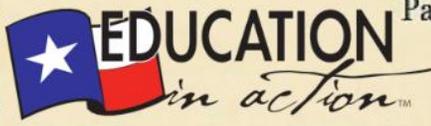
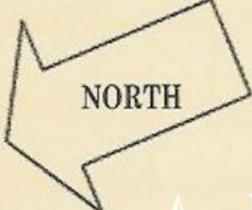
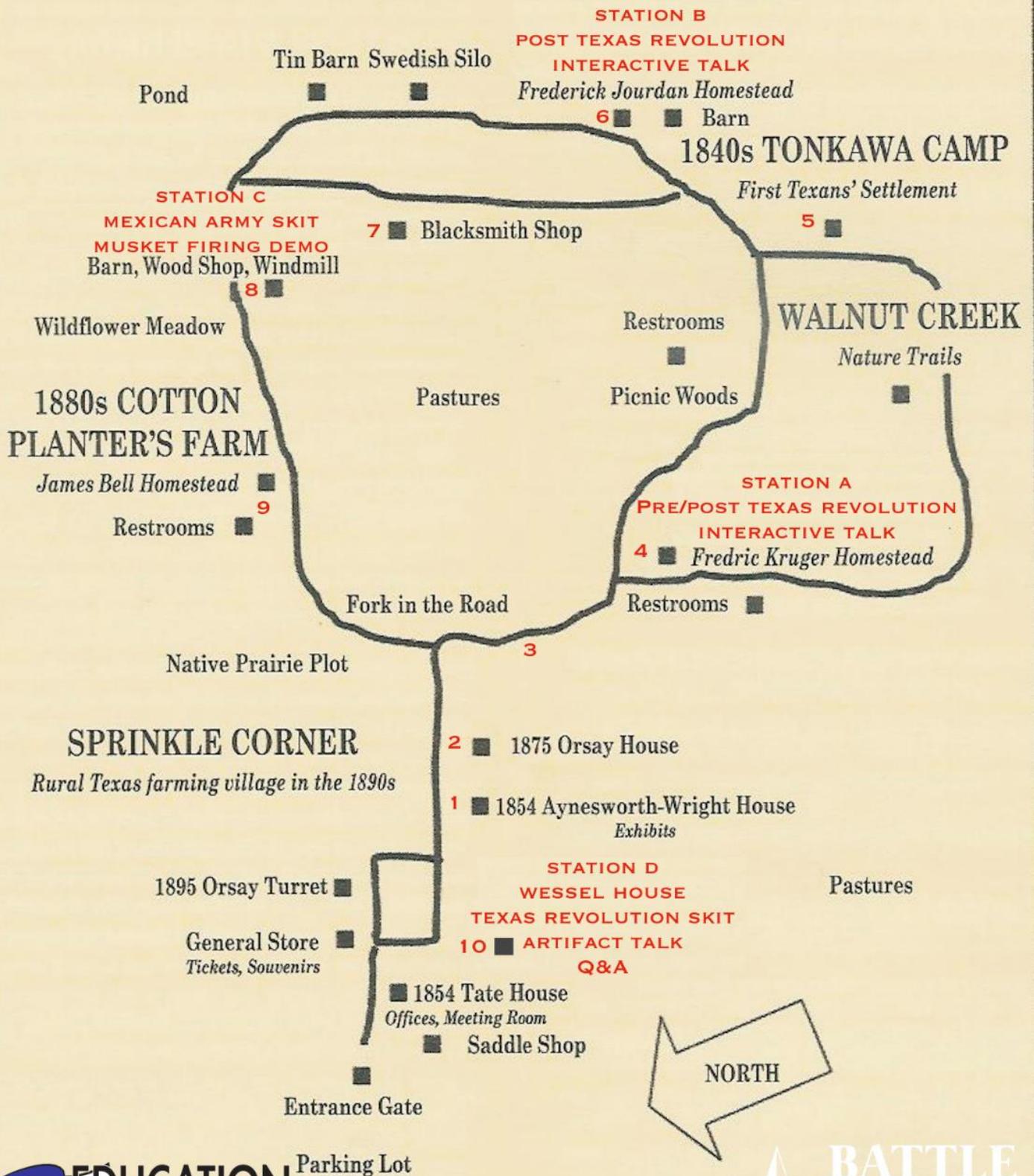


Legend of Texas: The Experience

Study Guide

JOURDAN-BACHMAN PIONEER FARMS



Station 1: Aynesworth-Wright House

This house was built in 1853. That makes it older than both the Governor's Mansion and the General Land Office, the oldest state government buildings.

