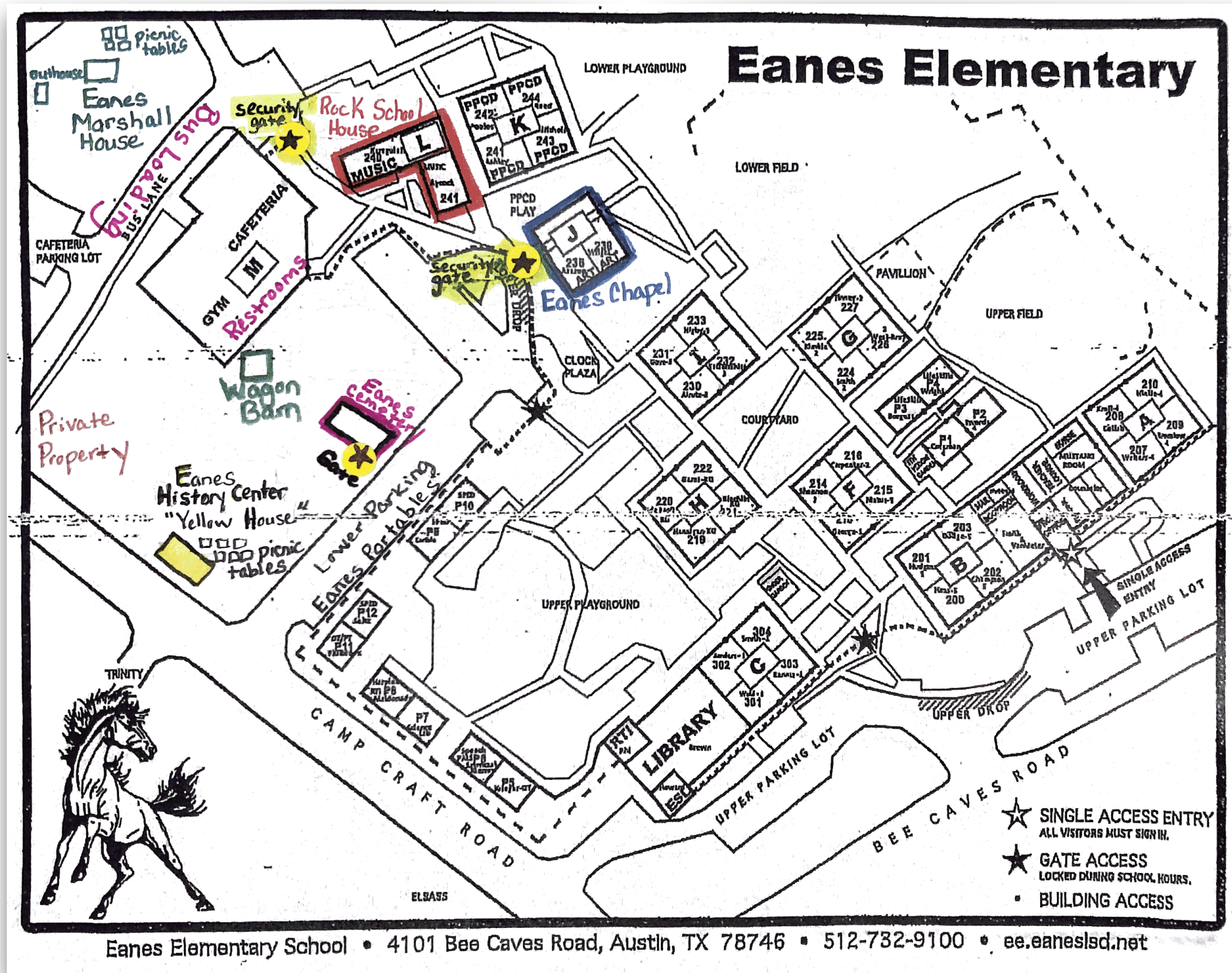


- Start at the Bus Loading area, you will move in a clockwise rotation throughout the field trip
- 1st rotation: **9:15-9:55am**, 2nd rotation: **9:55-10:35am**, 3rd rotation: **10:35-11:15am**
- Lunch and story time at the Eanes History Center: **11:15-12pm**
- **Restrooms** are located in the cafeteria/gym across from Rock Schoolhouse



EANES ROCK SCHOOLHOUSE, EANES CHAPEL AND EANES CEMETERY

Please use your teacher badge to enter the Eanes Elementary property through the iron gates either behind the Eanes Marshall House or across from the Eanes Cemetery. The Eanes Chapel and the Eanes Schoolhouse are the rock buildings directly inside the EE property.

