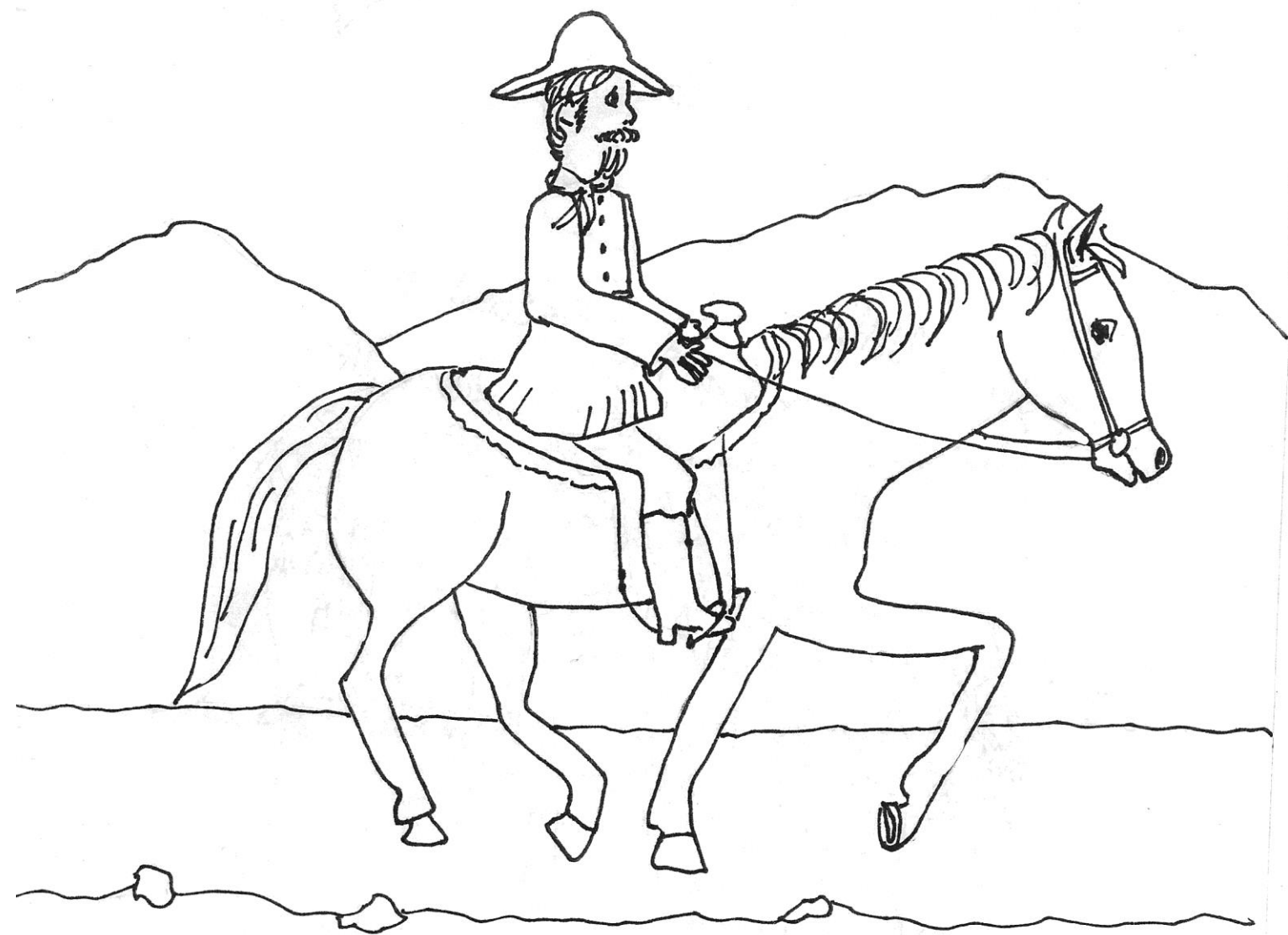




This house, the Sarah & Joseph Pound farmstead, is a good example of an early Texas Pioneer homestead. It was built in the 1850's. The house was constructed with hand-hewn cypress and oak logs chinked with local limestone, and a cypress shingle roof.



Dr. Pound was born in Kentucky in 1826.



During his married life, Dr. Pound served in the "War between States" in Arkansas. He enlisted as a private in the army for one year. However, he caught Scarlet Fever and returned home after just six months to recover. He then served as Post Surgeon at Camp Davis, northeast of Kerrville. He co-founded Camp Ben McCullough, a Confederate Reunion Ground, still in existence.

