

CHAPTER 13

Pioneer Life

Why It Matters

Texans had won their independence from Mexico; they now felt its influence less and were open to other cultural and social forces. Much of the distinctiveness of Texas culture comes from actions taken and decisions made during the Republic of Texas period.

The Impact Today

Settlement patterns begun in the days of the republic and early statehood period can be seen today in the regions of Texas. The German influence in the Hill Country and the "Old South" culture of East Texas both emerged during this period.




1840
★ Rutgersville College opened

1841
★ Sam Houston returned to the Texas presidency

1842
★ Galveston Daily News first published

 Texas

 United States

 World

1838

1840

1842

1844

1846

1839
• Slave rebellion on the Amistad



1845
• Mormons settled in Utah

1845
• Irish potato famine began



The painting above, by an unknown artist, is titled *Moving West*. Texas was an important destination in the westward movement of settlers.

Summarizing Information Study Foldable

Make this foldable and use it to record information about the people and places and about the growth and development of Texas during its years as a republic.

Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper from side to side, leaving a 2-inch tab uncovered along the side.

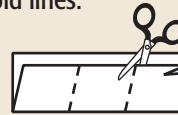


Fold it so the left edge lays 2 inches from the right edge.

Step 2 Turn the paper and fold it into thirds.

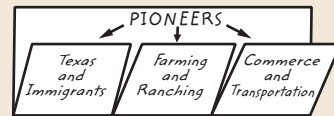


Step 3 Unfold and cut along the two inside fold lines.



Cut along the two folds on the front flap to make 3 tabs.

Step 4 Label the foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, use what you learn to summarize how the early influences and developments of each group of pioneers affects Texas today.

1847

- ★ German Emigration Company had brought in 7,000 German immigrants

1854

- ★ Texas set aside \$2 million for public education
- ★ First telegraph line strung in Texas

1848

1850

1852

1854

1848

- Zachary Taylor elected president of the U.S.

1848

- Revolutions broke out in Germany and France



1851

- Gold discovered in Australia

TEXAS HISTORY
Online

Chapter Overview

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 13—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

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Population Growth

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Immigrants from the United States, Europe, and Mexico came to Texas during the days of the republic.

Key Term

immigrant agent

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting As you read this section, complete the chart by listing population statistics in 1836 and 1846.

Group	1836 Population	1846 Population
Anglos and Tejanos		
Slaves		

Read to Learn

- why immigrants chose to move to Texas.
- how African Americans were treated.
- why Mexican Texans faced tensions.

Section Theme

Culture and Traditions African Americans and Mexican Americans faced challenges to their cultures.

Preview of Events

◆ 1839

Texas Congress passes Homestead Act

◆ 1840

Free African Americans are allowed to petition to stay in Texas

◆ 1842

German Emigration Company is formed

A Texas Story



Early settler's home

Mathilda Wagner was born to hard-working German immigrants who settled near Fredericksburg. "The house my father made for us had only two rooms, the kitchen and the room where we slept. There was no stove in the kitchen, only the chimney. We made bread and everything in the chimney fire . . ." Mathilda and her family were determined to succeed in making a new life in a new land.

—from Mathilda Wagner's memoirs

The Republic Attracts Immigrants

The Republic of Texas grew rapidly. Thousands of colonists from the United States crossed the Sabine and Red Rivers into Texas each year. In the decade between the Battle of San Jacinto and statehood, the population

nearly tripled. In 1836 approximately 35,000 Anglos and Tejanos lived in Texas; by 1846 the population had grown to more than 125,000. The enslaved population increased at an even faster rate—from an estimated 5,000 in 1836 to about 38,000 in 1846.

The chart on page 300 shows how the constitution awarded land to settlers. Settlers were not required to live on the land and sometimes sold it to speculators. In 1839 the Texas Congress passed an act, sometimes known as the **Homestead Act**. This law protected a family's home, tools, and 50 acres (20 hectares) of land from seizure for nonpayment of debts.

William Bollaert, a Texas resident in the early 1840s, identified what land meant to new settlers:

“It is their own and their children's with no proud landowner to look up to, no rents or taxes to pay. To use an American expression, 'One feels freed and one is free.' They enjoy life and their families, certain that poverty cannot threaten them.”

Immigrant Agents Bring Settlers

Congress also granted contracts to **immigrant agents**—people paid in land or money to relocate settlers to an area—to bring colonists to Texas. An agent received 10 sections of land (6,400 acres; 2,592 hectares) for every 100 families. Often the agent also charged the colonists for services rendered. **W.S. Peters and Associates, Henri Castro**, and the **German Emigration Company** were three of the most successful agents.

W.S. Peters obtained a contract to settle colonists in an area from the Red River to slightly south of present-day Dallas. Despite many legal complications and some mismanagement, Peters's company settled more than 2,000 families in this area between 1841 and 1848. Most of these settlers came from Missouri, Tennessee, and Illinois.

Other agents brought colonists from Europe. Henri Castro, a French Jew, received two grants in

southwestern Texas. Like Stephen F. Austin, Castro spent most of his life, fortune, and energy working for the welfare of his colonists. In September 1844, he established the town of **Castroville** on the Medina River, about 25 miles (40 km) west of San Antonio. Castro brought more than 2,000 colonists to Texas between 1844 and 1847, mostly from France, Germany, and Switzerland.

