

Quanah Parker

Quanah Parker was born around 1845 to the **Comanche Chief Peta Nocona** and an Anglo woman named **Cynthia Ann Parker**. Cynthia Ann had been captured by the Comanches as a child. She assimilated into Comanche culture and married Peta. The couple had three children, Quanah, his brother "Peanuts," and his sister, Topsannah.

In 1860, the **Texas Rangers** attacked 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 powerful band of Comanches on the Plains. **Over time, Quanah became a trusted leader among his tribe.**

During the 1870s, large numbers of white settlers and buffalo hunters migrated into the Texas Great Plains. The **hunters killed millions of buffalo**, which had a negative effect on tribes like the Comanche who depended on buffalo for survival. Quanah worked to build an **alliance** between various Comanche bands to force the buffalo hunters out of the Plains.

In June 1874, Quanah led a **raid on a buffalo hunting camp** at a place called **Adobe Walls** near present-day Amarillo. Approximately 700 **Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa**, and **Comanche** Indians mounted several attacks on the camp, but were ultimately defeated and forced to retreat. For the next year, they faced increasing pressure from the U.S. Army and a lack of food that caused Quanah and his men to **surrender in June 1875**. They moved 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 growing **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** to Northern states. Goodnight took part in cattle drives for ten years, 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**. As a Ranger, Goodnight took 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. This trail became known as the **Goodnight-Loving trail**, and it became 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 some Comanches like **Chief Quanah Parker** led attacks on 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 a long-lasting 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 worked to save the remaining 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. Soon after they settled in Texas, Molly’s parents died, and she worked as a **school teacher** to provide for her five younger brothers.

Molly met **Charles Goodnight** at Fort Belknap in 1864. The two were **married** six years later in 1870. They settled 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**. They settled 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. She even managed **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 more easily as she helped manage the ranch.

Molly was passionate about **preserving the American bison** on the Plains. She rescued and cared 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 established the **Goodnight College** with her husband in 1898.

Molly died in April 1926 and was buried in the Goodnight Cemetery at 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 Lucanda and Joseph Hogg near the east Texas town of Rusk on March 24, 1851. His father served 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. He established his own newspaper called ***The News*** in Longview in 1871 and later moved the paper to Quitman in 1873. In Quitman, 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. He also married a woman named **Sallie Stinson**, and the couple went 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 supported **education** and fought against **monopolies**¹ in Texas.

James Hogg was the **first Texas governor** who was **born in Texas**, and he served two terms from 1891 to 1895. During his time as governor, Hogg worked to make the government and economy fairer and more transparent. He passed a series of five laws known as the “**Hogg Laws**” 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**. An archive is a place where historical documents are stored and protected.

In 1895, Hogg’s wife died, and he left office to return to his home, children, and private law practice. He never held office again, but 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 seriously ill several years later. James Hogg died in Houston on March 3, 1906.

¹ **Monopoly:** When a company owns and controls some aspect of commerce. For example, if a railroad company owned all of the railroads in the state of Texas, without any competing businesses.

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**. Eliza 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. For the next twenty years he played a valuable role in Texas **establishing relationships between the Texas government and Texas Indian tribes**. He helped organize and serve 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 transported wagons of goods from Fort Leavenworth 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, before the era of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads. 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 also worked **transporting lumber** and **wheat** to markets in Texas. He saved money from his jobs and bought a portion of his uncle’s herd of cattle in 1856, then **he 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 the **Long S ranch** in the **Llano Estacado** of the Panhandle. His ranch would become **one of the largest ranches in west Texas**. He began breeding purebred **Hereford cattle** and was 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**, which his oldest son, George, managed.

Slaughter continued purchasing properties, quickly becoming **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 earned the nickname “**cattle king of Texas**.” He was also the **largest individual taxpayer in Texas** for a number of years by the early 1900s.

Slaughter was involved in other aspects of the cattle industry as well. 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. In the late 1880s, Slaughter also helped 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** around **Dallas**. He also helped establish the **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. As an **indentured servant**, he was required to work without pay for a number of years to pay off his parents' debt. After working as an indentured servant for two years, **Richard ran away on a steamboat at the age of eleven**. The steamboat owner discovered King and decided to let him stay as an **apprentice**² to learn how to **pilot**³ steamboats.

King worked on steamboats as a teenager, 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**. Their company dominated transportation on the Rio Grande for more than twenty years. With the profits from King, Kenedy, and Company, the two men began **buying land in south Texas**. By 1854, King and Kenedy had acquired 68,500 acres of land that they used for their **livestock company, R. King and Company**. That same year, King married **Henrietta M. Chamberlain**. The couple would go on to have five children.

During the Civil War, King and Kenedy's company **supplied the Confederate army with beef, horses, and other supplies**. In exchange, they received Southern **cotton**, which King shipped by his steamboats through **Mexican ports to markets in Europe**. In 1863, Union forces captured Brownsville, and King **fled to Mexico** until the war ended. Eventually, he secured a **pardon** from the U.S. government and was able to **return home**.

After the Civil War, King and Kenedy ended their shared business, and established their own individual 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.

² **Apprentice:** A person who is learning a skilled job or trade.