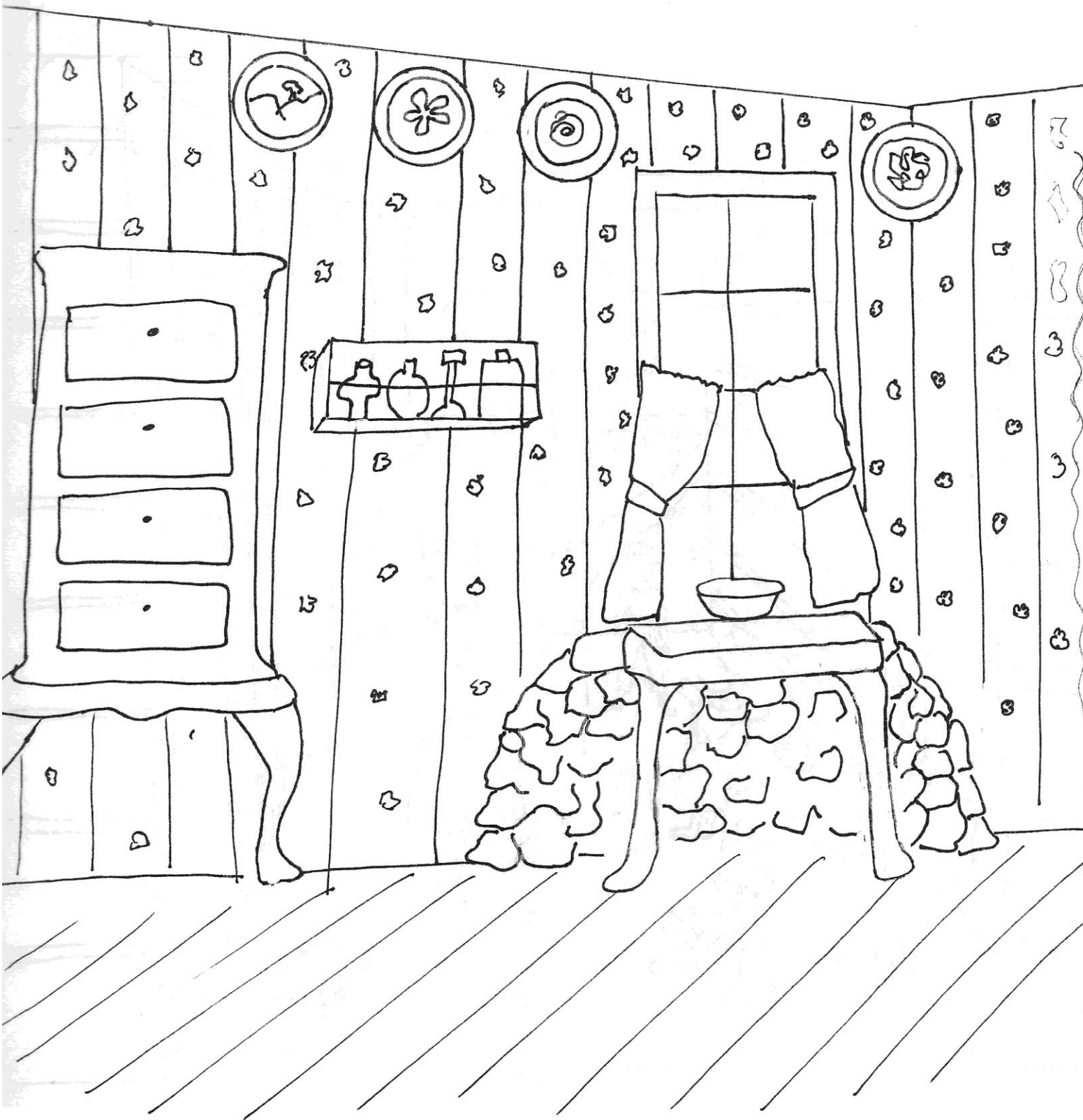
The Pound Family in 1876



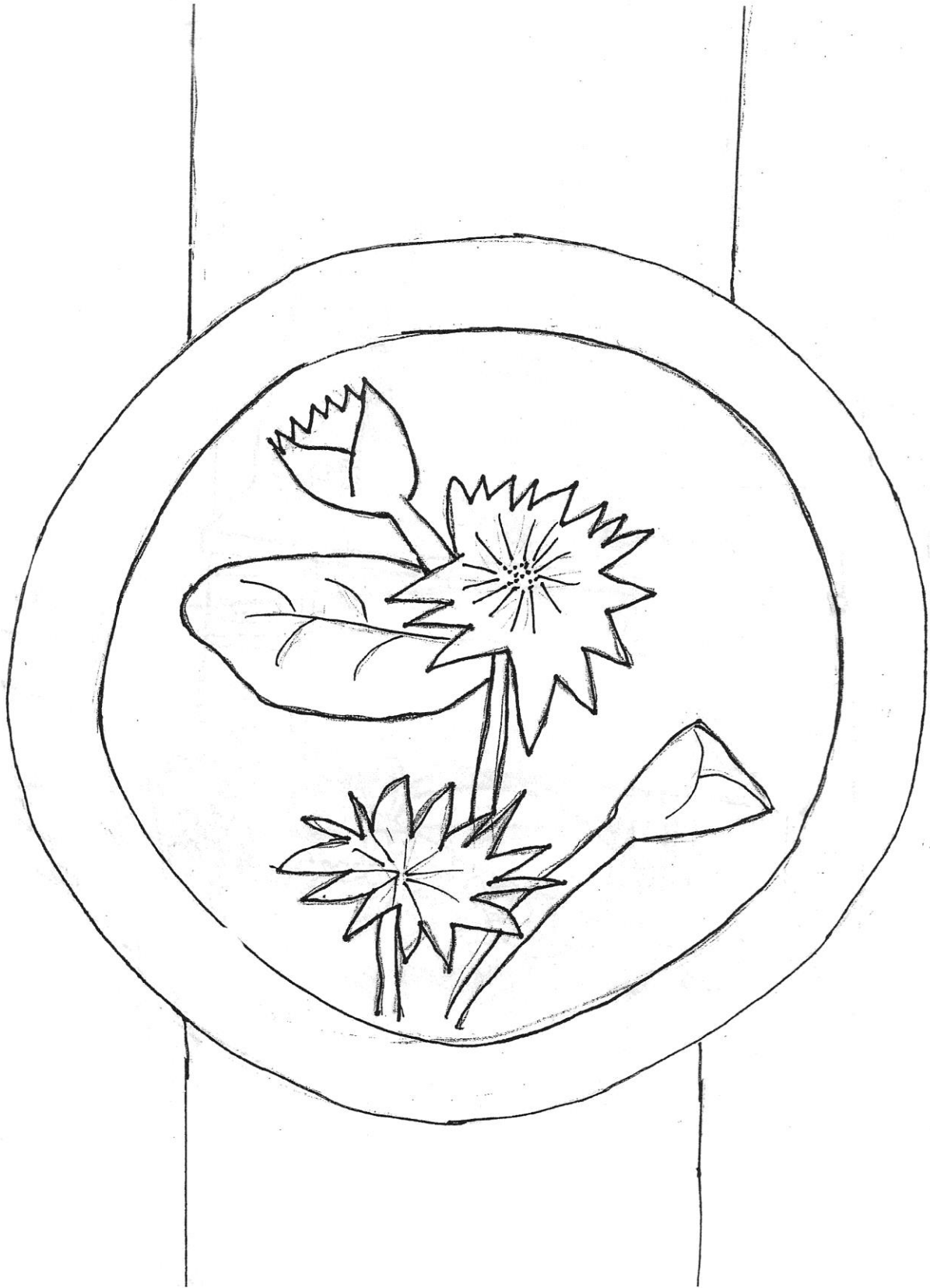
Dr. Pound married Sarah Ward in Mississippi in 1853. He was 27; she was 21. Sarah gave birth to 9 children, 7 of the 9 lived to adulthood. *In the picture above, "Minnie" should be Mittie and "Livania" is Lovonia.



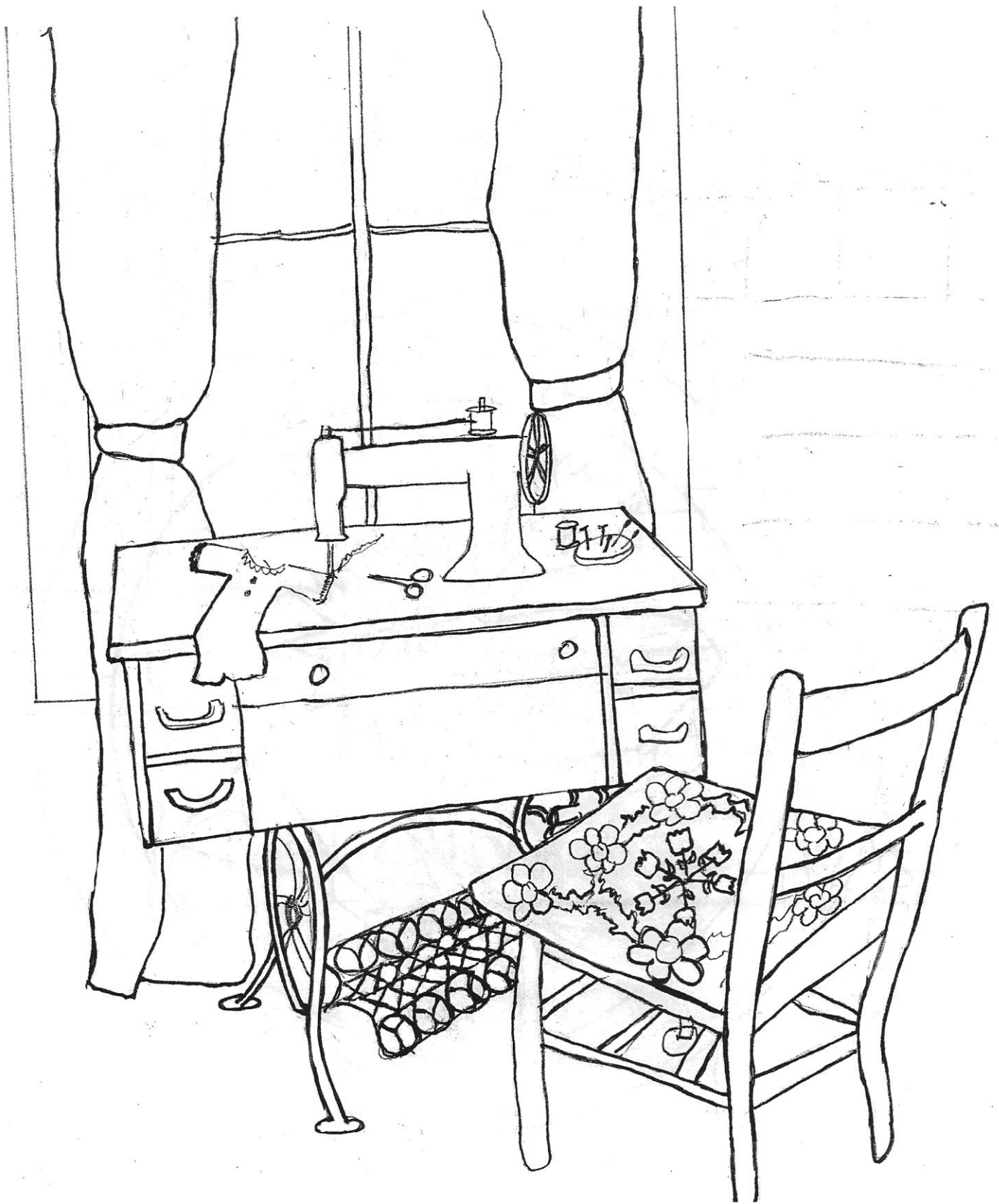
The Pounds most likely hired a tutor to educate their children along with other children in the area. The open porch area between the 2 wings of the house was called a “dog trot”, or a “dog run”. This is where classes were held, making this the first school in Dripping Springs.



