducting cattle drives along this trail, Goodnight invented the "chuck wagon," which was a special wagon that stored supplies and food for the cattle drivers.

In 1870, Goodnight married his long-time sweetheart, a teacher named Mary Ann "Molly" Dyer. The two originally settled in Rock Cañon, Colorado, then moved to Palo Duro Canyon in the Texas Panhandle and established the JA Ranch in the mid-1870s. Goodnight later co-founded the Goodnight-Dyer Cattle Company with Molly's brothers, Leigh and Walter Dyer, in 1887.

By the late 1870s, bison had become scarce on the Great Plains, and Comanche bands like the Quahadi under the leadership of Chief Quanah Parker carried out raids on white settlers and bison hunters. Goodnight signed an agreement with Parker promising to provide Parker's tribe with bison meat if Parker's tribe promised not to raid Goodnight's ranch. This agreement led to an enduring friendship between Goodnight and Parker.

In 1887, Charles and Mary Ann moved to Armstrong County near Amarillo and established the Goodnight Ranch, raising cattle, growing wheat, and selling bison meat. Charles and Molly were active in their community, establishing the Goodnight College in 1898. Molly was also active in efforts to preserve the diminishing bison population of the Great Plains.

Charles Goodnight died in December 1929 and was buried at the Goodnight Community Cemetery next to Molly, who had died three years earlier. Today, the Goodnight Ranch is a museum maintained by the Texas Historical Commission.

Mary Ann "Molly" Dyer Goodnight

Mary Ann "Molly" Dyer was born in Tennessee on September 12, 1839. In 1854, when Molly was fourteen years old, her family moved to Belknap, west of Fort Worth on the Texas frontier. Shortly after settling in Texas, Molly's parents died, and she had to work as a school teacher to provide for her five younger brothers.

Molly met Charles Goodnight at Fort Belknap in 1864. The two would go on to get married six years later in 1870, settling in Rock Cañon, Colorado, where Charles built a ranch and established the Goodnight-Dyer Cattle Company with two of Molly's brothers, Leigh and Walter Dyer.

In the 1870s, Charles, Molly, and her brothers moved back to Texas, settling in Palo Duro Canyon where they established the JA Ranch. Molly took an active role in helping to manage the ranch, caring for the cowboys and ranch hands, and even managing her own herd of cattle under her own brand, the Flying T. Charles designed a special side-saddle that allowed Molly to ride her horse around the grounds more easily as she helped manage the ranch.

Molly also worked to rescue and care for young buffalo that had been orphaned or injured by over-hunting on the Plains. With all of the bison she rescued and cared for, she eventually established the Goodnight buffalo herd.

Molly and Charles moved to Armstrong County east of Amarillo in 1887, where Molly played an active role in her community. She volunteered at churches and schools, and with her husband established the Goodnight College in 1898.

Molly died in April 1926 and was buried in the Goodnight Cemetery on the grounds of the Goodnight Ranch. Her headstone reads: "One who spent her whole life in the service of others." She has been referred to as the "Mother of the Panhandle" for her role in caring for the people, animals, and environment there.

James "Jim" Hogg

James "Jim" Hogg was born to Lucinda and Joseph Hogg near the east Texas town of Rusk on March 24, 1851. His father served as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and was killed during the Civil War in 1862. His mother died of pneumonia the following year. Jim, his two brothers, and two sisters were left to run the family plantation.

Hogg worked for newspapers in Rusk and Tyler in the late 1860s before establishing his own newspaper called *The News* in Longview in 1871 and later moving it to Quitman in 1873. It was in Quitman where Hogg began a career in law, serving as a Justice of the Peace from 1873 to 1875. During that time, he studied and began practicing law and married a woman named Sallie Stinson, with whom he would go on to have four children.

Hogg began to pursue a career in politics in 1878 when he was elected to serve as the county attorney of Wood County. He served two terms as district attorney from 1880 to 1884 and was elected attorney general for the state of Texas in 1886. As attorney general, Hogg encouraged legislation that protected state educational lands, fought against business monopolies in Texas, even helping to write the second state anti-trust law, or law against monopolies, in the nation.

James Hogg was the first native-born Texan to be elected governor, serving two terms from 1891 to 1895. During his time as governor, Hogg worked to promote fair and transparent political and economic practices by passing a series of five laws known as the "Hogg Laws." The purpose of these laws was to protect citizens and small businesses from large powerful corporations. One of the Hogg Laws established the Texas Railroad Commission to regulate railroad fees, ensure fair rates, and prevent railroad monopolies from forming in Texas.