This is the two room rock schoolhouse built in 1937. It is over 80 years old. It replaced the wood framed, one-room schoolhouse built in 1896. We are unable to go inside the schoolhouse because this two-room school house is used as Music classrooms for the students at Eanes Elementary.



What materials do you think were used to build this schoolhouse?

Large rocks were gathered from the Eanes area, and stonemasons built the school. The cement was made from crushed limestone, which can also be found in the Eanes area. The pioneers used natural resources to meet their needs.

The two -room, rock schoolhouse used to have a little, metal shack behind it. This shack had a shower inside it, so the children that did not have running water in their homes could take a shower before or after school .



Students take a picture of the two-room, rock schoolhouse.

Remain in front of schoolhouse.....

ROCK SCHOOL HOUSE CONTINUED



The students in the Eanes area were used to learning in a one-room, wooden schoolhouse. All grades from kindergarten to 12th grade shared the same classroom and the same teacher. What do think that would be like?

It was a big deal when a more permanent two-room, rock schoolhouse was built in 1937. Now students had two classrooms, one for younger and one for older students. Two teachers were hired and each teacher had multiple grades in her classroom.

Every year, we have a homeroom class photo taken. Well, the rock schoolhouse students would have their class photo taken, too. They would stand right here between the two rock posts and have their class photo taken. When we go to the Eanes History Museum today, you will see many class photos hanging on the wall.

Take a class photo standing between the two rock posts just like in this picture to the left.



Walk along the sidewalk to the half-brick, half-stone Eanes Chapel.

DO YOU SEE THE BUILDING THAT IS HALF BRICK AND HALF STONE? THIS WAS THE EANES CHAPEL THAT WAS BUILT NEXT TO THE ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE IN 1928. OBSERVE THE EXTERIOR ONLY.



This building is made of brick and stone. Which part do you think is older, the brick or stone? The stone is older and the brick was added many years later. The people of the Eanes community built the rock church with their own hands using the natural resources of limestone rocks and cement made from crushed limestone. In the Eanes History Museum, you will see the masonry tools they used to build this church. The Eanes Chapel congregation grew and today this church is actually Westlake Presbyterian Church. This building is now used by Eanes Elementary as art classrooms.



Students take a picture of Eanes Chapel.

The gate across from the Eanes Chapel leads to the Eanes Cemetery, Wagon Barn and the Eanes History Museum.

The gate below the Eanes Schoolhouse leads to the Eanes Marshall House.

THE EANES CEMETERY

The Eanes Cemetery is located across from the Eanes Chapel and Eanes Schoolhouse. Who knows why a cemetery would be located next to a school? It's because in 1872 when the first Eanes schoolhouse was built, the schoolhouse was also used as a church on Sundays. The community would use the schoolhouse as a gathering place for worship and for funerals, so cemeteries were built next to churches. There are approximately 30 graves in this cemetery. The oldest recorded death of someone buried here is 1895. There are many unmarked graves in this cemetery that we have no record of dates of death. Sometimes a stranger passing through the Eanes area would pass away and would be buried here, so their grave is unmarked. Members of the Teague, Riley, Thurman, Garmon, Brust, and Johnson families are also buried here. Do those names sound familiar? Many of those names are the same as the family ranch names on our Eanes community map. You remember that William and Sophia Teague donated the land for a community school and church. Many ranch families, like the Eanes family, had their own family cemeteries on their own ranch land. Robert and Eliza Eanes are buried up a hill alongside what is now the Lost Creek neighborhood. Since this cemetery is part of history, it has a state of Texas historical marker.



Students take a picture of the cemetery entrance and Texas Historical Marker.

ENTER THE EANES CEMETERY AND WALK ALONG ITS PATHWAY.