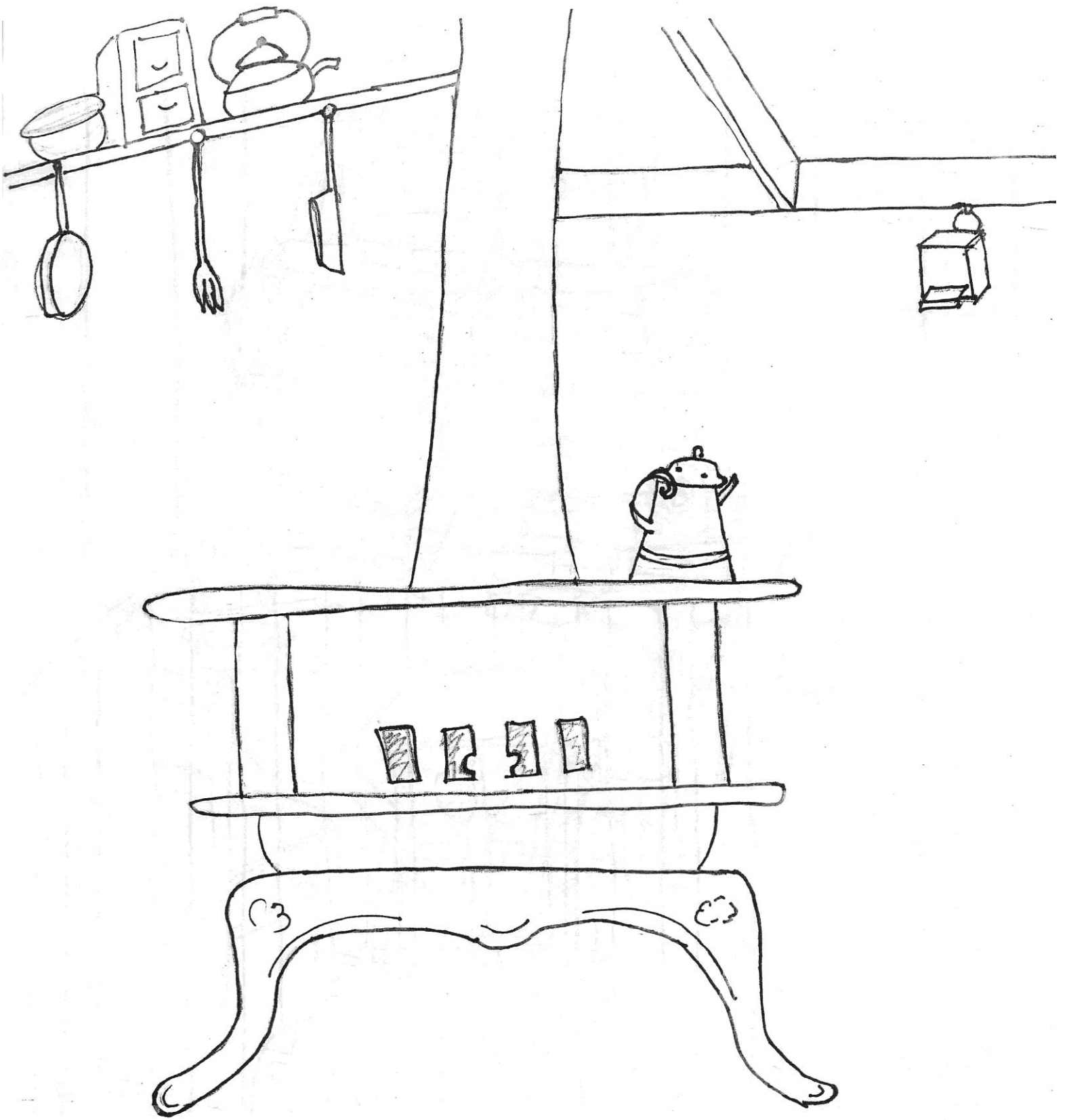
Dr. Pound's daughter Ms. Georgia, lived to the ripe old age of 99. She was a very smart lady who worked complicated math problems to stay sharp. Ms. Georgia painted the pie plates hanging in the Dining room.



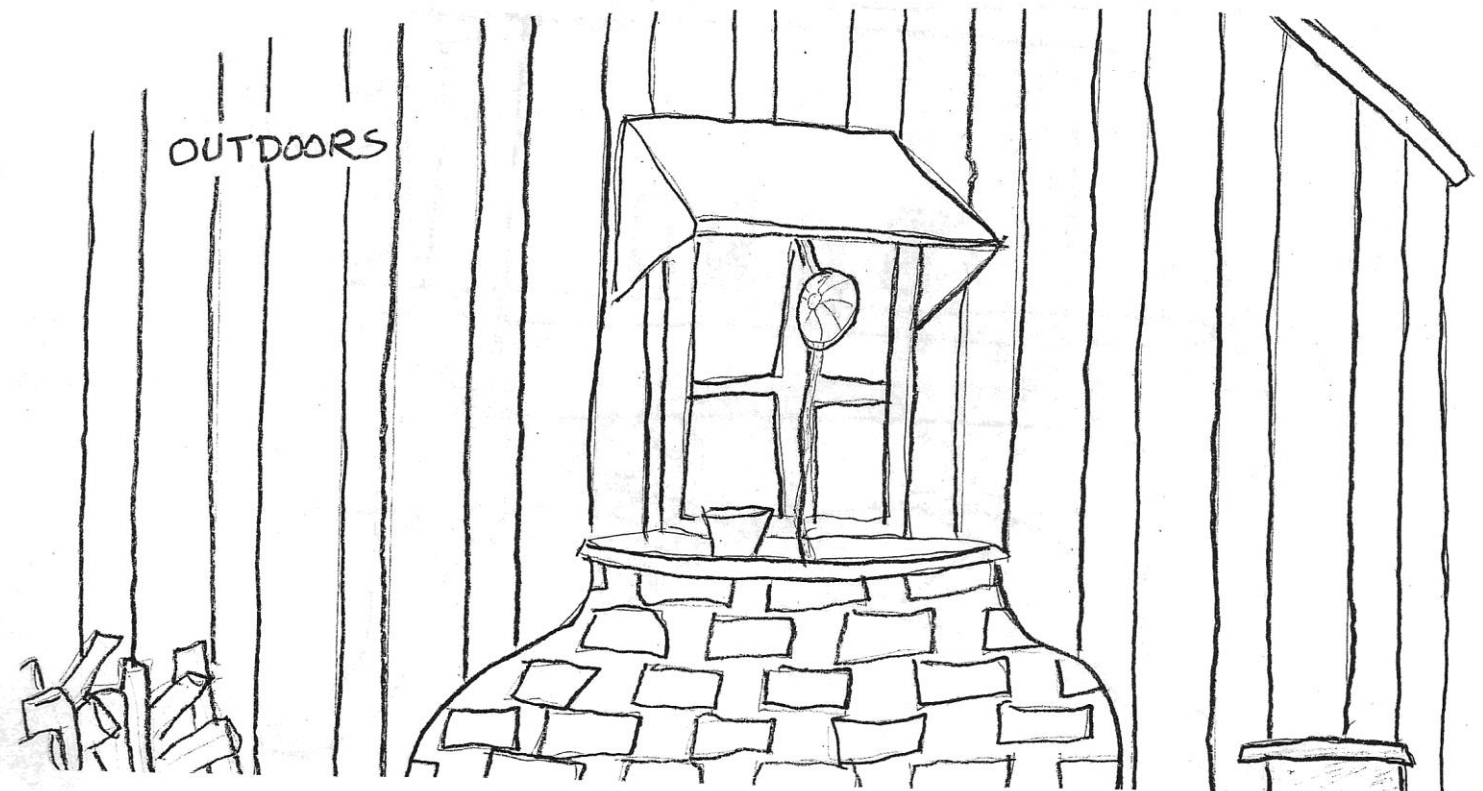
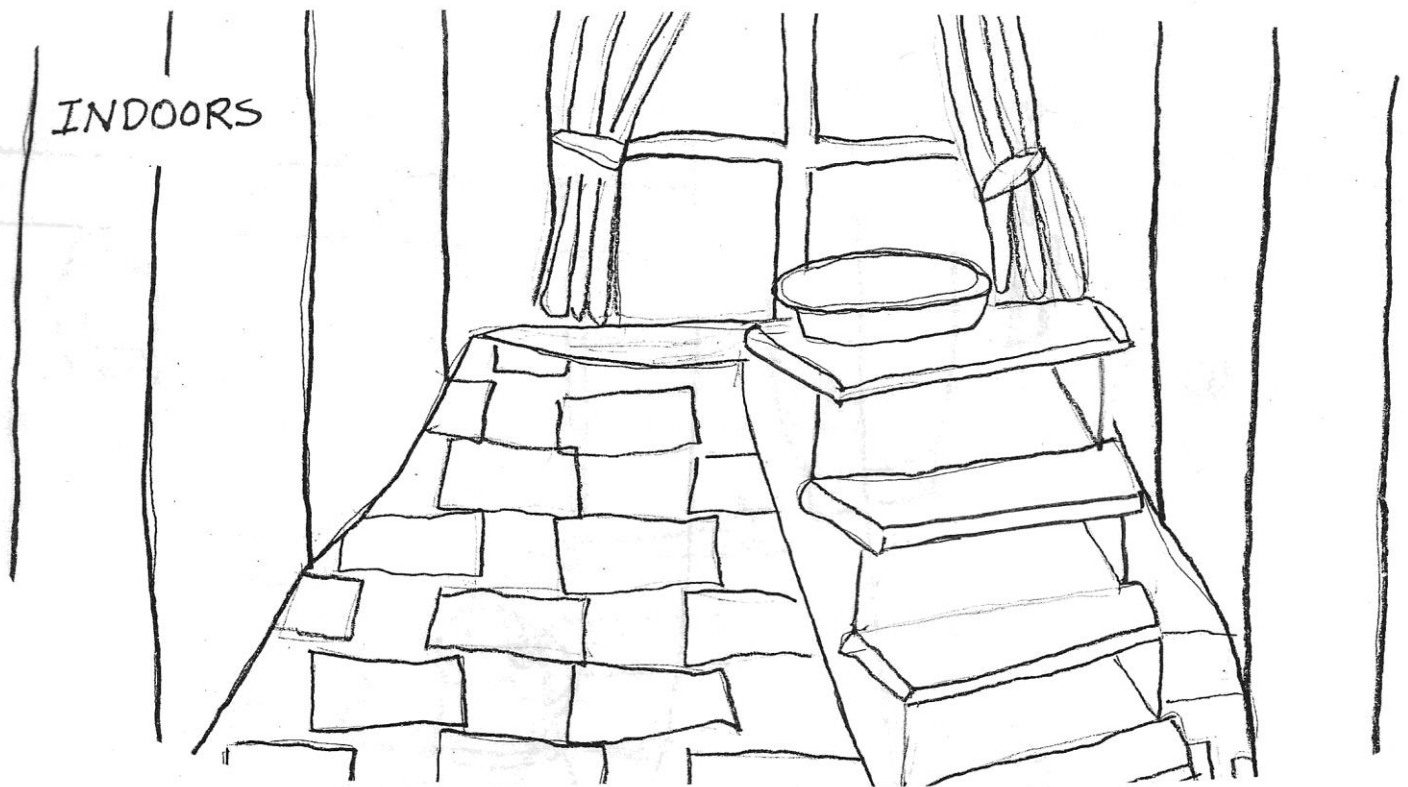
Ms. Georgia painted scenes from nature. Here is a close-up of one of her pie plates.