German nobles organized the German Emigration Company, or *Adelsverein* (ah•DEHLS•vehr•ine), in 1842 to promote German immigration to Texas. The company obtained permission to set up colonies in an area north of San Antonio. Overpopulation, poverty, heavy taxes, and political problems in Germany influenced many to leave their homeland. Under the leadership of **Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels** and **John O. Meusebach**, German settlers

Picturing History

Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels chose lands north of San Antonio for the German immigrants. **Name the two largest towns in Texas settled by German immigrants.**



established several towns. The largest towns were New Braunfels and Fredericksburg, near San Antonio. In the 1850s, an American architect named Frederick Law Olmsted visited New Braunfels and described it the following way:

“The main street of town . . . was very wide—three times as wide as . . . Broadway in New York. The houses [that] thickly lined [the main street] on each side for a mile were small, low cottages . . . generally looking neat and comfortable. Many [had] verandas and gardens and [most] were either stuccoed or painted . . .

There are four gristmills . . . A weekly newspaper is published—the *Neu Braunfels Zeitung*. There are 10 or 12 stores and small tradesmen’s shops, two or three drugstores, and as many doctors, lawyers, and clergymen.

There are several organizations among the people which show an excellent spirit for social improvement . . . In New Braunfels and the surrounding German towns, there are five free schools for elementary education, one exclusive Roman Catholic school, and a private school. In all of these schools English is taught with German.”

By 1847 the German Emigration Company had helped about 7,000 Germans immigrate to Texas. Citizens in Boerne, Comfort, Sisterdale and similar towns organized clubs to study German writings and musical groups to play their favorite German tunes.

Reading Check Identifying What was the immigrant agent’s job?

Slavery Continues in Texas

Not all who arrived in Texas came freely. The Mexican government had discouraged slavery but did little to stop its spread. After independence the government of the Republic of Texas made no efforts to limit slavery. Therefore, slavery increased during the early days of the republic. People established plantations in East and central Texas. The planters brought slaves, sometimes in chains, to work their fields.

Farmers also used enslaved people, although in fewer numbers. One of every four families in Texas had at least one slave at this time. Even people who did not own slaves, such as merchants, depended upon the success of the cotton crop that slaves produced.

Although most slaves worked on farms and plantations, some labored in towns. There were



People of Texas

William Goyens 1794-1856



William Goyens was a free African American born in North Carolina. He moved to Nacogdoches in 1820 and lived there the rest of his life. He could not write, but was a wise and successful businessman, in spite of the fact that the Texas laws at that time

made it very difficult for African Americans to own property. He made his fortune as a blacksmith, wagon maker, and freight hauler.

Goyens was appointed as an agent to deal with the Cherokees and negotiate treaties. Over the course of

the Texas Revolution, he acted as an interpreter with Sam Houston during treaty negotiations with the Cherokees.

In 1936 the Texas Centennial Commission erected a marker at Goyens’ grave to honor his memory.



Picturing History

Enslaved African Americans worked in the fields in Texas from “can see to can’t see” time. **What were some occupations of skilled slaves?**

significant numbers of skilled slaves who worked as blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, and in other crafts. Other slaves worked on ranches, tending cattle and breaking horses.



By the mid-1840s, African Americans made up almost 30 percent of Texas’s population. Tax rolls from 1845 show that Harrison, Brazoria, Montgomery, Bowie, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Washington, and Red River Counties had the largest number of enslaved people.

The treatment of slaves varied from one slaveholder to another. Some cared for their slaves and provided them with adequate food, clothing, and shelter. Other slaveholders overworked their slaves; failed to provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter; and whipped them as punishment.

Even under the gentlest slaveholders, slavery was inhumane. Slaves were denied the most basic human rights. They were subject to physical and emotional abuse. Sometimes, families were broken up by the sale of family members.

Slaveholders justified slavery using different reasons. Some quoted parts of the Bible, while others cited “scientific” articles that “proved” the superiority of the white race. The underlying reason, however, was economic.

Slaveholders believed that cotton production depended upon slave labor.

Despite the harsh conditions, slaves were able to sustain a rich culture through family, artistic expression, and religion. Slaves also found ways to resist their owners and rebel against the institution of slavery. Some slaves would withhold cooperation, break their tools, or pretend to be ill. A common form of protest was running away. Although most runaways were captured, some did make their way to freedom.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** How did slaveholders justify their actions?

Free African Americans Build Lives

Several hundred free African Americans lived in Texas before the Civil War. Some had served with Texas armies during the revolution and were granted land for their service. Most free African Americans lived as farmers in rural areas. **William Goyens** of Nacogdoches, who served as an interpreter of Native American languages during the revolution, started a freight line, bought and sold land, and operated an inn, a sawmill, and a gristmill. In 1840 the Congress of the Republic of Texas passed a law allowing free African Americans to petition for the right

to remain in Texas. **Mary Madison**, a nurse and free African American, submitted a petition around 1850 signed by 80 of her white Galveston friends and patients, praising her as a valuable citizen and attesting to her kind and tender care of the sick. Her request was one of the few granted. Though most petitions were denied, free people stayed anyway.