Notice the Grave Markers or Tombstones:

- Can you tell the older markers from the more recent ones? (*Rocks vs more fancy headstones; some have no writing on them*)
- How do you think the markers were made long ago? (*The rocks were engraved by hand with a chisel and a hammer.*)
- If you cannot read the name or date on a marker, demonstrate how to rub dirt over the gravestone to make the information become more clear to read.



Students take a picture of the following:

- A gravestone dating back to the 1800s or early 1900s
- Something in the cemetery that is evidence that the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America have helped take care of the Eanes Cemetery (*look at the markers on the benches*)



Remain in the cemetery....

WALK ALONG THE PATH OF THE CEMETERY AND OBSERVE THE FENCING ALONG THE CEMETERY'S PERIMETER:



Take a look at the fencing around the cemetery:

- What materials were used? (*cedar wood, barbed wire, iron gate*)
- Why do you think they used these materials to make fences? (*The cedar wood is a natural resource. Barbed wire was used on the ranches to keep cattle from escaping. Iron is a strong metal for a gate.*)
- Which do you think is the oldest fence? (*The wood fence is the oldest. The cedar wood doesn't look like lumber; it is more rough posts of wood. Look how the cedar posts are held together. The barbed wire is the next oldest fence. Ranches used barbed wire in the late 1800s. The metal gate looks newer and more modern, not rustic. It does not look handmade by a pioneer.*)