The old treadle-style sewing machine belongs to the Pound family. Sewing was not only a craft, but a necessity in those days. Few people could afford store-bought clothing.



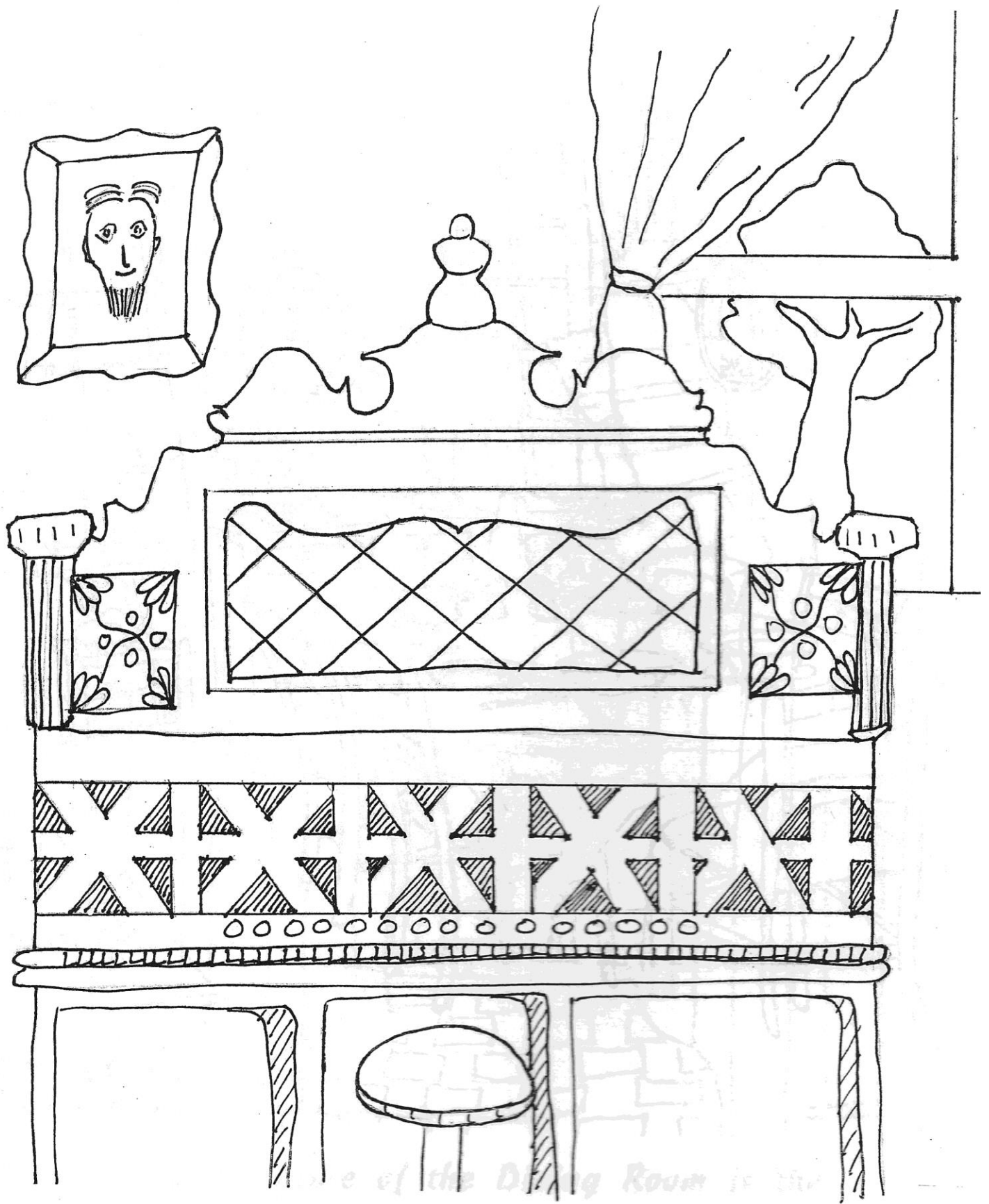
In the early pioneer days, kitchens were not attached to the house, thus preventing odors and heat in the summer months. There was also no refrigeration or running water!