Mexican Texans Face Tensions

Mexican Texans, even those who fought for Texas independence, also suffered hardships in the new republic. Many new Anglo settlers after the revolution assumed that all Tejanos had opposed the war for independence. Anglo settlers often held racial and religious prejudices against Tejanos. Some Anglo settlers used force to take the land from Mexican settlers. Some Tejanos, such as Patricia de León and her family, of Victoria, were forced to flee. Juan Seguín, who had led troops at San Jacinto and was mayor of San Antonio, sought refuge in Mexico for several years. He felt as if he was “a foreigner in my native land.” Nonetheless, the opportunity to own land and start a new life attracted other Mexicans to Texas. Between 1838 and 1841, more than 500 Mexicans obtained land under Texas’s land policy.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** How were Tejanos treated after the war?

Land Provisions of the Constitution of 1836

Category	Amount of Land Received
Head of family living in Texas before March 2, 1836	4,605 acres
Head of family coming to Texas between 1836 and October 1837	1,280 acres
Head of family coming to Texas between November 1837 and 1842	640 acres
Veterans (people with experience in the armed forces) arriving in Texas before August 1836	4,605 acres
Additional bequests to disabled veterans; veterans of San Jacinto; heirs (those who inherit) of soldiers killed at the Alamo and other battles, and at Goliad.	Various amounts
African Americans	None
Native Americans	None
Married women	None



TAKS PRACTICE

Interpreting Information The Constitution of 1836 specified the amount of land that Texans received from the republic. This varied according to whether a person had served in the military, was male or female, or was single or married. *What other criteria were used to determine land grants?*

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** The **immigrant agent** is similar to what modern-day profession? Explain.
- Reviewing Facts** Most immigrants came to Texas for what purpose?

Reviewing Themes

- Culture and Traditions** In what ways did immigrant agents contribute to various cultural groups influencing areas of Texas?

Organizing to Learn

- Classifying** Create a chart like the one below and fill in information about the three most successful immigrant agents.

Agent	Number of Settlers	Area Settled
W.S. Peters		
Henri Castro		
Adelsverein		

Critical Thinking

- Determining Cause and Effect** The enslaved population in Texas increased rapidly from 1836 to 1846. Create a circle graph that represents the enslaved population of Texas in the mid 1840s.



TAKS PRACTICE

Analyzing What was the single most important factor leading to the fast rise in the population of Texas? Explain.

Critical Thinking TAKS Skillbuilder



Determining Relevance

Why Learn This Skill?

When you do research, it can be confusing to sort through many pieces of information. If you can determine the relevance of each piece of information, you will be able to select only the most important information that you need.

Learning the Skill

Here are three important steps for determining relevant information:

- State your research topic as a question.
- Read various pieces of information.
- Decide which pieces of information help to answer the research question.

Example:

The topic “Occupations in the Early Republic of Texas” can be turned into the question “What did most people do in the Republic of Texas?” One of the following statements would be relevant: a) Many German settlers did not get the best farmland, or b) Most early Texans were farmers and ranchers. Statement b would be relevant.

Practicing the Skill

Read each topic below. Then restate each one as a question.

- A** education in the Republic of Texas
- B** land policy in the Republic of Texas
- C** German settlement in Texas

Now read the topic question and the quotations that follow. Decide whether each quotation is relevant to the topic question. Then explain your answer.

Topic: How were German and Anglo American settlements in Texas different?

- 1 “While most American Texans seemed satisfied with their drafty lean-tos and dog-trot log cabins, the Germans . . . were busily building snug homes.”
- 2 “There are four gristmills . . . A weekly newspaper is published—the *Neu Braunfels Zeitung*.”
- 3 “There was no orphanage in [the German settlement of] Fredericksburg, although there was one at New Braunfels [another German settlement] at the time.”
- 4 “The one big difference between Anglo and German farmers was that the [Germans] were less mobile. When Germans put down roots, they did not leave.”
- 5 “Unlike some Southerners, who sought fortunes, many Germans came for political freedom.”



TAKS PRACTICE

Determining Relevance Create a topic research question about your family's history. Then ask questions of your parents or other family members. Identify and list three points that relate to your topic.

Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook**, Level 1, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.



Texans on Farms and Ranches

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Although most Texans lived on farms and ranches, new towns began to develop throughout the state.

Key Term

subsistence crop

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Create a chart similar to the one below. Explain why these towns were settled.

Towns	Reasons for Settling
Marshall	
Grand Saline	
Preston	
Liberty	

Read to Learn

- what cash crops were grown.
- what subsistence crops were grown.
- why new towns were built.

Section Theme

Economic Factors The fertile soil, abundant and nourishing grasslands, climate, and rivers contributed to the growth of Texas.

Preview of Events

1841

Dallas settlement begins

1856

Kerrville is established



Picking cotton

A Texas Story

Immigrant parents often found it hard to earn enough money to feed a large family. When Mathilda Wagner was about nine, she was sent to work for a family in San Antonio. She wrote in her memoirs, "While I stayed at the Longrapers I had to go to New Braunfels each summer to pick cotton. I had to bring [home] every nickel I made . . . We were fed one thick piece of corn bread and a glass of buttermilk. We got twenty-five cents for one hundred pounds of cotton. Sometimes I didn't have a quilt to lie on at night."

Texas Life Centers Around Farming

At this time, most Texans farmed or raised livestock. Most farms in Texas grew both cash crops and subsistence crops. Cash crops were sold to raise money so that Texans could buy things that they could not make for

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Student Web Activity Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 13—Student Web Activity** to learn more about cotton farming before the Civil War.

themselves. Food products that are eaten on the farm where they are grown are called **subsistence crops**. Corn was the main subsistence crop, eaten in the form of cornbread, tortillas, and hominy. Farmers also fed corn to their horses, mules, and oxen that pulled plows and wagons.