It was built by Isaiah Hezekiah Aynesworth and sold to Dr. Joseph Wright. Dr. Wright was the original surveyor for the University of Texas in the early 1880s.

Cattle Drive Trails:

In the 1800s Texas had an abundance of cattle. It was the ideal place for cattle since the land was flat and grassy. Texas ranchers could make a profit by moving their cattle up north. Trails like the Chisholm Trail and Goodnight-Loving Trail became famous. From the 1860s to the 1880s, cowboys herded over 10 million cattle from Texas to the north.

One of the most popular trails was the Goodnight-Loving Trail. Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving joined together to take a herd of cattle from Texas to New Mexico and on to Colorado. Later the trail extended into Wyoming, and it soon became one of the most heavily traveled trails.

Another popular trail was the Chisholm Trail. The trail was first used by a trader, Jesse Chisholm. Later, Joseph G. McCoy was responsible for extending the trail from present day Wichita to Abilene, Kansas. More than three million cattle were driven up the Chisholm Trail from 1867-1872.

The path of the Chisholm Trail crossed Walnut Creek, just south the Tonkawa Encampment.

[Chisholm Trail](#)

[Goodnight Loving Trail](#)

[Regions of Texas](#)

Station 2: Orsay House

This house was built by a nephew of Sam Houston. It became the home of Henry Orsay. He was a civilian attaché to the Civil Guard during Reconstruction and was a witness to the Semicolon War when Texas had two governors for a time in 1871.

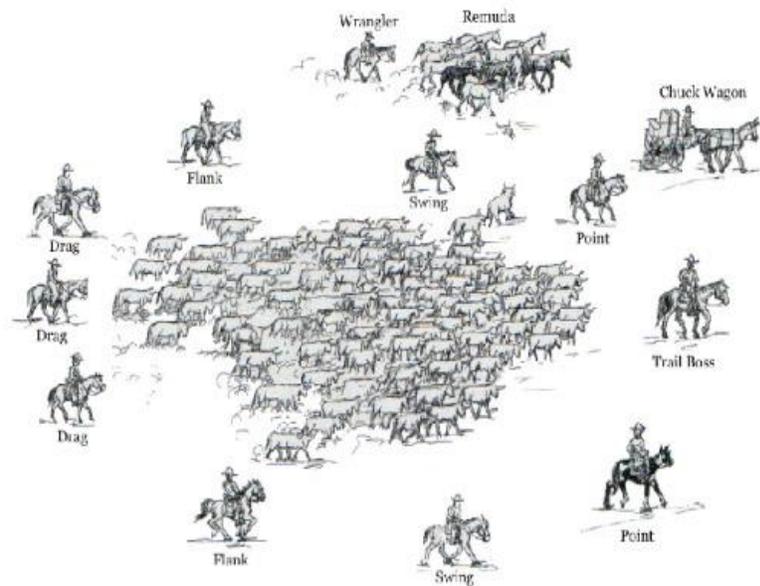
Station 3: Longhorns

The Spanish brought the first longhorns to the Americas. 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.

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.



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.

Barbed wire fences broke up grazing lands and ended open range ranching. In 1884 the Texas Legislature passed a law that stated it was illegal to cut fences or carry wire cutters. By law, Texas Rangers were the only people allowed to carry wire cutters.

Station 4: Fredric Kruger Homestead

This station will be taught by Battle for Texas staff.

Information about this homestead:

The Kruger family immigrated to Texas in the late 1850s from Germany. They lived here with 13 children.

Cooking fires caused many cabins to burn down. As a result, outdoor kitchens were common.

Common on early Texas farms, the Three Sisters Garden was planted by Native Americans for centuries. They were called this because they feature corn, beans, and squash. These gardens form an ecosystem of companion planting. The corn provides a climbing stalk for the beans, which provide nitrogen to the soil and nourish corn. The squash leaves spread out and prevent competition from unwanted weeds and shade for the corn's shallow roots.

Station 5: Tonkawa Camp

This is the site of an early-day Tonkawa Indian camp. The clans were led by women.

Horses were a prized asset of the Tonkawa who used them for transportation and as work animals. Considered expert horsemen, the Tonkawas rode mostly bareback.