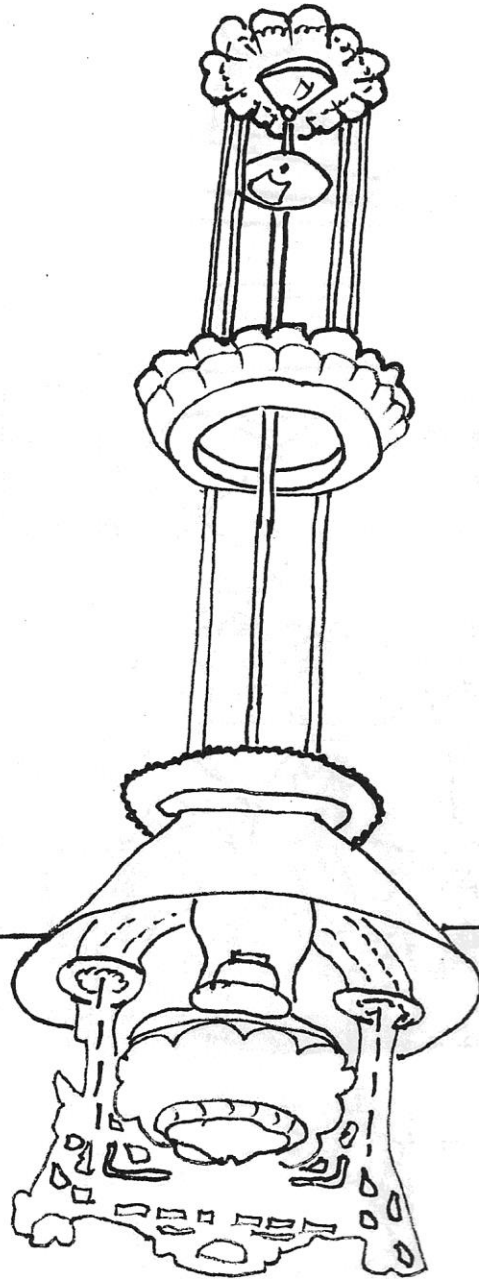
A very unique feature of the Dining Room is the Cistern, which is located partially inside the Dining Room and outside the window! It had a charcoal filtered area to purify the water. The family had access to their water without having to go outside!



The Dining Room was added to the house around 1900.



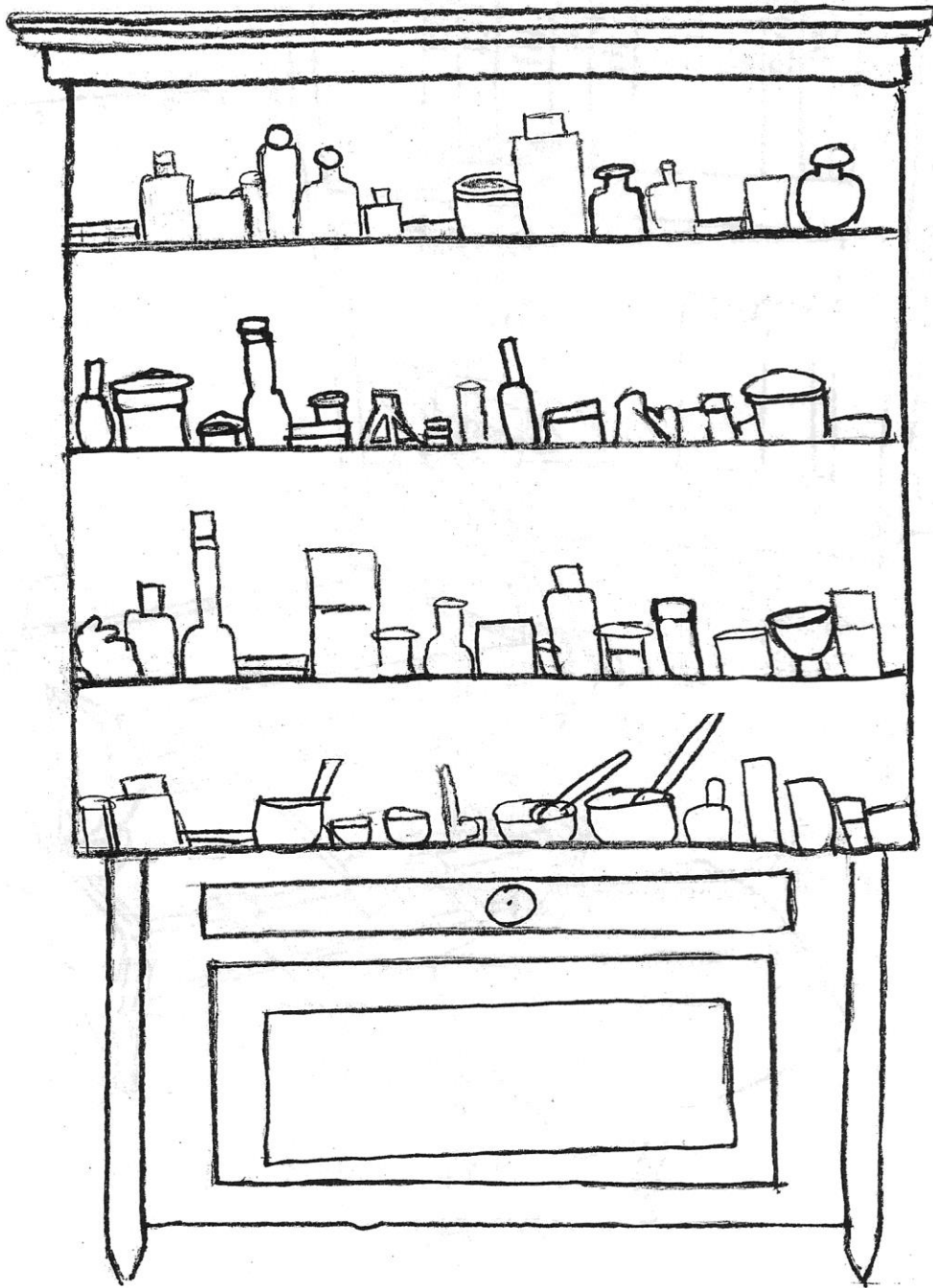
The Melodeon, located in the parlor, provided the family with entertainment and was also used for church services.



There were few luxuries in the Pioneer days, but the family was very proud of their elaborate gas light hanging from the ceiling in the parlor room.



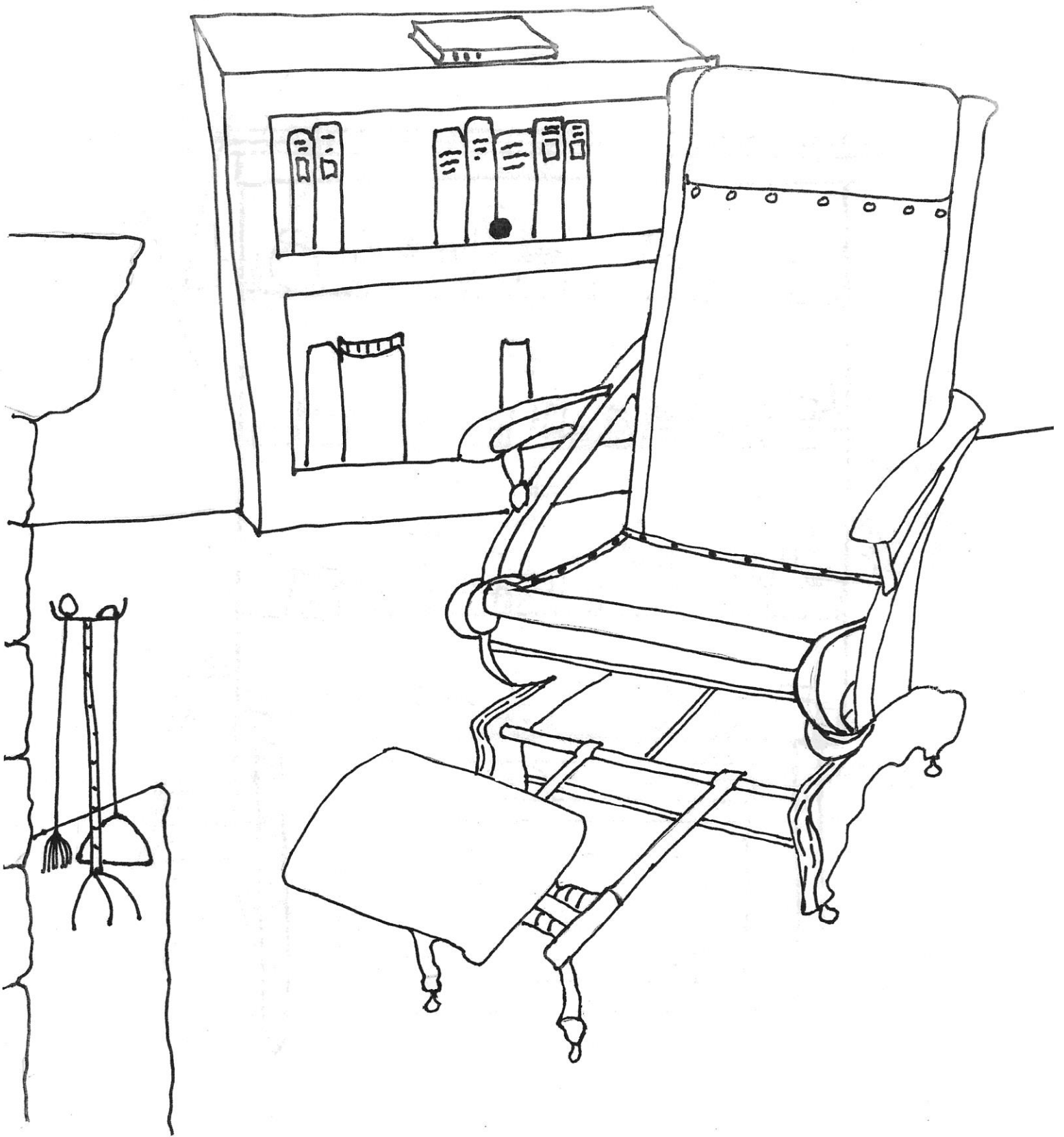
The Parlor was used for church services. The First Methodist Church of Dripping Springs was founded in this house.