Sugarcane was an important cash crop along the Brazos and Colorado Rivers in Matagorda, Brazoria, and Fort Bend Counties. The most important cash crop, though, was cotton. It was grown on the fertile bottomlands of Texas's rivers and on the less fertile sandy soil of the hills of East Texas. Cotton farmers also began moving into the rich, productive soils of the Blackland Prairie. In 1849, for example, Texans produced 58,000 bales of cotton. Most of it went by boat to Europe and the northeastern United

States. By 1869, cotton production had soared to more than 350,000 bales.

Other crops were sweet potatoes, white potatoes, and other vegetables. Pork was the most common meat. A typical Texas farm also would have a milk cow and chickens.

Both men and women worked hard on Texas farms. Women usually took care of the animals and gardens. They also worked long hours preparing the food and making clothes. Alongside the men, women cleared the land, cut wood, built fences, and picked cotton, in addition to cooking, weaving, and sewing. Native American women worked hard, too, although not in farming. It was their work to butcher the buffalo, cure the hides, and turn them into tepee coverings and clothing.

Ranches Flourish

While some of the Mexican ranchers in the Goliad–Victoria area lost their enormous holdings after independence, many Tejanos kept their property and continued to raise cattle. One of the most successful was Doña María del Carmen

Calvillo of Floresville. She inherited a ranch from her father and increased the ranch's livestock to 1,500 cattle and 500 goats, sheep, and horses.

It was relatively easy for new settlers to get into the cattle business. Herds of



History Through Art

Mama Blows the Horn by Velox Ward

Farm families would be called in from the fields to eat meals of cornbread, sweet potatoes, and fresh or salt pork. **What subsistence crop did farmers most often use at mealtime?**

wild cattle roamed much of South and East Texas. The region's climate was well suited for livestock, and the nourishing and abundant grass helped the cattle population multiply.

While most of the planters and ranchers were men, women also owned and managed plantations. Mildred Satterwhite Littlefield owned a large plantation along the Guadalupe River in Gonzales County. Sarah Mims and Rebecca Hagerty also owned and managed their own plantations. The writer Amelia Barr of Austin remarked:

“The real Texas women were . . . brave and resourceful . . . They were then nearly without exception fine riders and crack shots, and quite able, when the men of the household were away, to manage their ranches or plantations, and keep such faithful guard over their families and household[s], that I never once in ten years, heard of any Indian, or other tragedy occurring.”

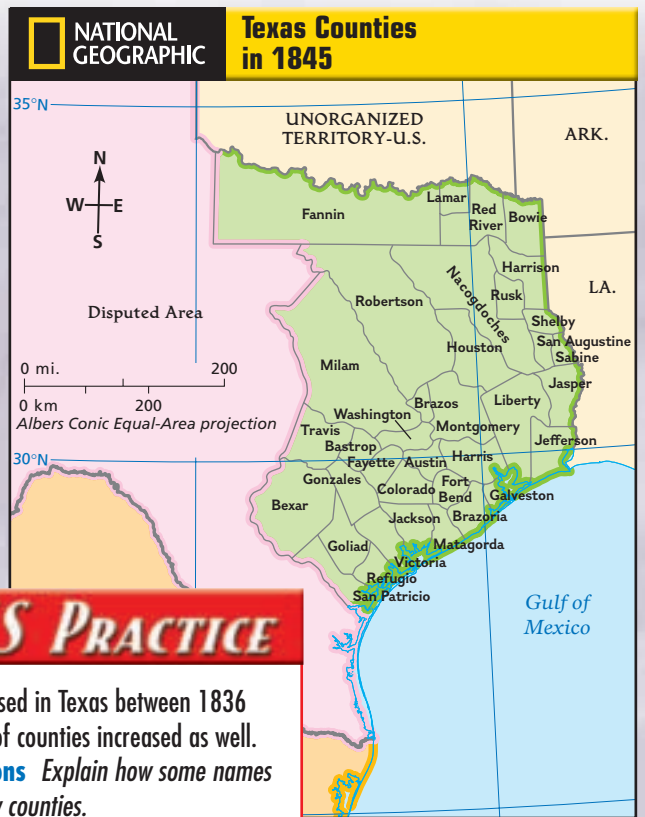
Reading Check Examining Why did so many ranches flourish?

Settlers Establish New Towns

More settlers came to Texas from the United States after independence. Some of the older settlements declined in importance as new towns were established. San Felipe and Harrisburg, which were burned during the revolution, never regained their former importance.

At the time of the revolution, only Clarksville, Jonesborough, and Pecan Point existed in northeastern Texas. Settlers, especially from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, established new towns. Some towns, like Marshall and Jefferson, were built along transportation routes. Before railroad lines, Jefferson was the outlet for cotton grown in northeastern Texas. Steamboats went from Jefferson to Louisiana by way of Cypress Bayou, Caddo Lake, and the Red River.

Other towns were created to serve as seats of government for newly created counties. A few



TAKS PRACTICE
 As the population increased in Texas between 1836 and 1845, the number of counties increased as well.
Making Generalizations Explain how some names were chosen for the new counties.

settlements were founded to take advantage of some natural resource. In the case of **Grand Saline**, it was salt mines. Preston, in Grayson County, soon became the gateway for immigrants moving into North Texas. **John Neely Bryan** started a settlement near the fork of the Trinity River in 1841. This settlement was the beginning of the town of Dallas.