³ **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**. 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 like traditional Spanish *hacienda*, in which the ranch owner served as a *patrón* who was responsible for taking 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 moved Confederate cotton to Mexican ports using King's steam ships**. The cotton was then shipped from Mexico to markets in Europe. This allowed Confederate cotton merchants to avoid the union blockade of Southern ports.

In 1863, Union forces captured Brownsville, and **Richard King fled to Mexico**. In King's absence, Henrietta, **who was pregnant at the time, continued to run the ranch**, until her home was raided. After the raid, she moved her family to **San Antonio** for safety 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 with the King ranch's brand served as ushers for her hearse.

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. The remainder either came from slave states that had stayed 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**. 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 combined 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 used by American Indians. The Black soldiers viewed the nickname as a term of respect, **because of the importance of the buffalo to American Indians**. The Buffalo Soldiers even included an image of a buffalo on their regimental **crest**⁴.

The Buffalo Soldiers served in Texas forts from the **Rio Grande** to the **Red River** and into the **Panhandle**. Buffalo Soldiers **protected the frontier, capturing horse thieves and recovering stolen livestock**. Buffalo Soldiers **protected** 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 also played an important role 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**⁵ 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**⁶ for their service during the Indian Wars.

⁴ **Crest:** A symbol used to represent a specific group. It is often used on banners, flags, or patches.

⁵ **Desertion:** The act of abandoning your job without permission.

⁶ **Commendations:** Awards

Norris Wright Cuney

Norris Wright Cuney was born into slavery near **Houston** on May 12, 1846. He was the son of a wealthy white planter and state senator named Philip Minor Cuney and an enslaved mother named Adeline Stuart. During the 1850s, **Philip freed Adeline and would later 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 Civil War began. He worked on **steamboats** that traveled the **Mississippi River** for a time. Eventually, he returned to Texas and settled 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. He served as the **customs inspector** at **Galveston**, took part in the **Texas Republican Party**, and served 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. 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.

Los Kineños

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

Vaqueros used specialized Spanish techniques for **roping** and **riding** livestock that often took years to master. These techniques focused on agility and an **in-depth knowledge of horse handling**. The traditional clothing of *vaqueros* included **wide-brimmed hats** and **leather chaps** that are still popular symbols of Texas cowboys today. The skills and characteristics of traditional Spanish *vaqueros* played a significant role in the development of the Texas cattle industry. These characteristics have influenced the cowboy culture that continues 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 the King ranch in south Texas. The King ranch would go on to become one of the largest and most successful ranches in 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. 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 south Texas. 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 selling 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. Cavazos went on to serve as the U.S. Secretary of Education from 1988 to 1990. Another descendant is **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 in Illinois, California, and 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 became a **certified physician** in 1879. In 1881, Macune and his family moved to **Cameron, Texas**, where he established his own **medical practice**. He began taking an interest in **agriculture** and investing in farm properties in Cameron.

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 worked with Farmer's Alliances from other states to form a new national organization called the **National Farmers' Alliance and Cooperative Union**. This organization grew to **1,200,000 members** by 1890. Macune served as the **president** of the Cooperative Union from the time it was created until 1889. As president, Macune worked on 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. The Exchange would help farmers sell their crops at a higher price and purchase supplies at lower costs. Unfortunately, the **Exchange did not have enough money to operate**, and the project ended in 1889. Macune also supported the **subtreasury plan**, which proposed that the U.S. government build warehouses to store **non-perishable**⁷ agricultural goods like cotton. Storing extra cotton would stop too much cotton from flooding the market and prevent the low prices from dropping even lower. The government never implemented the subtreasury plan, and **Macune resigned from the national executive committee**.

After his work with the Farmer's Alliance, Macune **became licensed to practice law** in Texas in 1895. He 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.

⁷ **Non-Perishable:** Something that won't spoil or go bad.

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**, **chopping lumber** for railroad tracks, 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 was very successful in organizing and building the Montague County Alliance. As a result, the Texas Farmer's Alliance created 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 became a prominent Alliance leader in the state of Texas and worked closely with chapters around the state **to write a list of farmers' grievances**.

Lamb's list of farmers' grievances led to the **Cleburn Demands** – a list of reforms farmers wanted the government to pass to help struggling farm workers. Some of these demands included **government ownership of railroads**, **abolishing the *gold standard*⁸**, and **improved conditions for laborers**. The Cleburne Demands shaped the Farmer's Alliance platform and later the platform of the **Populist Party** in 1892.

During the late 1880s, Lamb dedicated himself to trying to create a **third political party** that could challenge the 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 with the **Texas Citizen's Alliance** and 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.

⁸ **Gold Standard:** In the 1800s, the value of money in the U.S. was determined by how much gold the country had. This limited the supply of money. Farmers wanted to include silver to increase the amount of money in the system.

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. **Loving was killed** in 1867 after being severely wounded in a fight with Comanches, and **Bose went to work for Loving's partner, Charles Goodnight**.

Bose worked with Goodnight for four years. During that 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, Comanche raids were still common, and **Bose took part in several conflicts with Quanah Parker's band of Comanches**. He even fought 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.**"