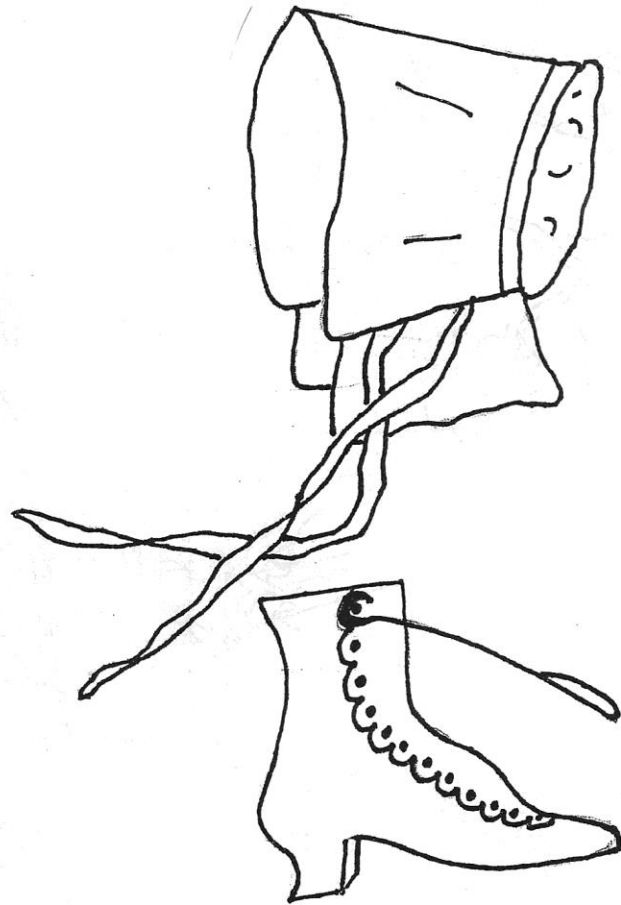
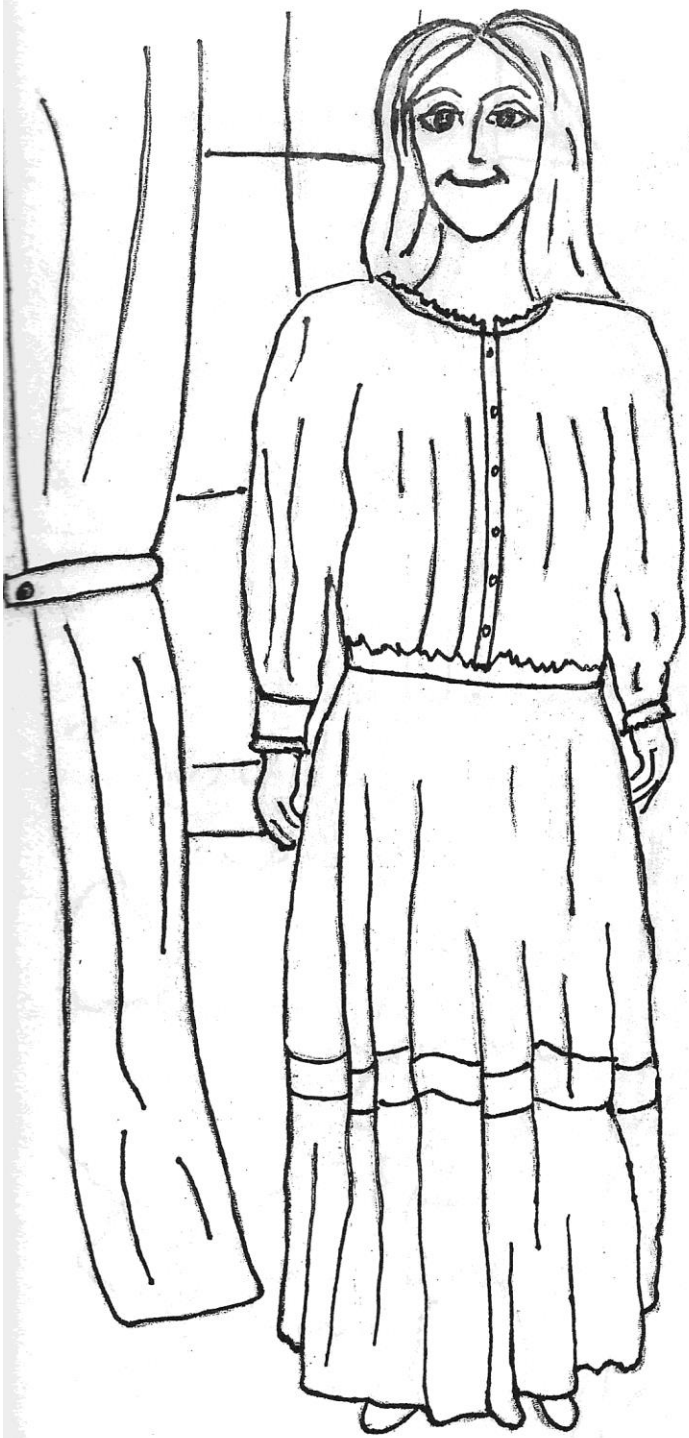
The medicine cabinet holds many of the instruments and “potions”
(a word used for “medicines”) used by Dr. Pound.



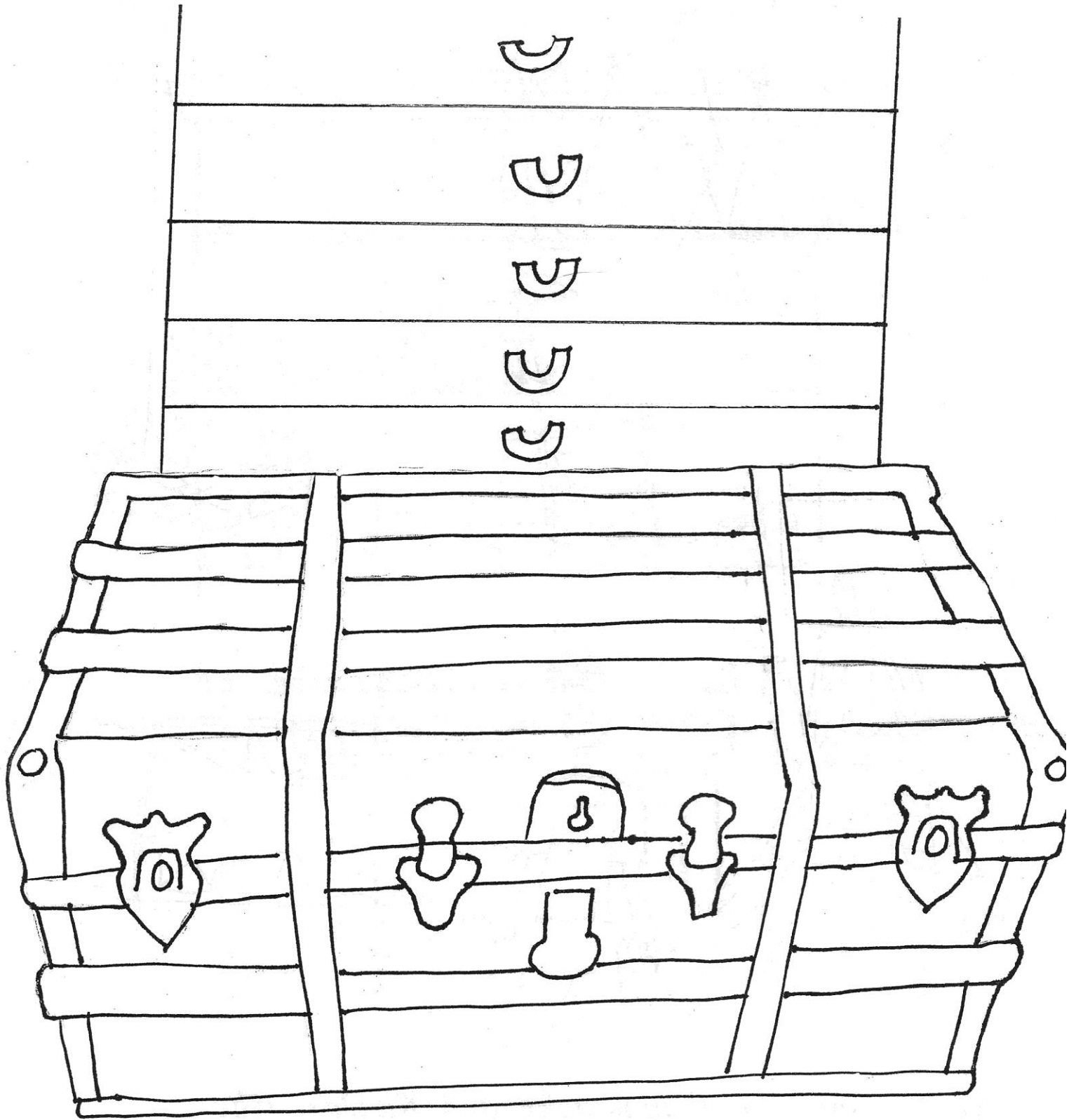
Native American Tonkawa, Comanche and Kiowa, referred to Dr. Pound as "Medicine Man". He befriended and treated them.



