



# TEXAS RESEARCH RAMBLERS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Bryan-College Station, Texas

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<http://www.texasresearchramblers.org>

## OFFICERS for 2006-2007

President: Daniel Castillo  
 Vice-President: Mary Elizabeth Dresser  
 Secretary: Georgianne Bigam  
 Treasurer: Sue Foy  
 Corresponding Secretary: Helen Wolf

## LAST MEETING

On July 25, 2007, President Dan Castillo called the meeting to order. The Secretary's minutes were filed as corrected. As of July 25, 2007, total Rambler funds were \$10, 146.20 The Treasurer's Report was then filed as presented. Dan read the Nominating Committee's Selection of Officers, asked for nominations from the floor, and asked for a vote. Since there were no "nays" from the members, the slate of officers was approved.



With the business meeting over, Mary Elizabeth Dresser introduced our speaker, Sue Kaufman, manager of the Center for Genealogy Research at Clayton Library in Houston.

Sue was excited about all the changes at Clayton Library. If you don't wish to drive to Clayton, you can do some searches on-line. However, some databases are in-library only. Ms. Kaufman encouraged us to check out new titles. Go to [www.houstonlibrary.org](http://www.houstonlibrary.org) Click on "catalog," : "NEW Titles." Then I could view 7 pages of biography, including a book on Sam Houston. A great little trick for all of us, isn't it?

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Sue Kaufman

Wait! There's more on-line information to access!

- A calendar of monthly programs
- Dallas Morning News Historical Archives 1885-1977
- New microfilm:
  - Texas Death Certificates 1903-1976 and an index thru 2002
  - Texas Birth Certificates Index 1903-1910 and 1922-1926
  - Index to Confederacy Pensions for OK, GA, TX

Sue talked to members before and after the meeting. She emphasized that their new staff, managers, and librarians want to help the public. If you need help, Sue or one of reference assistants can walk you through steps on the computer or direct you to sources, such as Patent Records. Call Sue at 1-832-393-2602 or the general number at 1-832-393-2600. All the new things at Clayton motivates us to go there again. You can get a map from Clayton's website or from Bliss Wolfe.



After the meeting it was time to eat. About 25 Ramblers and Sue Kaufman ate a delicious lunch at Fredricko's. Join us next time!

## NEXT MEETING

Our speaker at our August 29th meeting will be Georgianne Bigam. She will talk about life in colonial times, 17th century Ships and Passenger Lists, not-so-common websites, and downloadable books. Bring your questions.



## FYI: RAMBLERS: IMPORTANT NEWS

The Rambler fiscal year begins on September 1st and Sue began collecting dues at the July 25th meeting. **Individual** dues-\$20.00 and **couple** dues-\$35.00.

If you plan to pay in **cash** at the August 29th meeting, it would be helpful if you would put the money in an **envelope** with your **name** on the outside. **Checks** should be made payable to **Research Ramblers**. Checks can also be mailed to Sue Foy @ 804 Vine St., Bryan, TX 77802-4349.

The **deadline** for payment of dues in order to be included in the 2007-2008 yearbook will be **September 10th**. Prompt payment of dues also helps the Rambler Executive Board prepare a budget of operating expenses.

## FUTURE SEMINARS AND TRIPS

Every **2nd Wednesday** of the month: Ramblers travel to Clayton Library in Houston. Contact **Bliss Wolfe** for details.

Every **3rd Wednesday** of the month: Computer Genealogy Users Group will meet at The Exit, 1520 Rock Prairie Rd. in College Station, at 9:30 a.m. Everyone is invited to eat at a local restaurant after the meeting. **Mark your calendar: August 15, 2007.**

Every **last Wednesday** of the month: Research Ramblers will meet at the Annex Fellowship Hall of the A&M United Methodist Church, 417 University Dr. in College Station at 9:30 a.m. **Mark your calendar: August 29, 2007.**

**August 22: a workshop on encapsulation. 9:30-12:00 at the Teen Center. You can bring your own materials or some will be provided for a “hands-on” operation.**

**Contact Mary Elizabeth Dresser if you wish to go on the trip to Salt Lake City on October 14-21, 2007.**

**Salt Lake City, Utah, Family History Library**

## SUCCESS STORY

Dean Duncan shares some information and success of an acquisition. He tells us that the last Indian “battle” in Llano County, Texas was at Packsaddle Mountain on August 5, 1873. It seems, according to *Handbook of Texas On Line*, that a band of more than twenty-one Indians, reputedly Apaches, had come down the South Llano River raiding and stealing horses along Beaver Creek and Legion Valley. On August 4, 1873, James R. Moss, his brothers and friends followed the Indians for twenty-five miles. The group overtook them on top of the mountain, where they had 300 or 400 pounds of beef laid out on the rocks. In the fight three Indians were killed and four whites were wounded. After the Indians retreated, the whites rode to the **John B. Duncan** ranch, where Dr. C.C. Smith from Llano gave them medical attention. This was the last Indian fight in the county, which had been the scene of Indian raids for at least a decade.