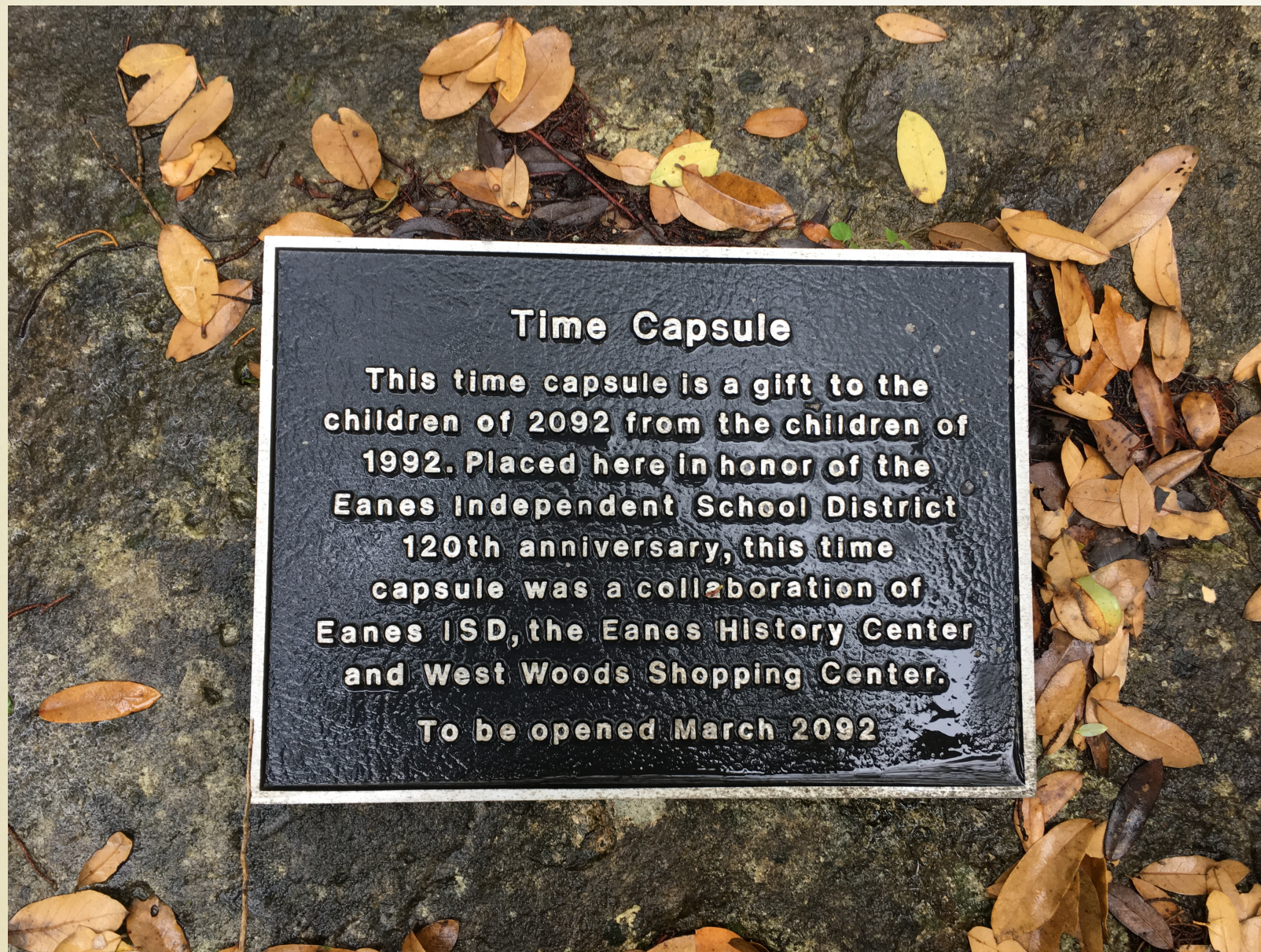


Students take a picture of the wood and barbed wire fences.

Exit the cemetery and follow directions on next slide to Western Wagon

THE WESTERN WAGON

THE WAGON PATH IS TO THE RIGHT OF THE CEMETERY ENTRANCE. ONCE ON THE PATH, NOTICE ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE A TIME CAPSULE MARKER PLACED HERE BY EANES ISD STUDENTS IN 1992.



A time capsule is a container that stores objects representing the present day so that people of the future can discover it and learn about a time from long ago.

What do you think was buried in the capsule?

What would your bury to represent 2018?

What is the difference in time from 1992 to 2092?

Continue along path to the Western Wagon barn...

THE WESTERN WAGON

STUDENTS SHOULD GATHER AROUND THE FENCE WITHOUT TOUCHING THE FRAGILE WAGON. PLEASE STAY ON THE PATH BECAUSE THE ADJACENT LAND IS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The Western Wagon design was taken from the much heavier Conestoga wagon design. Western Wagons were sometimes called Prairie Schooners because their white canvas covers looked like ship sails blowing in the wind on the prairie. The Western Wagon was used by pioneers, like the Eanes family, to travel west to new land. It was designed to carry heavy loads. Two or more pairs of oxen pulled the wagons across rough terrain. There were no roads, so the wagons went over uneven ground, rocks, holes, rivers with rocky beds, and even steep hills or mountains. White canvas was stretched across the top of the wagons over wooden hoops that arched over the wagon bed. The canvas was soaked in linseed oil to make it waterproof. The driver, also called a teamster or a drover, usually walked alongside the wagon giving verbal commands to the oxen. Family members did not ride in the wagons because it was a very uncomfortable, bumpy ride. They walked alongside the wagons for miles each day. Travelers going west joined up together to form wagon trains. The travelers helped each other along the way and sometimes circled the wagons in order to defend themselves against Indian attacks. Lard, or grease from cooking pork, was stored in a pail at the back of the wagon in order to grease the wagon wheels along the journey. Look closely at the wagon diagram to learn more.



This Western Wagon belonged to the Martinez Family. Their ranch was located on the other side of Smith Creek.



Students take a picture of the Western Wagon.

Continue to next slide...

Destination Eanes History Museum:

- **Return to the Eanes Cemetery**
- **Walk to the back of the cemetery (left side) and enter the backyard of the Eanes History Center through a gate**
- **To the left of the yellow Eanes History Center house is another gate that allows you to walk to the front door of the Center**



Destination Eanes Marshall House:

- **Return on the same path to the EE drive**
- **Enter the gate into the EE campus with your teacher badge**
- **Walk down the sidewalk passing the Eanes Rock Schoolhouse**
- **Exit the gate and see the Eanes Marshall House**



This presentation has been proudly brought to you by the 2017-18 EISD 2nd grade ELA and SS Committee:



Kim McLaughlin, Marianna Ricketson, Claudia Carpenter, Carol Tinney, Tracy Vogel, Alli Shapiro, Araceli Ward, Katy Schueller, Shannon Hardiman, Lisa Hernandez, Janine Bailey, Amy Lopez, Annie Biderman. Special thanks to School Board Member Ellen Balthazar and EISD Director of Humanities Beth Keith