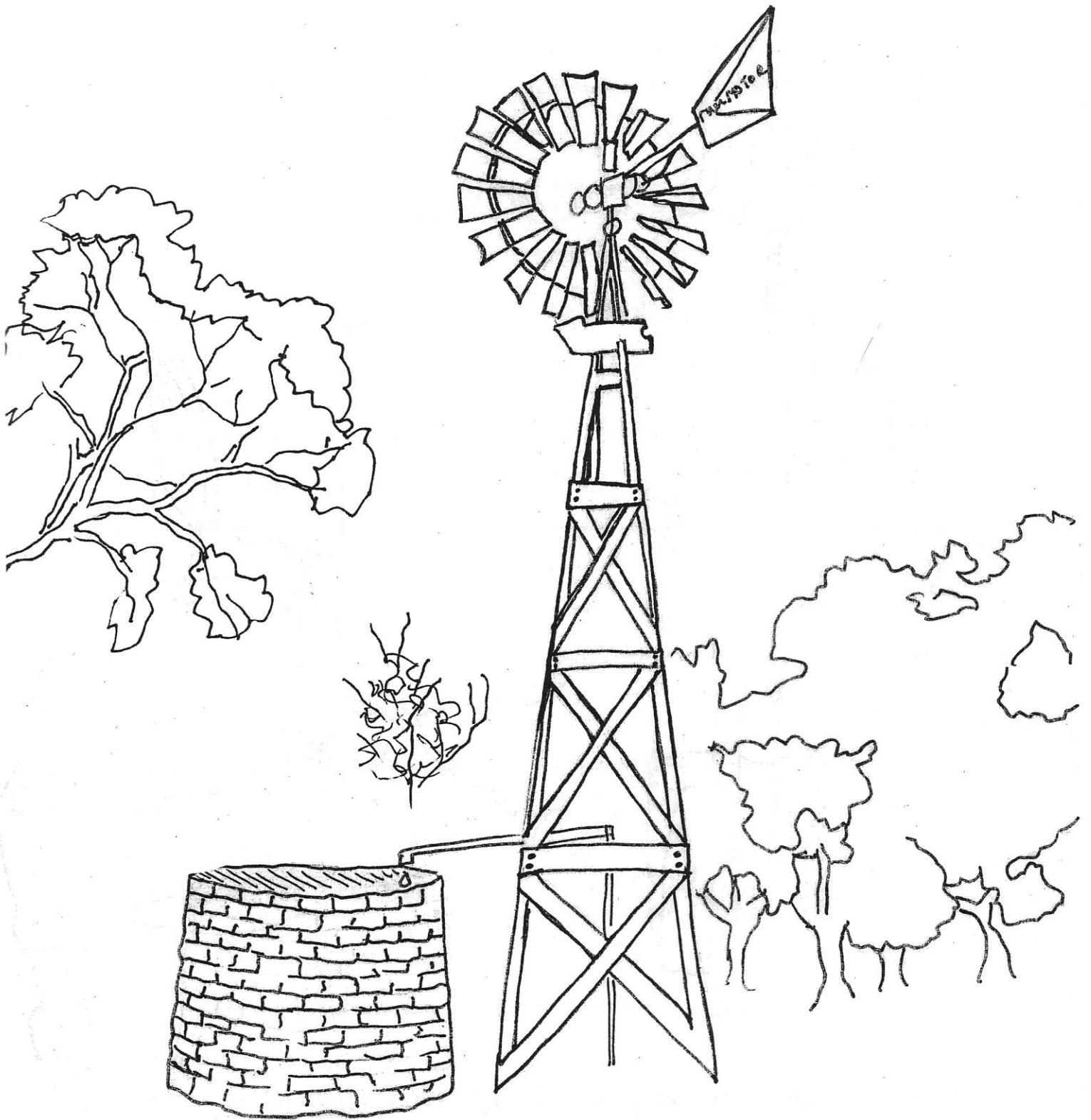
Sarah's chair is an early version of the recliner. The footrest slides up under the chair when not in use.



Some of the Pound family clothing still remains. The shoes worn by Sarah denote the button-type shoes, along with the hook for putting the shoes on. Also a purse and bonnet of Sarah's remain, and an example of a period dress.



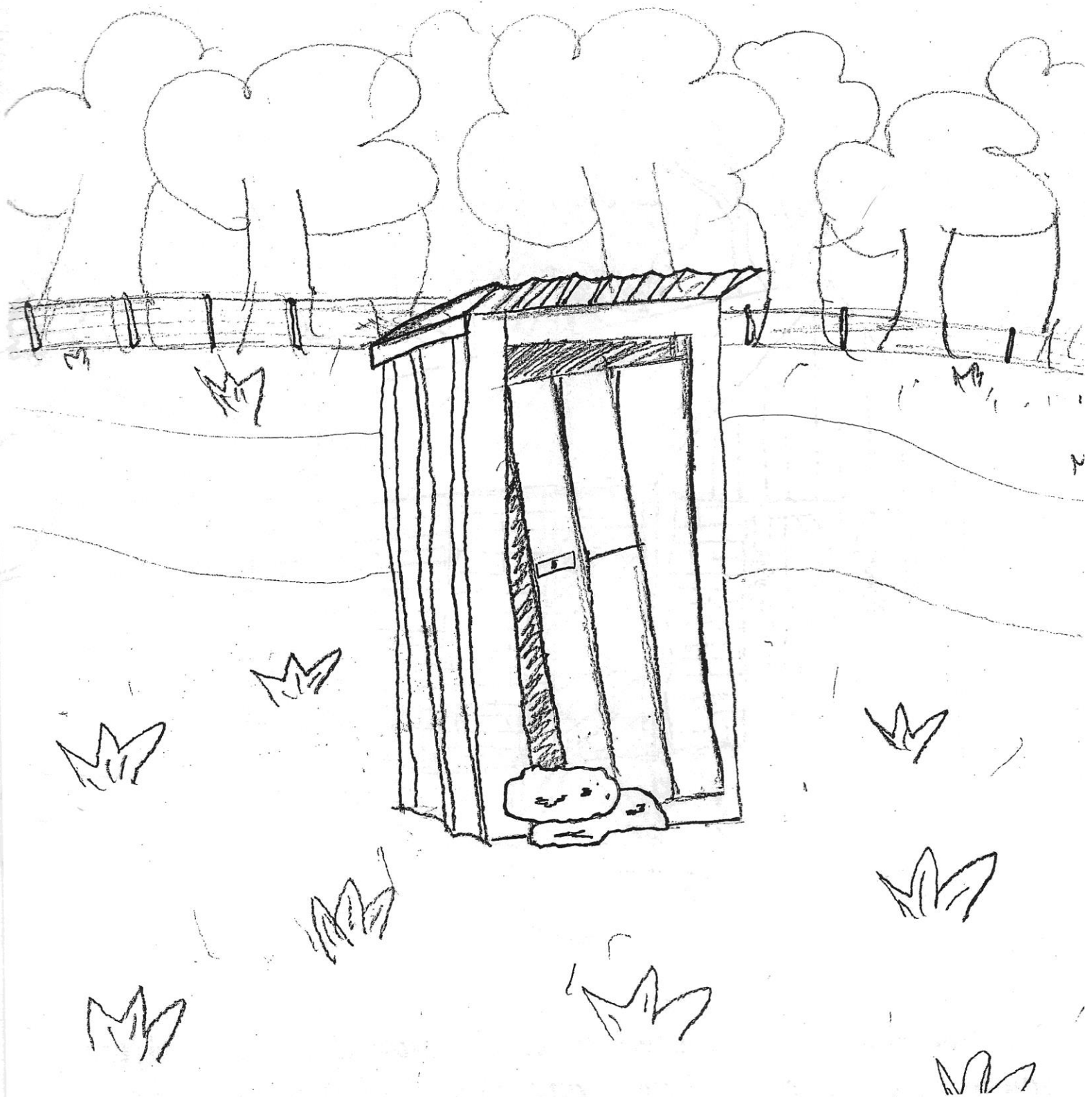
The old trunk is original to the house, and was used to store family possessions.