As governor, Hogg also supported public schools, universities, and teacher training programs. He promoted the preservation of Texas history by gaining financial support to establish a state archive where significant Texas historical documents could be protected and stored.

In 1895, Hogg's wife died, and he left office to return to his home, children, and private law practice. Though he never held office again, he remained active in supporting leaders and causes that he believed in, including fair and transparent government, limiting large corporations, and protecting small businesses and private citizens. In the early 1900s, he moved to Houston to open a law firm, though he became gravely ill several years later. James Hogg died in Houston on March 3, 1906.

Jesse Chisholm

Jesse Chisholm was born in 1805 or 1806 in Southern Tennessee to an Anglo merchant and slave trader named Ignatius Chisholm and a Cherokee mother called Martha. Jesse's parents separated when he was a young boy, and Jesse was raised in Cherokee communities by his mother in Arkansas and Oklahoma in the 1820s.

In 1836, Chisholm married Eliza Edwards, who was the daughter of a prominent Oklahoma trader at Fort Gibson in northeastern Oklahoma. Chisholm worked as a trader, transporting goods between Indian tribes and establishing trading posts in Oklahoma and Texas. He learned about a dozen Indian languages for his work as a trader, which quickly made him valuable as an interpreter and guide for both Indian tribes and Anglo traders.

Chisholm's reputation as a translator grew quickly, and for the next twenty years he played a valuable role in Texas establishing relationships between the Texas government and Texas Indian tribes. He was instrumental in organizing and serving as an interpreter at significant treaty councils in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas including the Tehuacana Creek Councils near Waco in 1843, the Comanche Peak council near present-day Fort Worth in 1846, and the Medicine Lodge council in Kansas in 1867.

During the Civil War, Chisholm lived in Wichita, Kansas, and served as an Indian interpreter for the Confederate Army, though by 1864 he also interpreted for Union troops. In 1865, Chisholm and an associate named James R. Mead transported wagons of goods from Fort Leavenworth near Kansas City in eastern Kansas to the site of present-day Oklahoma City to establish a trading post there. Many of Chisholm's Kansas friends and associates followed his route, and the trail they traveled became known as the Chisholm Trail. The Chisholm Trail soon extended into Texas, connecting Texas ranches and cattlemen in the San Antonio area with markets in Oklahoma and Kansas.

Jesse Chisholm died of food poisoning Oklahoma, on April 4, 1868. Though he was not alive during the era of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads, the Chisholm trail and trading posts he established played a significant role in the cattle industry for Texas ranchers and cowboys.

Christopher Columbus Slaughter

Christopher Columbus "Lum" Slaughter was born on February 9, 1837, in Sabine County in east Texas to George Webb and Sarah Mason Slaughter. As a young boy he worked cattle with his father, participating in his first cattle drive at the age of twelve. By seventeen, he was also taking part in work transporting lumber and wheat to markets in Texas. With the profits from his work, he bought a portion of his uncle's herd of cattle in 1856 and established his own ranch in Palo Pinto County, west of present-day Fort Worth.

During the Civil War, Slaughter served as a Texas Ranger along the west Texas frontier. When the war ended, Slaughter took part in cattle drives to Kansas City, where he was able to sell his cattle for as much as \$42 a head, which is approximately \$900 per cow today.

In 1877, Slaughter established one of the largest ranches in west Texas: The Long S ranch in the Llano Estacado of the Panhandle. He began breeding purebred Hereford cattle and came to be known for having one of the finest herds in the Texas cattle industry. In 1898, Slaughter purchased nearly 250,000 acres of land near present-day Lubbock and established the Lazy S ranch under the management of his eldest son, George.

With his growing number of properties, including the Long S and Lazy S ranches, Slaughter became one of the largest individual owners of land and cattle in the United States. With more than 1 million acres and 40,000 cattle, he was often referred to as the title "cattle king of Texas." He was also the largest individual taxpayer in Texas for a number of years by the early 1900s.

Slaughter's involvement in the cattle industry extended beyond his successful ranches. He helped establish the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and served as the organization's president in 1885. He also served as the first president of the National Beef Producers and Butchers Association in 1888. Slaughter then became involved in Dallas banking in the late 1880s, helping to establish and run several banks including the Dallas City Bank and the American National Bank, serving as the vice president of both.

Additionally, Slaughter was an active supporter of Baptist churches and schools in and around Dallas. He also contributed generously to the establishment of Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, which would later become Baylor Hospital.