In southeastern Texas, towns were often located along rivers. Liberty and Beaumont both increased in population during the days of the republic. Houston's site was chosen because the Allen brothers thought that steamboats could go up Buffalo Bayou no farther than Houston. The boats would have to unload cargo there.

Conflicts with Native Americans kept Anglos from settling in the Brazos Valley north of the Old San Antonio Road until the early 1840s. In 1845 an immigrant from Scotland, **Neal McLennan**, settled on the South Bosque River north of an old Waco settlement. Four years later **George Erath**, an immigrant from Vienna, Austria, and **Jacob de Cordova** surveyed the town of Waco.

The Hill Country was more rugged than lands farther to the east, but settlers pushed up the valleys of the Blanco, Guadalupe, and Pedernales Rivers. Kerrville was organized by a group of cypress shingle makers in 1856.

South Texas grew slowly as the region was exposed to raids by Native Americans, Mexicans, and Anglo desperadoes. New towns, however, sprang up. Indianola, called Karlshaven by the



Raising cattle, such as this Texas longhorn, was a major economic activity of the new settlements.

Germans, was established on the west bank of Matagorda Bay. **H.L. Kinney** built a trading post at the mouth of the Nueces River. Other traders settled in this area, and the town of Corpus Christi was established.

Developments in other parts of Texas had little effect on the area south of Corpus Christi and the Nueces River. The economy of the area was linked more to Mexico than to the United States.

Along the Rio Grande, the oldest settlement in Texas was Laredo, founded by **Tomás Sánchez** in 1755. Upstream from Laredo were crossings of the Rio Grande near San Juan Bautista. The settlements of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Piedras Negras, Mexico, developed near these crossings.

✓ Reading Check Analyzing Why did Texas towns often develop along rivers?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Describe what you might find on a farm in Texas growing **subsistence crops**.
- Reviewing Facts** Why did new settlers often choose to become cattle ranchers?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Cotton was the main cash crop in Texas. In what areas of the state was cotton grown?

Organizing to Learn

- Analyzing** Draw a chart like the one below. List the common uses for cotton and corn. Keep in mind the definitions of subsistence and cash crops.

Uses for Cotton (cash crop)	Uses for Corn (subsistence crop)

Critical Thinking

- Decision Making** What would be the determining factors as to whether a farmer concentrated on growing cash crops or subsistence crops?



Analyzing If most Texans farmed or raised livestock, why was it an advantage to have towns located nearby?



Commerce and Transportation

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

As the population increased, there were advances in commerce, transportation, and education.

Key Terms

raft
charter
fiesta

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, draw a chart like the one below. Next to each title, list as many specific examples of occupations as you can find.

General Occupation	Examples
Tradesmen	
Professions	
Industry	

Read to Learn

- about trades and professions.
- about types of transportation.
- about social functions.
- about types of education.

Section Theme

Economic Factors Growth of commerce and transportation relied heavily upon rivers and existing roads.

Preview of Events

1842

Galveston Daily News begins

1845

Baylor University is established

Texas and Red River Telegraph Company starts service

1854

Mail service is established between San Antonio and San Diego, California

1857



A Christmas present

A Texas Story



As an immigrant child, Mathilda Wagner worked long hours in the fields. "I couldn't spend a nickel of the money I earned for candy or something I would have liked . . . I couldn't play. I never had anything at Christmas time. I remember I was given a big red apple one year, and I thought it was so beautiful that I put it in my trunk . . . When the lady who had given it to me asked once, 'Did you eat your apple?' I told her I was saving it, but went to see it and it had rotted."

Trades and Professions

Some Texans made their living in trades, including brick masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, and wheelwrights. Others entered professions such as law, medicine, the ministry, and teaching.

The increase in Texas population meant more people with specific skills settled in the republic. Doctors, ministers, and lawyers arrived but often divided their time between their professions and farming. **Ashbel Smith** was a diplomat, soldier, educator, planter, and scientist, as well as a doctor. **John S. "Rip" Ford**, the famous Texas Ranger and frontiersman, was a physician. He was also a newspaper editor, lawyer, politician, and playwright. **Frances Cox Henderson** ran her husband's law office while Mr. Henderson and his partner were out of town.

Some physicians increased their incomes by selling medicines, hair tonics, and perfumes. A doctor in New Braunfels was also a baker and druggist. Another Houston physician formed a partnership with a local barber. Together they offered shaves, haircuts, tooth pulling, and surgery. Midwives—women who helped deliver babies—also performed valuable services.

Industry and Commerce Fuel Growth

The few industries in early Texas were located in towns or along major roads or rivers. Most communities already had a sawmill for cutting lumber and a gristmill for grinding grain. Over time Texans built brickyards, tanneries, iron foundries, cotton gins, soap factories, carriage factories, and textile mills.

Able and creative leaders promoted the growth of business. **Gail Borden, Jr.**, an early

resident of San Felipe de Austin, moved to Galveston in 1837 as a customs collector and inventor. Among his early inventions was a meat biscuit that won a gold medal at the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. He also developed a process for making condensed milk. He moved his factory to New York State so he could sell Borden products to a larger market.

