

1-1 By: Seliger S.C.R. No. 7
 1-2 (In the Senate - Filed January 14, 2019; February 4, 2019,
 1-3 read first time and referred to Committee on Administration;
 1-4 April 15, 2019, reported favorably by the following vote: Yeas 6,
 1-5 Nays 0; April 15, 2019, sent to printer.)

1-6 COMMITTEE VOTE

	Yea	Nay	Absent	PNV
1-7				
1-8	X			
1-9	X			
1-10	X			
1-11	X			
1-12	X			
1-13			X	
1-14	X			

1-15 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1-16 WHEREAS, The life of the iconic Comanche leader Quanah Parker
 1-17 spanned the transition of his people from a traditional, nomadic
 1-18 way of life to their acceptance of a settled existence in the late
 1-19 19th century, and his leading role in this epic story is truly
 1-20 deserving of special recognition; and

1-21 WHEREAS, Known as the "Lords of the Plains" for their
 1-22 outstanding horsemanship, the Comanche were roving hunters and
 1-23 gatherers who dominated the Southern Plains of North America,
 1-24 including large portions of Texas; individuals lived together in
 1-25 small bands and were free to join another group if they so desired;
 1-26 although they once roamed the plains in numbers "like the stars," by
 1-27 the mid-19th century the Comanche were threatened by the United
 1-28 States policy of Manifest Destiny and the eradication by Anglo
 1-29 American hunters of the bison, which were both the Comanche's main
 1-30 food source and the center of their spiritual life; and

1-31 WHEREAS, Born either in Texas or Oklahoma sometime between
 1-32 1845 and 1852, Quanah Parker was the son of Peta Nocona, a war chief
 1-33 of the Noconi band of the Comanche, and Cynthia Ann Parker, who had
 1-34 been captured by the Comanche while still a child and who adopted
 1-35 their way of life, spending 25 years with the tribe; after his
 1-36 father was killed and his mother captured in a fight with the Texas
 1-37 Rangers in 1860, Quanah took refuge with the Quahada Comanche of the
 1-38 Llano Estacado region; and

1-39 WHEREAS, Quanah Parker rose to become a powerful and
 1-40 influential chief among the Quahada, and for years he led the
 1-41 resistance to increased Anglo expansion in the Southern Plains;
 1-42 under his direction, the Comanche eluded the Fourth United States
 1-43 Cavalry in 1871 and 1872, but in 1874, an alliance of Comanche and
 1-44 several other tribes under his leadership was defeated during a
 1-45 raid at Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle; a year later, Quanah
 1-46 Parker and the Quahada surrendered and settled on the
 1-47 Kiowa-Comanche reservation in Oklahoma, where he was appointed as
 1-48 the new chief of the tribe; and

1-49 WHEREAS, Leading by persuasion and example, Quanah Parker
 1-50 helped his people come to terms with their new existence; he
 1-51 promoted the creation of a ranching industry by working closely
 1-52 with Anglo ranchers, and as part of that effort, he negotiated a
 1-53 famous deal with the legendary Texas cattleman Charles Goodnight in
 1-54 1878, permitting the JA Ranch to expand while providing beef for the
 1-55 Comanche; a herd of surviving bison was allowed to continue roaming
 1-56 the JA rangeland, and more than a century later, this arrangement
 1-57 helped lead to the creation of the official State Bison Herd of
 1-58 Texas, which now resides at Caprock Canyons State Park; and

1-59 WHEREAS, Quanah Parker's influence was also felt in other
 1-60 areas; he was a strong proponent of schooling for Comanche children
 1-61 and served on the tribal court and as the deputy sheriff of Lawton,

2-1 Oklahoma; in time, he became a very successful rancher in his own
2-2 right, and he remained a highly respected figure among the Comanche
2-3 until his death in 1911; and

2-4 WHEREAS, During one of the greatest social and cultural
2-5 shifts in American history, Quanah Parker served the Comanche
2-6 people first as a warrior and then as a statesman, helping them
2-7 retain their identity while adapting to a different way of life, and
2-8 he stands as a pivotal figure in the history of the Lone Star State;
2-9 now, therefore, be it

2-10 RESOLVED, That the 86th Legislature of the State of Texas
2-11 hereby designate the second Saturday in September as Quanah Parker
2-12 Day; and, be it further

2-13 RESOLVED, That, in accordance with the provisions of Section
2-14 [391.004](#)(d), Government Code, this designation remain in effect
2-15 until the 10th anniversary of the date this resolution is finally
2-16 passed by the legislature.

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