Christopher Columbus Slaughter died at his home in Dallas on January 25, 1919.

Richard King

Richard King was born in New York City on July 10, 1824, to poor Irish parents. At nine years old, he was indentured to a jeweler in Manhattan. This essentially meant that he was required to work for this jeweler without pay for a number of years as payment for his parents' debt. Two years into his indentured servitude, he ran away on a steamboat called the *Desdemona* bound for Mobile, Alabama. The steamboat owner discovered the eleven-year-old King and kept him on as an apprentice, teaching him to **pilot**¹ steamboats.

King continued his work on steamboats throughout his teenage years, becoming a steamboat pilot at the age of sixteen. When he turned 18 in 1842, he met a man named Mifflin Kenedy, who would become his lifelong friend and business partner. In 1847, King and Kenedy moved to south Texas during the U.S.-Mexico War, where King worked as a steamboat pilot transporting troops and supplies along the Rio Grande.

After the U.S.-Mexico War, King and Kenedy remained in south Texas and established a steamboat company called King, Kenedy and Company, which dominated transportation on the Rio Grande for more than twenty years. With the profits from King, Kenedy, and Company, the two men began buying large portions of land in south Texas. By 1854, King and Kenedy had acquired 68,500 acres of land on which they raised cattle for their livestock company, R. King and Company. That same year, King married Henrietta M. Chamberlain, and the couple would go on to have five children.

During the Civil War, King and Kenedy established contracts with the Confederate Army. R. King and Company supplied the army with beef, horses, and other supplies, in exchange for Southern cotton, which King then shipped via his steamboats through Mexican ports to markets in Europe. In 1863, Union forces captured Brownsville, and King fled to Mexico until the war's end when he secured a pardon from the U.S. government and was able to return home.

After the Civil War, King and Kenedy dissolved their shared business, and each man went on to establish significant ranches in south Texas. Between 1869 and 1884, the King ranch had grown to include 614,000 acres, and King had sent 100,000 head of cattle on cattle drives to northern markets.

Richard King died on April 14, 1885, in San Antonio. He was initially buried in San Antonio, but his body was later moved to a cemetery in Kingsville, a town established in 1904 on his ranch property and named in his honor.

¹ **To pilot steamboats:** To navigate and operate river boats powered by steam.

Henrietta Chamberlain King

Henrietta Maria Morse Chamberlain King was born on July 21, 1832, in Boonville, Missouri. She was the only child of Maria Morse and Hiram Chamberlain. When she was only three years old, Henrietta's mother died, and Henrietta was then raised by her father, who brought Henrietta with him as he worked as a traveling minister and missionary.

In 1849, Henrietta moved with her father to the south Texas town of Brownsville, where he worked to organize the first Presbyterian mission in south Texas. Henrietta taught for a short time at the Rio Grande Female Institute, which was a religious school dedicated to the education of young Hispanic girls.

On December 10, 1854, Henrietta married Richard King, and the couple settled on a portion of the King ranch known as the Santa Gertrudis ranch. The couple's first home was a small pueblo made of mud and sticks known as a *jacal*. As their family grew and her husband's business succeeded, the couple moved into a larger house on the Santa Gertrudis creek where Henrietta raised their five children.

In addition to her role as a wife and mother, Henrietta also played a significant role in running the ranch operations. The King ranch operated in the manner of a traditional Spanish *hacienda*, in which the ranch owner served as a *patrón* who was responsible for the housing and care of his workers. Under this system, Henrietta served as supervisor of housing and education for the families of the predominantly Hispanic ranch hands.

During the Civil War, the King ranch played a significant role in the Confederacy's cotton trade with Europe, moving Southern cotton on Richard King's steamships to ports in Mexico to avoid the Union blockade. In 1863, Richard King fled to Mexico to escape capture by Union forces in Brownsville. In King's absence, Henrietta, who was pregnant at the time of her husband's departure, remained at the ranch and oversaw its operations, though she soon moved her family to San Antonio for safety after their home in Brownsville was raided until the war's end.

When Richard King died in 1885, Henrietta was granted full ownership of his estate, which included 600,000 acres of ranch land and \$500,000 in debts. Henrietta oversaw successful experiments in cattle breeding, she established irrigated farming and paid the ranch's debts. She also played an active role in the development of south Texas by providing land for towns and railroads and establishing a number of companies including the Kleberg Town and Improvement Company and the Kingsville Lumber Company. She also invested in local news agencies, hospitals, public schools, as well as local power and cotton companies. When she died on March 31, 1925, an honor guard of 200 *vaqueros* riding horses bearing the King ranch's brand served as ushers for her hearse.