The windmill and storage tank, or “cistern”, is located behind the house on the north side. It serviced four generations of the Pound family for 130 consecutive years!



The Smokehouse was used to store smoked meats. After soaking the meat in brine, and then hanging it from the rafters, a pit fire was lit on the floor of the smokehouse to slowly dry the meat. Canned goods were also stored in the smokehouse. Herbs and flowers were hung out to dry on the smokehouse porch.



The house was wired for electricity in the early 1940's. No inside bathroom ever existed; the house had an old fashioned "one holer" outhouse on the property.

Pound House Word Search

D T L U H O D S Z L C E H S G
S I U Z M O E G H O I E X M D
X N D T G F R N P O S S X O E
F Z A T O O F I Y H T T S K N
N Y R I L R E R C C E X L E I
Z O C R D P E P D S R Y L H C
T S A V L N K S K R N Z R O I
X P C A W S I G U A P D O U D
G J T A Q T F N J O J O I S E
G E W I N D M I L L H A U E M
S L N A G R O P M U P T L N J
S N O I T O P P Q V T X U P D
M M S A R A H I B Q F V O O T
F F T H M S J R M K R O X L V
R F T D Z R O D S Q X M C E H

CISTERN
DOGTROT
DRIPPING SPRINGS
DR POUND
INDIANS
MEDICINE
OUTHOUSE
PARLOR
PIE PLATES
POTIONS
PUMP ORGAN
SARAH
SCHOOL
SMOKEHOUSE
TUTOR
WINDMILL

Tongue Twisters

*The skunk sat on a stump and thunk the
stump stunk*

But the stump thunk the skunk stunk

Bluebirds bring bright berries

She sheared six shabby sick sheep

Riddles

1. *What flies up, but is always down.*
2. *When is a boy most like a bear?*
3. *What kind of room is not in a house?*
4. *What has teeth but cannot eat?*
5. *What has a tongue but cannot talk?*
6. *What has 3 feet but cannot walk?*
7. *What has a mouth but cannot talk?*
8. *What falls down but never gets hurt?*

1. *Goosefeathers*
2. *When he is barefoot*
3. *Mushroom*
4. *A comb*
5. *A shoe*
6. *A yardstick*
7. *A river*
8. *Snow*

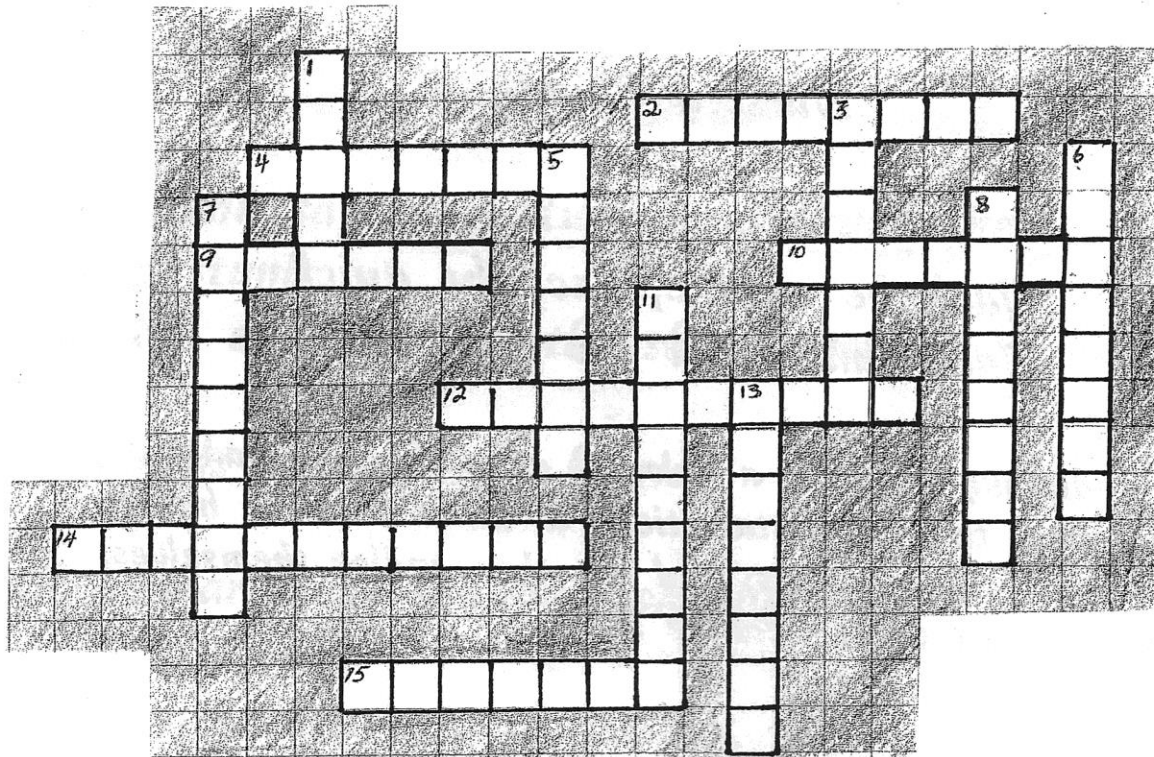
Nursery Rhymes

*Jack be nimble, Jack be quick
Jack jump over the candlestick*

After dipping candles, a colonial woman would hang them from two horizontal sticks to allow them to harden and cool. These sticks, and not the candles themselves, were referred to as "candle sticks".

*Lucy Lockett lost her pocket,
Sally Fisher found it.
Not a penny was there in it
Just a ribbon 'round it.*

Most colonial clothes did not have pockets in them. A colonial pocket was a detachable cloth bag used for holding pocket books (wallets), sewing, and other things that girls and women would like to have on hand throughout the day. Pockets were tied around the waist with a tape, or ribbon, and they were often decorated with embroidery.



Across

2. Much brighter than a candle.
4. Who is this home named after?
9. What was held on the dog trot?
10. What was the water storage tank called?
12. Where was the meat cured?
14. What was the name given to Dr. Pound by the Indians?
15. What were the medicines in Dr. Pound's cabinet called?

Down

1. Dr. Pound's wife's name was.....
3. Who referred to Dr. Pound as a "Medicine Man".
5. What is the breezeway of the house called?
6. What pumped the water out of the ground and in to the cistern?
7. Who painted the Pie Plates?
8. Where was Dr. Pound born?
11. When Ms. Georgia painted, she like to paint on.....
13. This was also referred to as a "one holer"

Answers:

1 Sarah, 2 Gaslight, 3 Indians, 4 Dr Pound, 5 Dogtrot, 6 Windmill, 7 Ms Georgia, 8 Kentucky, 9 School, 10 Cistern, 11 Pie Plates, 12 Smokehouse, 13 Outhouse, 14 Medicine man, 15 Potions