**The John B. Duncan was Dean’s great-granduncle!** Success comes in having a picture of a painting of the John B. Duncan ranch where the wounded men were taken for medical attention. Because the house is now in ruins, is on privately owned lands, and is not open to viewing, this picture is so valuable. What a treasure for you, Dean. Thanks for sharing.

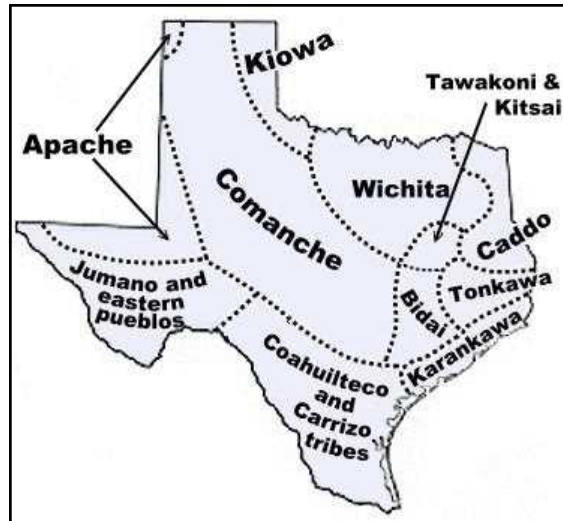


Courtesy of Dean Duncan

## HISTORICAL MOMENT-THE REST OF THE STORY

The newly formed Republic of Texas learned what had plagued Spain and Mexico earlier—that an agreement with one Comanche band had no bearing on the half dozen or so others that continued to raid. The Comanche learned that white settlers would continue to encroach on their territory and their own government could not stop them.

Once Texas entered the statehood 1845-46, the Indians' situation altered. Besides the decrease in buffalo cows, smallpox and cholera epidemics, and waves of immigrants into Texas, the most important change affecting Indians was the relation between state and federal governments. Because Texas held on to her public lands, the federal government could not set up reservations. The state refused to contribute public lands for Indian reservations.



[www.native-languages.org](http://www.native-languages.org)

Only once did the Texas legislature relent in its opposition to reservations. In 1854 the state government established two small reservations. One reservation, the 40,000-acre Brazos Reserve, near present-day Graham, was home to 2,000 Caddo, Waco, Anadarko, and Tonkawa tribes. A second reservation, the 18,576-acre Clear Fork of the Brazos in Throckmorton County was home for 450 Penateka Comanches.



Then, in a rare act of generosity towards Indians, President Mirabeau B. Lamar had granted the Alabamas and Coushattas their own land in 1840. However, the petitions for the grants never became effective.

So, in 1853, Chief Antone and other leaders petitioned the federal government for a reservation.

They received land in Polk County and settled there. In 1859 they were joined by their close relatives, the Coushattas. Picture and content come from the following sources:

<http://www.texashistory.com/history.html>

<http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/exhibits/indian/statehood/page2.html>

After the Civil War, the state still controlled its own public land and refused to cede land to the Indians. A combination of things led to the final subjugation of the South Plains Indians so they had to accept reservation life:

- Suppression of the Comanchero trade in 1870
- Arrival of white buffalo hunters that depleted herds

The prevailing military philosophy was to break the people's will to resist by destroying their ability to feed and supply themselves. Another military approach was to conduct winter campaigns against the Indians, who found their teepees and provisions destroyed.



Quanah Parker  
[www.tsl.state.tx.us](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us)

The last large military campaign and the Comanches' last sustained effort to hold on to their old way of life occurred in 1874. Quanah Parker chose to assault buffalo hunters encamped at Adobe Walls, but was defeated. In 1874 Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie led his command into Palo Duro Canyon and destroyed five Comanche villages. By winter 1875, the last small bands led by Quanah Parker came to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma reservation, hungry and defeated.



Quanah Parker  
[www.tsl.state.tx.us](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us)

The arrival of Quanah Parker and his Kwahadi Comanches at Ft Sill in Lawton, OK marked the end of Indian warfare on the south Plains.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Sill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Sill)

***Here are the addresses of Texas' Indian reservations:***

**1** Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas:

Rt 3 Box 640  
Livingston, TX 77351

**2** Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas:

HC1 Box 9700  
Eagle Pass, TX 78852

**3** Ysleta del Sur Pueblo:

PO Box 17579, Ysleta Stn  
El Paso, TX 79917

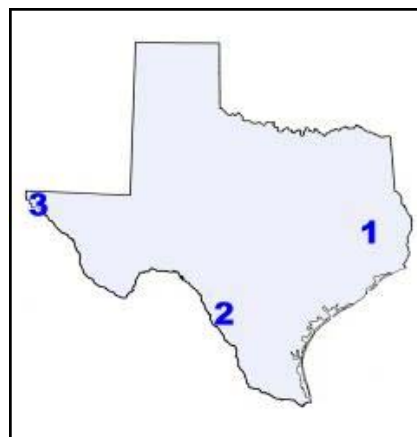


Image and text courtesy of  
[www.native-languages.org](http://www.native-languages.org)

**GENQUIP:** I think my ancestors had several "bad heir" days.

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