Who's who of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads - Advanced

Buffalo Soldiers

During the Civil War, the United States Army established 175 segregated regiments for Black soldiers. More than 180,000 Black men served in regiments in the United States Colored Troops during the Civil War. The majority of these men had escaped slavery in the South to serve, while the remainder either came from slave states that had remained loyal to the Union, or were free Black men from Northern states.

Many Black Regiments, like the First South Carolina Volunteer Regiment and the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, achieved outstanding combat records, and sixteen Black servicemen earned Medals of Honor for their exemplary service during the Civil War.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the U.S. government reorganized the Army to include two regiments of Black cavalry and six regiments of Black infantry. The six infantry regiments were later consolidated into two units. The 9th and 10th Cavalry units and the 24th and 25th Infantry were stationed along the west Texas frontier after the war to protect the frontier and defend against Indian attacks.

These regiments of Black soldiers came to be known as "buffalo soldiers," a nickname coined by American Indians. Because of the importance of buffalo to the American Indians, the men of the Black regiments viewed this nickname as a term of respect and even included an image of a buffalo on their regimental *crest*².

The Buffalo Soldiers served in Texas forts from the Rio Grande to the Red River and into the Panhandle during the era of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads. Buffalo Soldiers protected the frontier, bringing horse thieves to justice and recovering stolen livestock. Buffalo Soldiers served as escorts for wagon trains, stage coaches, railroad trains, cattle drives, and surveying parties. They pursued raiders and thieves through the frontier, often staying on the move for months at a time.

In addition to protecting and defending the frontier, the Buffalo Soldiers were also instrumental in the development of west Texas. They built and renovated dozens of forts, installed thousands of miles of telegraph lines to improve communications, and dug wells and planted crops for communities settling in the west. Buffalo Soldiers also established new roads and mapped large portions of the Texas frontier.

Life as a soldier on the frontier was often harsh and difficult, yet despite this fact, Buffalo Soldiers had the lowest desertion rate in the U.S. Army. During their twenty four years of service on the frontier, Buffalo Soldiers earned nineteen Medals of Honor and numerous commendations for their service during the Indian Wars.

² **Crest:** A symbol used to represent a specific group. It is often used on banners, flags, or patches.

Norris Wright Cuney

Norris Wright Cuney was born into slavery to a wealthy white planter and state senator named Philip Minor Cuney and an enslaved mother named Adeline Stuart on May 12, 1846, near Houston. During the 1850s, Philip freed Adeline and would go on to free their eight children.

In 1859, at the age of thirteen, Norris attended George B. Vashon's Wylie Street School for Blacks in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for two years until the outbreak of the Civil War. He worked on steamboats that traveled the Mississippi River for a time, before eventually returning to Texas and settling in Galveston, where he studied law.

Cuney married Adeline Dowdie on July 5, 1871, and the couple had a son and a daughter. Adeline was also the daughter of a white father and formerly enslaved mother. That same year, Cuney met a prominent Black Texas leader named George T. Ruby, who was the president of the Union League, an organization that worked to register Black voters. Cuney became involved in the Union League and was appointed president of the Galveston Union League on July 18, 1871.

Cuney was active in Texas politics and government, serving as the customs inspector at Galveston, taking part in the Texas Republican Party, and serving as the secretary of Texas's Republican Executive Committee. Cuney also worked to improve conditions for Black dock workers at Galveston harbor and founded an organization to provide support and equipment for the workers.

In 1883, Cuney became the first African American elected to the position of alderman of the twelfth district of Galveston. As alderman, Cuney took part in city council meetings, represented citizens of the twelfth district, oversaw the city budget, and took part in various community events.

Cuney and his wife Adeline were strong advocates for educational opportunities for Black Texans. Adeline worked as a public school teacher in Galveston, while Norris was appointed school director of Galveston County in 1871, and in 1886 Norris successfully secured funding to establish Central High School, Texas's first high school for African American students. Cuney also supported the Black state college at Prairie View, present-day Prairie View A&M University.

Norris Wright Cuney died on March 3, 1898, in San Antonio and was buried in Lake View Cemetery, Galveston.

Who's who of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads - Advanced

Los Kineños

Before the age of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads, raising livestock and ranching had long been a tradition in Texas dating back to the first Spanish settlers who colonized the region in the 1500s. Spanish cowboys, or *vaqueros*, have played a significant role in influencing cowboy culture to this day.