Better Transportation Is Needed

Even local travel in Texas was difficult. Some of the roads had been Native American trails, while others were originally built in the Spanish and Mexican eras. Almost all the roads were unpaved, and rains often turned them into mud. Crossing streams was especially dangerous, and travelers had to be prepared to swim to safety.

Almost all of the goods transported in early Texas were carried by freight wagons drawn by oxen or mule teams. In San Antonio and other towns of South Texas, Mexican Americans played an important role in moving goods from one part of Texas to another.

Stagecoaches and Steamboats

The stagecoach was a popular but expensive means of travel. The Butterfield Overland Line crossed Texas from near Preston on the Red River to El Paso. This line provided



Picturing History

What farmers and ranchers could not grow or produce for themselves they came to shop for in town. In 1857, Walter and Eduard Tip established a hardware store on Congress Avenue in Austin, with tin, ironware, pig iron, leather goods, and general merchandise for sale. **What other types of goods and services could be found only in the towns?**



TWO VIEWPOINTS

Frontier Women

Adjusting to life on the Texas frontier was easier for women whose families were prosperous. Compare the two views below and then answer the questions.

Colorado Railroad, commonly called the Harrisburg Railroad. Sidney Sherman, a veteran of San Jacinto and a business leader in early Harrisburg and Houston, organized the railroad.

To encourage the extensions of the rail lines, the state gave bounties of land and loaned money from the school fund to railroad companies. Some local communities and counties also supported railroad development. The citizens of Houston strongly encouraged railroad building. By 1860 several railroads connected Houston with neighboring communities. These railroads brought many kinds of products in and out of Houston and helped to make it one of the state's most vital cities.

Telegraph and Newspapers

One of the first telegraph lines in Texas connected Houston with Galveston. A telegraph firm called the Texas and Red River Telegraph Company had been **chartered**, or established by a state contract, in January 1854. The company opened the first telegraph office in Marshall in 1854 and began extending lines to Shreveport, Henderson, Rusk, Crockett, Montgomery, Houston, and Galveston. In 1856 another company began constructing lines from Galveston to San Antonio and Austin.

In early Texas, newspapers were an important source of information. The *Telegraph and Texas Register*, published originally in San Felipe and later in Houston, was the most influential of the early newspapers. Another widely read paper, the *Galveston Daily News*, published its first issue in 1842. In 1848 **Simon Mussina**, a Jewish attorney in Brownsville, began publishing the *American Flag*.

Many newspapers began publishing after Texas became a state. By 1860 there were more than 70 newspapers

A Southern Belle in San Antonio in 1839

This year our [slaves] plowed and planted above the Alamo and were attacked by Indians. In November, a party of ladies and gentlemen from Houston came to visit San Antonio—they rode on horseback. They were, ladies and all, armed with pistols and bowie knives. I rode with this party around the head of the San Antonio River. We galloped home, and doubted not that Indians watched us from the heavy timber of the river bottom. The gentlemen of the party numbered six, and we were all mounted on fine animals.

—from *Memoirs of Mary A. Maverick*, published in 1921



A German Immigrant in the 1840s

My years in San Antonio were hard, lonesome years. It seems to me that I stayed there a long time, working and longing all the time. The cholera hit San Antonio just after I came here. The people died by the scores. The graveyards filled in a hurry and many, many little orphans were made. There were few houses where death didn't come.

—from Mathilda Wagner's memoirs



Learning From History

1. Why do you think these women's memories are so different?
2. Do you think men and women might remember the same experiences in different ways?

★ ONLY in TEXAS

Pioneer Flour In 1851 Carl Hilmer Guenther, a young German immigrant, founded his first flour mill on Live Oak Creek near Fredericksburg (*below*). Relocated a few years later to San Antonio, C.H. Guenther & Son, Inc., is now more than 150 years old. Today, the 20-story Pioneer grain elevator rises above the mill in San Antonio (*right*). The maker of Pioneer Brand flour and other baking products is believed to be the oldest family-owned business in Texas and the oldest continuously operated family-owned milling company in the United States. The Pioneer Flour Mills logo (*below right*) is still used today.



in publication. Most were printed only once a week, but there were several daily newspapers as well.

Texans Gather for Social Life

During the 1850s most Texans lived on isolated farms and had few occasions to visit with their neighbors. Texans combined many social activities with work. Log rollings, shooting matches, husking bees, quilting parties, house-raising, church dinners, and cotton choppings were practical activities that made work more enjoyable. Hunting and fishing were sports that provided food for the family table.

Dancing was one of the most popular forms of recreation. According to most accounts, the dancing was lively and the music was loud. Among the more popular tunes were “Molly Cotton-Tail,” “Money Musk,” “Leather Breeches,” and “Piney Woods.” The fandango, a spirited Spanish dance, was a favorite with

some Hispanic residents. The *baile*, held in a hall or in the open air, was a popular dancing occasion with Mexican Americans. On more formal occasions, such as the San Jacinto Ball held in Houston each year, Texans wearing their finest clothes danced graceful waltzes and reels. In the slave quarters, people sometimes enjoyed “ring” dances.

The *fiesta*, a festival or religious celebration, was a part of the Hispanic culture and an important part of life for everyone. Dancing, games, exhibitions of art and culture, and refreshments such as chocolate, coffee, lemonade, and pastry were part of this celebration.

