



## **FACILITATOR STUDY GUIDE**



# COWBOY HALL OF FAME



**Back to Back Trap**

The word “trap” is derived from a cart in 17<sup>th</sup> century England. The wagon had a compartment beneath the seat in which dogs could be carried, hence the name trap door cart. Over the years the name came to describe a light-weight, four-wheeled carriage with an adjustable or “side” seat and a compartment underneath.

Journal question: How many people can ride in this wagon? 4



**Butcher's Wagon**

Wagons like this were used to deliver meat throughout the stores and neighborhoods of a city. They rarely delivered fresh meat because it would spoil. Instead they delivered smoked and cured meats. People have not always had refrigeration, so they had to find safe ways to preserve meat. Three ways to preserve meat are smoking, curing, and drying.

Smoking was often used to finish out the curing process. This method gradually dried out the meat while adding a smoky flavor to it.

Curing is basically the use of salt to deter the ability of harmful bacteria to decompose the meat. It also adds flavor. The four methods of curing are dry salting, brine submersion, corning, and pickling.

The drying process results in the creation of many kinds of dried meat which can last for many years.

Journal question: What mineral is used in order to preserve meat? Salt



**Coal/Fuel Wagon**

Before electricity was widespread, coal was used as the primary means of heating a house. Freight wagons such as this were used to haul coal to the homes and businesses. The slide door on the back allowed for easy emptying of the wagon.

Journal question: Is coal a renewable or nonrenewable resource? Nonrenewable



### Milk Wagon

This wagon was used for the delivery of milk. They would also deliver bakery items. 400-600 gallons of milk were delivered each day. They were pulled by a horse, which often knew the route so well that it didn't need to be driven by the milkman. These animals and their drivers were so well known on their routes that the milkman would be invited in for coffee and the horse would be fed treats. By the Second World War, these wagons were replaced by automobiles.

Journal question: How many gallons of milk were delivered per day? 400-600 gallons



### Grain Wagon

These huge freight wagons were made large and heavy to haul approximately three tons, or 6,000 pounds, of grain. They were equipped with four inch wide wheels to allow them to carry the large loads without sinking into the ground. It would take 16-18 mules to pull the cart. The grain wagon is a variation on the freight wagon. Other freight wagons include the coal wagon and covered wagon. It's similar to a present day 18 wheeler.

Journal question: How many pounds of grain can this wagon hold? 6,000 pounds



**Mail Wagon**

When the postal service was started in 1775 by Benjamin Franklin, there was a need for a way to deliver mail. These wagons would travel familiar routes and would deliver not only mail, but also eggs and packages. Other wagons or carriages were used to deliver mail as well, most notably the Wells Fargo Company and their Concord stagecoaches. As America expanded, the use of these wagons became more confined to the cities since the short-lived Pony Express handled mail delivery to outlying areas.

Journal question: Who started the United States Postal Service? Benjamin Franklin



**Chuck Wagon**

The Chuck wagon was invented by Charles Goodnight in 1866 for use on cattle drives. It was made from an old Army supply wagon and was fitted to work as a mobile kitchen. A chuck box was constructed at the rear with supply drawers and a back "tail gate" that could be let down to make a work counter. The cook drove ahead of the herd early in the morning to have the noon meal ready for the cowboys. On a

typical cattle drive there were 1,000 head of cattle, 15 cowboys, 100 horses, and a chuck wagon with the cook and any needed helpers.

### **Quanah Parker**

Quanah Parker was a famous Comanche Chief. He was the son of Cynthia Ann Parker and Comanche Chief Peta Noconi. Cynthia Ann Parker was kidnapped at the age of nine by Comanches during a raid on her village. She grew up among the Comanches and married Peta Noconi. When Quanah was a young boy, his mother was recaptured by the Texas Rangers who returned her to her white relatives. Cynthia Ann wanted to return to her Comanche family, but she was unsuccessful. She died in 1864.

Quanah Parker quickly became one of the most feared Indians on the Southern Plains. After years of fighting against the white men, he led his people to surrender to the white men. He became a voice for the Comanche people, and he even became a familiar face in the U.S. Congress.