Vaqueros used specialized Spanish roping and riding techniques which focused on agility and an in-depth knowledge of horse handling that often took years to master. The traditional clothing of *vaqueros*, including their wide-brimmed hats and leather chaps are still popular symbols of Texas cowboys today. Elements of the skills and characteristics of traditional Spanish *vaqueros* played a significant role in the development of the Texas cattle industry and the cowboy culture that endures as a symbol of Texas's western heritage.

One prominent group of Mexican *vaqueros* were the *Kineños*. In 1853, a man named Richard King established what would go on to become one of the largest and most successful ranches in Texas, the King Ranch, in south Texas. After establishing his ranch, King traveled 240 miles south to a Mexican ranching community in the town of Cruillas, Tamaulipas. The people of Cruillas were suffering through a severe drought at the time, and they agreed to sell King their entire herd of cattle, and a number of them agreed to work for him on his ranch. This group came to be known as the *Kineños*, or "King's people."

The *Kineños* were experienced ranch workers with extensive knowledge of raising livestock in the challenging environment of the south Texas Coastal Plains. The *Kineños* worked as expert cowboys, cooks, and weavers of saddle blankets. They were also skilled leather craftsmen who made saddles for cattlemen at the ranch. The King ranch became one of the largest and most successful ranches in Texas history in large part due to the expertise and work of its dedicated *Kineños*.

Today, the King ranch is a national historic landmark and the largest operational ranch in the United States. It covers 825,000 acres of land in South Texas and takes part in cattle ranching, farming, and retailing luxury goods. Descendants of the *Kineños* still work the land today and have played a significant role in the development of the region. Among the descendants are Lauro Cavazos who served as the president of Texas Tech University from 1980 – 1988 and the U.S. Secretary of Education from 1988 to 1990 and Adan Munoz Jr., who served as the first Hispanic sheriff of Kleberg County, the first Hispanic Executive Director of Texas Governor Ann Richards' Criminal Justice Division, and the first Hispanic to serve as Executive director of the Texas Commission on Jail Standards.

Charles William Macune

Charles William Macune was one of three children born in Wisconsin on May 20, 1851, to William and Almira Macune. At the age of ten, Charles left school and worked odd jobs as a farmhand and a pharmacist apprentice in Illinois, a ranch hand in California, and a circus worker in Kansas. In 1871, Macune moved to north Texas to work as a cattle driver before settling in Burnet near Austin to work as a house painter and newspaper editor. In 1875, he married Sallie Vickrie, and the couple had six children.

Macune continued to move around Texas and work a variety of jobs in the years that followed. He studied medicine and was certified as a physician in 1879. In 1881, Macune and his family moved to Cameron, Texas, where he established his own medical practice and began taking an interest in agriculture and investing in farm properties.

In 1887, an organization called the Farmer's Alliance was established in Lampasas, Texas, to address the many challenges facing struggling farm workers in the state. In 1886, Macune helped establish a chapter of the Farmer's Alliance in Cameron County.

In his early years with the Farmer's Alliance, Macune served as a delegate at the state convention in 1886 and chairman of the state executive committee. In his role as chairman, Macune collaborated with Farmer's Alliances from other states to form a new national organization, the National Farmers' Alliance and Cooperative Union, which grew to 1,200,000 members by 1890. Macune served as the president of the Cooperative Union from the time of its creation until 1889. As president, Macune worked to implement a number of plans to provide relief and support to struggling farmers.

In 1887, Macune proposed a plan for the Farmer's Alliance Exchange of Texas in Dallas to help farmers sell their crops at a higher price and purchase supplies at lower costs. The Exchange did not have sufficient money to operate, however, and the project ended in 1889. Macune also supported the subtreasury plan, which proposed that the U.S. government establish warehouses to store non-perishable agricultural goods like cotton to prevent excessive cotton crops from flooding the market and further reducing the already low prices. The subtreasury plan was not implemented, and Macune resigned from his position on the national executive committee.

After his work with the Farmer's Alliance, Macune became licensed to practice law in Texas in 1895, then moved to Beaumont and opened his own law office in 1896. In 1920, Macune wrote a history of the Farmer's Alliance. In his later years, Macune became a licensed Methodist minister, spending the remainder of his years working in various churches throughout central Texas before his death in Fort Worth on November 3, 1940. Macune's history of the Farmer's Alliance is today in the archives of the University of Texas.