Formal Education Advances Slowly

Although the Texas Congress set aside land for public education during the Lamar administration, no state public school system was established. There were many private schools, but only Houston had a public school. In 1839

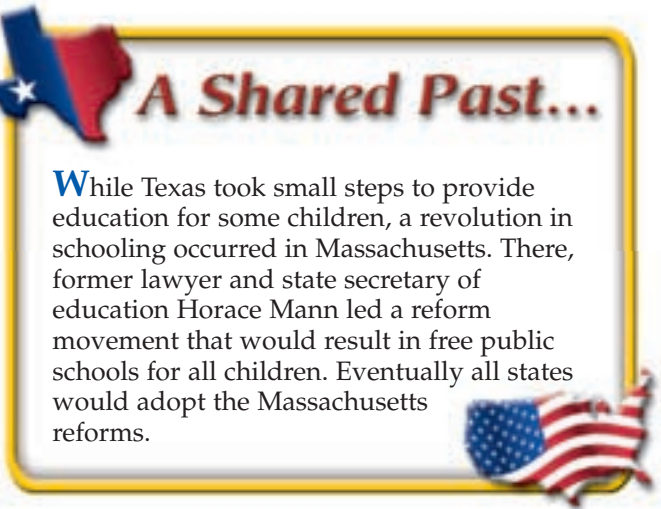
the Houston city council hired the first public school teacher in the republic, the Reverend Richard Salmon of New York. In rural areas, mothers often taught their children the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Some rural area families hired teachers, who were usually paid in produce, not money. Nearly every town had a private elementary school.

Under the leadership of **Governor Elisha M. Pease**, the legislature in 1854 set aside \$2 million as a permanent school fund. Interest earned by the permanent fund was distributed according to the number of school-age children living in each county. Even with the school fund, Texas established few public schools.

Colleges were also founded by churches. Methodist leaders established Rutgersville College near La Grange in 1840. Baylor University, a Baptist school, was chartered at Independence in 1845. In 1849, Presbyterian leaders established Austin College in Huntsville. It was later moved to Sherman. Other early colleges were founded at Galveston, San Augustine, Clarksville, and Chappell Hill.

Religious Diversity Flourishes

Before the Texas Revolution, the Mexican government recognized only the Roman Catholic faith. It did little, however, to stop Anglo settlers



A Shared Past...

While Texas took small steps to provide education for some children, a revolution in schooling occurred in Massachusetts. There, former lawyer and state secretary of education Horace Mann led a reform movement that would result in free public schools for all children. Eventually all states would adopt the Massachusetts reforms.

from worshipping in their own way. Many immigrant towns built various places to worship.

After independence, the Constitution of 1836 guaranteed freedom of religion, and Protestant churches grew in popularity. The Methodist Church had the biggest gains, and the Baptist and Presbyterian faiths also were successful. In 1852 the first Jewish services were held in Galveston thanks to the efforts of Rosanna Osterman, an early resident. The Roman Catholic Church remained a strong force, however. Besides religious services, churches were also social centers.

Reading Check Identifying Where was the first public school?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write three sentences in which you use the terms **raft**, **charter**, and **fiesta** to show that you understand their meanings.
- Reviewing Facts** Why were social activities combined with work?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Why was it important to locate industries in towns or along major roads or rivers?

Organizing to Learn

- Considering Options** Draw a chart like the one below. List the positive and negative aspects of transportation in Texas at this time.

Type of Transportation	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects
Freight wagon		
Stagecoach		
River transportation		
Railroad		

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** On page 307 the statement is made that “doctors, ministers, and lawyers arrived but often divided their time between their professions and farming.” Why do you think it was necessary for these individuals to do both?



TAKS PRACTICE

Making Judgments Why was the growth of commerce directly dependent upon better transportation in Texas?

Chapter Summary

Pioneer Life

1839

- First public school teacher is hired in Houston.

- ★ Texas Congress passes the Homestead Act.

1840

- ★ Rutgersville College is established.

1842

- Galveston Daily News publishes its first issue.

- ★ German immigrants begin to arrive in Texas.

1845

- Baylor University is established.

- ★ Slaves account for almost 30 percent of Texas population.

1852

- Work begins on Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railroad.

1854

- First telegraph lines are built in Texas.

- \$2 million is set aside as permanent school fund by the legislature and Governor Pease.

1857

- Stagecoach service begins between San Antonio and San Diego, California.

1860

- Several railroads connect Houston with neighboring communities.

- ★ More than 70 newspapers are in print.

Reviewing Key Terms

Use a dictionary or thesaurus to find synonyms (words that mean the same) for these terms. On a separate sheet of paper, write these synonyms beside the terms.

1. immigrant agents
2. raft
3. fiesta
4. subsistence crop
5. charter

Reviewing Key Facts

6. List three of the most important immigrant agents.
7. Name a free African American who was an important businessman during this period.
8. What is the difference between a cash crop and a subsistence crop?
9. What two industries were usually the first to be established in early Texas towns?
10. When rural families hired teachers for their children, what did they often use for payment?