### **Samuel Walker**

Samuel Walker was the original Walker, Texas Ranger. He was born in Maryland in 1815 and came to Texas in 1842.

He survived Santa Anna's Black Bean Episode. Texans attempted to escape after being captured at the Mier Expedition. Instead of killing all the men who had escaped, the Mexican Army ordered every tenth man to be killed. The victims were chosen by lottery, each man drawing a bean from a jar. A black bean signified death. Walker drew a white bean.

In 1844 he joined the Texas Rangers under Jack Hays. In later years he formed his own company of rangers.

He worked with Samuel Colt to revamp the existing revolver. The new six-shooter was named the Walker Colt.

### **Jack Hays**

John Coffee "Jack" Hays is one of the most famous Texas Rangers. He was born in Tennessee and trained as a surveyor before coming to Texas. In 1836 he joined the Texas Rangers under Captain Erastus "Deaf" Smith.

He made the Colt Patterson revolver famous when he used it against a group of Native Americans. After that, the revolver became the weapon of choice among the Texas Rangers.

### **Santa Anna**

He led the Mexican Army in the Battle of the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto. After the Battle of San Jacinto, he granted Texas their independence. Between 1833 and 1855 he headed the Mexican government 11 times (a total of 22 years). In later years he lost his leg in battle with the French, and he had it buried with full military honors.

# **FORT WORTH STOCKYARDS TOUR**

## **Historical Tour**

The historical tour will be led by a tour guide from the Stockyards. Your job is to make sure the students are paying attention during the tour and handing out Texas tokens

## **Herd Demonstration**

The students will learn what it was like to be a cowboy.

## **Cattle Drive**

At 11:30am, the longhorns will be herded down the street at the Stockyards. It's important that you group is outside before the cattle drive. Nobody is allowed to sit on the curb. Everyone must be standing and away from the curb.

# **MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN RAILROAD**

The Museum of the American Railroad is located in Frisco. Once you arrive, your Director will split the school into two groups. One group will tour the museum while the other group tours the rail yard. They will tour for approximately 1 hour and then switch. There will be a tour guide at both places leading the tour. Your job is to make sure they are paying attention and handing out Texas tokens.

There is not a restroom at the rail yard, so groups will need to use the restroom at the museum.

# **BUS ACTIVITIES**

There is a possibility that the bus ride to the Ft. Worth Stockyards or the ride to the school from the Museum of the American Railroad might not be long. It's important to watch your time and start the activities right away.

On the bus ride to Ft. Worth you will do the branding activity and have a snack.

On the bus ride to Frisco you will play bingo and pass out dinner stickers.

On the bus ride to the school you will eat dinner, draw for prizes, pass out souvenirs, and pass out surveys. You will not play jeopardy on this program. If the school is close to Frisco, you will need to draw for prizes while everyone is eating.

# FUN FACTS

Maverick is a cow that hasn't been branded.

The average cattle drive lasted for 3-4 months.

Cowboys were paid about \$1/day (\$90 per cattle drive). They would receive payment at the end of the cattle drive.

Most cowboys didn't know how to swim. Some of the dangers they encountered included river crossings, stampedes, and wild animals.

Cattle had to walk slow during the cattle drives so they wouldn't lose weight.

Cattle drink 30-40 gallons of water a day.

Some products made from cows: soap, shampoo, tires, band aides, gummy bears, gelatin, and glue.

The Spanish brought the longhorns to Texas.

Longhorns were left to fend for themselves and they survived because of the conditions in Texas (grass and open land).

There is blood running through the horns of a longhorn. It helps them cool off. The horns grow until they die.

Longhorns were close to extinction.

There were more cattle in the south than in the north. There were 10-12 million cattle in Texas.

Ft. Worth is the only city with a registered brand. It's called the Running FW.

Preston Rd. started off as the Shawnee Trail and later became a military road.

Three main railroad lines are important to Dallas: Texas & Pacific (runs east to west), Missouri/Kansas/Texas (runs north and south), and Santa Fe.

Dallas was the first town in Texas to have intersecting railroads.

Frisco gets its name and city logo from the railroad.