William Robert Lamb

William Robert Lamb was born in Tennessee on October 21, 1850, to John and Parmelia Lamb. When William was a young boy, the family moved to Louisiana before eventually settling in Bowie County, Texas. William worked various jobs around north Texas during the 1870s, including repairing machinery as a stationary engineer, chopping lumber for railroad tracks as a rail splitter, and as a farmhand.

On October 12, 1873, Lamb married Drusilla Wilson, and the couple had five children. Lamb worked as a tenant farmer in Montague County to support his growing family. In 1884, Lamb joined the Farmer's Alliance and within a year, he became the president of the Montague County Alliance.

Lamb's success in organizing and building the Montague County Alliance caused the Texas Farmer's Alliance to create a new statewide office for Lamb as the state lecturer. He also served as the state representative for cooperative purchasing for all Texas alliances. Lamb quickly emerged as a prominent Alliance leader in the state of Texas and worked closely with chapters around the state to compile a list of farmers' grievances.

Out of this list of grievances came the Cleburn Demands – a list of reforms intended to benefit struggling farmers including the nationalization of the railroads, the abolition of the gold standard, banking reforms, and improved conditions for laborers. The Cleburne Demands would shape the Farmer's Alliance platform and later the platform of the Populist Party in 1892.

During the late 1880s, Lamb began work supporting potential third parties that he hoped could challenge the established Democratic and Republican Parties. He served as a delegate to the national executive committee of the People's Party, or Populist Party, in 1892. He also served as the secretary and treasurer of the Texas Citizen's Alliance and the president of the Texas Reform Press Association. On August 17, 1892, Lamb called the first meeting of the Texas Populist Party to order in Dallas and gave the keynote address. He went on to be elected chairman of the state executive committee.

In 1891 Lamb's wife, Drusilla died, leaving William to care for their five children. The following year, Lamb married Elizabeth Greenwood Pepperell. Lamb continued to serve in the Populist Party at the state and national levels, however he was never as active or prominent in the Party after 1892. He returned to farming and continued to advocate for reform for farm workers until his death in Fort Worth on April 5, 1933.

Who's who of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads - Advanced

Bose Ikard

Bose Ikard was born into slavery in Noxubee County, Mississippi, in July 1843. Bose was nine years old in 1852 when his enslaver, Dr. Milton Ikard, moved to Parker County, Texas, west of Fort Worth. During his time as an enslaved person in Texas, Bose learned to farm and ranch, and defended the property against raids by Plains tribes like the Comanche.

There is little known about Bose's life during the Civil War. When the war ended in 1865, Bose was a free man, and the following year, he took a job as a trail driver for a well-known cattleman named Oliver Loving. In 1866, he took part in the cattle drive that established the Goodnight-Loving Trail from Texas to New Mexico. When Loving was killed in 1867 after being severely wounded in a fight with Comanches, Bose went to work for Loving's partner, Charles Goodnight.

Bose worked with Goodnight for four years, during which time Bose became one of Goodnight's most trusted workers and a lifelong friend. When Bose considered moving to Colorado in 1869, Goodnight persuaded him to stay in Texas. Bose settled on a farm in Weatherford, west of Fort Worth, and married a woman named Angelina in 1869 or 1870. The couple would go on to have fifteen children. Charles Goodnight often visited Bose at his Weatherford farm over the years.

At that time, raids by the powerful Comanches were still common, and Bose took part in several conflicts with Quanah Parker's band of Comanches, fighting alongside Dr. Ikard who still lived in the area.

Bose Ikard died in Austin on January 4, 1929, and was buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Weatherford, Texas. After the funeral service, Goodnight bought a granite marker with the inscription: "Bose Ikard served with me four years on the Goodnight-Loving Trail, never shirked a duty or disobeyed an order, rode with me in many stampedes, participated in three engagements with Comanches, splendid behavior."

When asked about his friend, Goodnight stated, "Bose surpassed any man I had in endurance and stamina. There was a dignity, a cleanliness and reliability about him that was wonderful. His behavior was very good in a fight and he was probably the most devoted man to me that I ever knew. I have trusted him farther than any man. He was my banker, my detective, and everything else in Colorado, New Mexico and other wild country. The nearest and only bank was in Denver, and when we carried money, I gave it to Bose... Bose Ikard served with me four years on the Goodnight-Loving Trail, never shirked a duty or disobeyed an order, rode with me in many stampedes, participated in three engagements with Comanches, splendid behavior... Bose could be trusted farther than any living man I know."