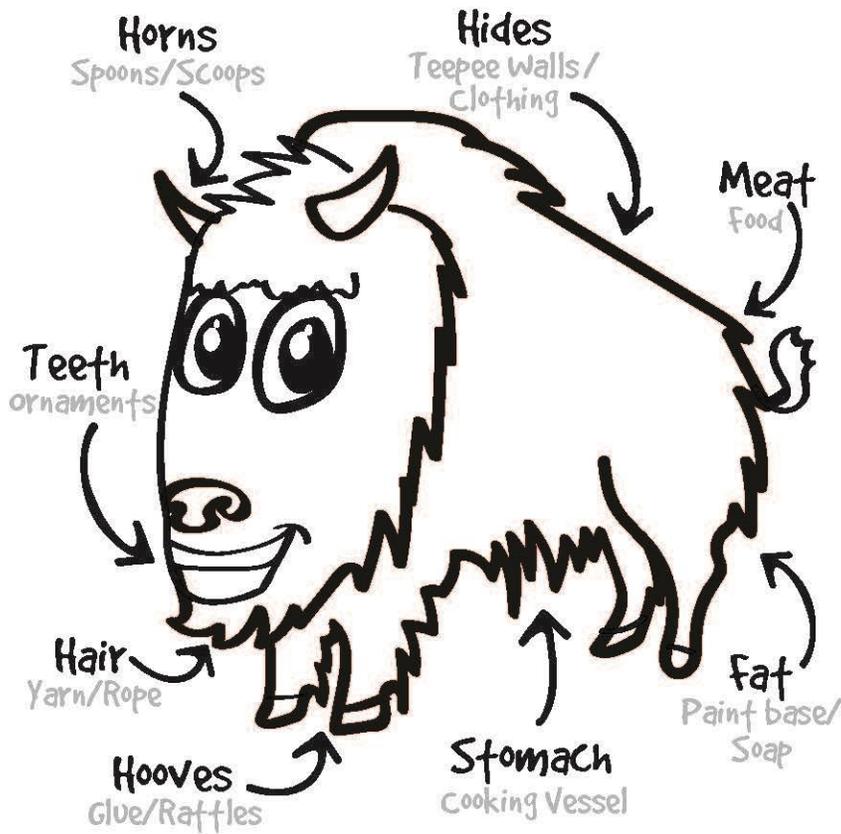
[Tonkawa Tribe](#)

Battle of Plum Creek

The Battle of Plum Creek began with a peace conference with the Comanche in San Antonio. The goal was to free Texas captives held by the Comanche. The Texans did not understand that there was no central Comanche authority. This led to tension, hostility, and the massacre of 12 Comanche leaders.

The betrayed Comanche organized a raid on the coastal settlements of Victoria and Linnville, killing settlers and stealing horses. A group of Texans and Tonkawa met the war party at Plum Creek and defeated them.

THE AMERICAN BISON



Predict: What do you think would have happened to the Native Americans if the American Bison had remained plentiful?
Discuss your predictions.

Station 6: Frederick Jourdan

This station will be taught by Battle for Texas staff.

Station 7: Blacksmith

One problem for the cattlemen of the late 1800s was that it was hard to tell which cattle were whose on the open range. The solution was to brand the cattle with a brand unique to each owner. The cattlemen used initials or other representations of their ranch for their cattle brands.

Station 8: Barn

This station will be taught by Battle for Texas staff.

Station 9: James Bell Homestead

This house was built in 1859 east of Round Rock. It was the home of Judge James Hall Bell, an associate justice of the Texas Supreme Court. He was the first native Texan to serve on the Texas Supreme Court and also the first Texas Supreme Court justice to be educated at Harvard Law School.

He supported Governor Sam Houston in opposing Texas' secession. He was also the founder of the Texas Republican Party.

In 1873 he delivered the telegram from President Ulysses Grant that ended the Semicolon War. The Semicolon War was a dispute over a misplaced semicolon in the state election law that left Texas with two governors for several weeks.

He was the son of Josiah Bell, a prominent member of the "Old 300."

Cotton is a shrubby plant that is a member of the Mallow family. The name refers to the cream-colored fluffy fibers surrounding small cottonseeds called a boll. The small, sticky seeds must be separated from the wool in order to process the cotton for spinning and weaving.

De-seeded cotton is cleaned, carded (fibers aligned), spun, and woven into a fabric that is also referred to as cotton. Cotton is easily spun into yarn as the cotton fibers flatten, twist, and naturally interlock for spinning. Cotton fabric alone accounts for fully half of the fiber worn in the world. It is a comfortable choice for warm climates in that it easily absorbs skin moisture.

[Cleaning cotton](#)