Critical Thinking

11. **Making Judgments** Was life in Texas more difficult for men or women?
12. **Making Inferences** What do you think would have happened if slavery had been abolished in Texas at this time?
13. **Analyzing Geographic Factors** Why were most settlements near major rivers and how would this affect social and economic development?
14. **Comparing** Compare the education available to children during the days of the republic with that which is available now.
15. **Evaluating** What would be some effects on Texas resources such as land and water as a result of steamboats and railroads?
16. **Taking Action** Slaves were able to resist their owners in protest against their conditions. What were some methods slaves used to resist?
17. **Analyzing** What reasons caused Germans to leave Germany and where did they tend to settle in Texas?
18. **Analyzing** In what ways did German immigrants maintain their culture?



CLICK HERE



Geography and History Activity

Refer to the *Transportation in 1860* map on page 308.

19. If you lived in Houston in 1860, explain how you might travel to Memphis, Tennessee.
20. What area of Texas had the most railroads in 1860?
21. Name one town or city that was connected by roads, steamboats, and the railroad.



Building Technology Skills

22. **Using Calculators** Fill out the population chart below and write two questions relating to the statistics. Use your own calculator or one on a computer to do the calculations. Provide the answers to your questions.

Group	1836 Population	1846 Population
Anglos and Tejanos		
Slaves		



Portfolio/TAKS Writing Activity

23. **Writing a Letter** You are a new immigrant to Texas. Write a letter to a friend or relative (who lives in the country from which you came) in which you describe the good and bad aspects of your life in Texas during the republic. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

Cooperative Learning Activity

24. **Creating a Newspaper** In small groups, create a newspaper that could have been published in one of the settlements founded in the early days of the republic. Assign various tasks such as editor, illustrator, reporter, and typist. Possible articles would include political events, social life, and economic activities. Create or include advertisements, cartoons, and an opinion column. Refer to Chapters 12 and 13 for material and consult encyclopedias and the Internet if necessary.

Practicing Skills

25. **Determining Relevance** Read the following question and statements. Decide which statements provide relevant information.
 What was life like for Mexicans in the Republic of Texas?
 - a. Many Mexicans in Texas lost their land.

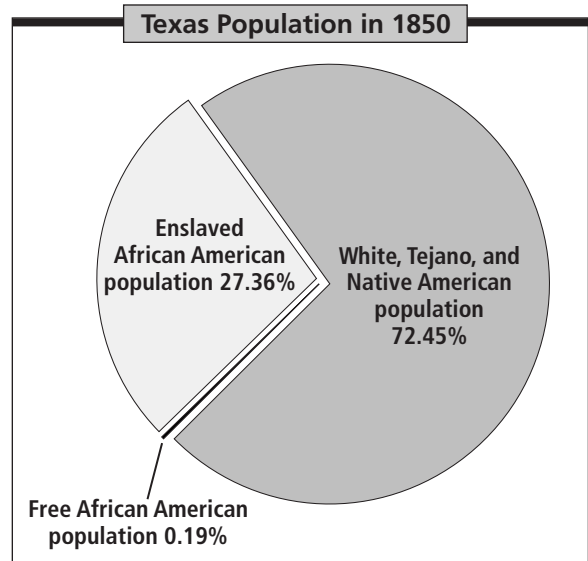
Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 13—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.

- b. Many Mexicans were small farmers or ranchers who often faced many hardships.
- c. Immigrant agents brought many Germans to Texas.
- d. Some free African Americans started their own businesses.



Use the graph to answer the following question.



About what portion of Texas's total population was enslaved in 1850?

- A 1/4
- B 1/2
- C 3/4
- D 1/10

Test-Taking Tip:

You will have to approximate to answer this question. In real life, figures rarely come out to an even number. Rounding off to the nearest 5 percent will lead you to the correct answer.

THE STORY OF TEXAS

THE BOB BULLOCK
Texas State
History Museum



Museum Tour 4

Building the Lone Star Identity The Republic

One of the few points of agreement between presidents Sam Houston and Mirabeau Lamar was that citizenship in the Republic of Texas should be granted to male Anglos and Tejanos—about 60 percent of the population. Overall, the population of Texas grew quickly during the years of the republic.

◀ **Success Story** Despite support from prominent Houstonians, Fanny McFarland's petition to stay in Texas as a free African American was denied. She stayed anyway and from humble beginnings as a laundress, she became one of Houston's first real estate developers.



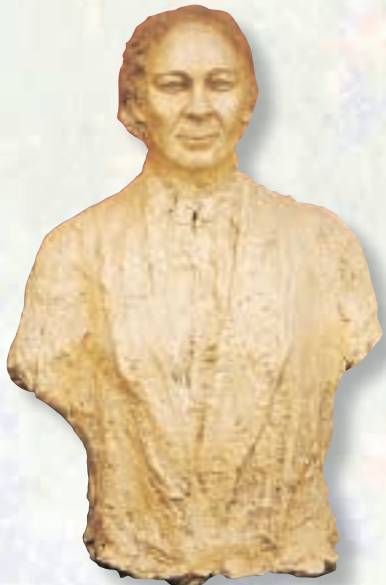
▲ **Traveling Trunk** Immigrants brought with them personal items needed to begin a new life in Texas.

CONTENTS



◀ **Comanche War Bonnet**

The Comanches were fierce and skilled warriors. At first, relations with the Anglos were friendly, but the advance of settlers into the Comanchería dashed hopes for peace. Below is a Comanche tepee, decorated with drawings of a successful buffalo hunt.



▲ **Tejano Statesman** José Antonio Navarro stayed in the Republic but faced increasing prejudice from some Anglo Texans.

Visit The Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin to see artifacts and exhibits such as these about Texas history and heritage.